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CREATION SCIENCE EVANGELISM

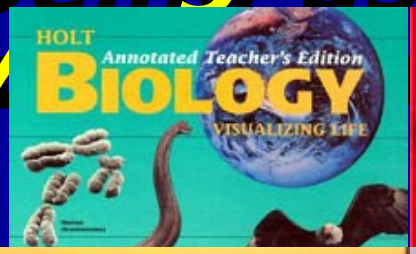
Seminar Part 4a: *Lies in the Textbooks being used to support ev*

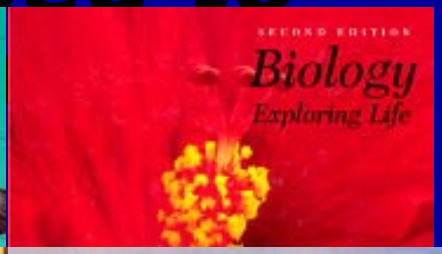
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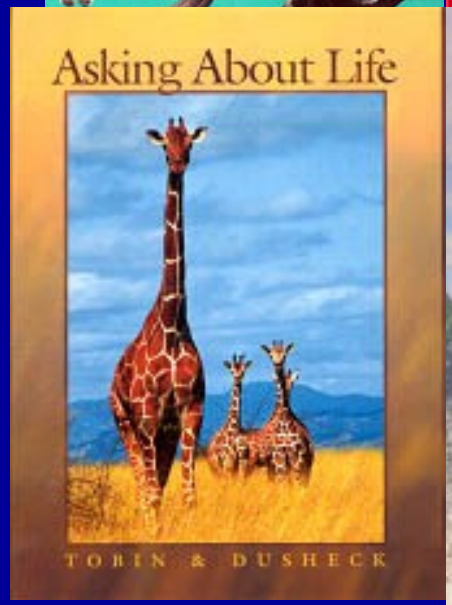
A Creation Seminar by Dr. Kent Hovind

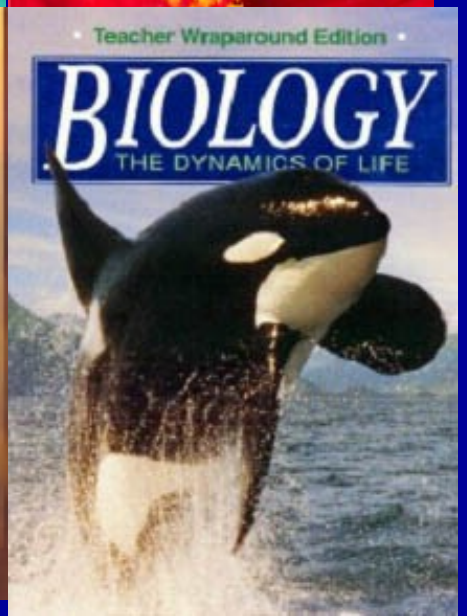
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Kent & Jo
July 14,
1973


Kent Andrew 5-77
Eric 6-78
Marlissa 6-79


Paul and Marlissa Jewell
Eric and Tanya Hovind
Kent Andrew and Danielle Hovind


Kailey 2 ½
Stephanie 3
Grandkids are God's reward for not killing your own kids when you thought about it!
Kent Matthew 8 months
8-10-05
Angelina 14 month



Hovind family 1-05



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We offer many homeschool classes at DAL and on video.



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We are not against science! We are against using lies to support a theory.

GC

If you knew that a maniac was going to deliver poison milk to your child's school in the morning, what would you do?



The Florida Poison Information Center/Miami

1-800-282-3171

Non-emergency/Administrative Phone Number (305) 585-5250

Wouldn't you do just about anything to



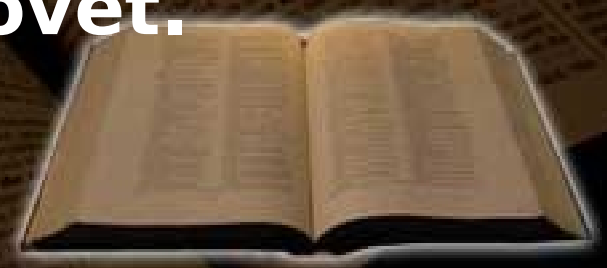
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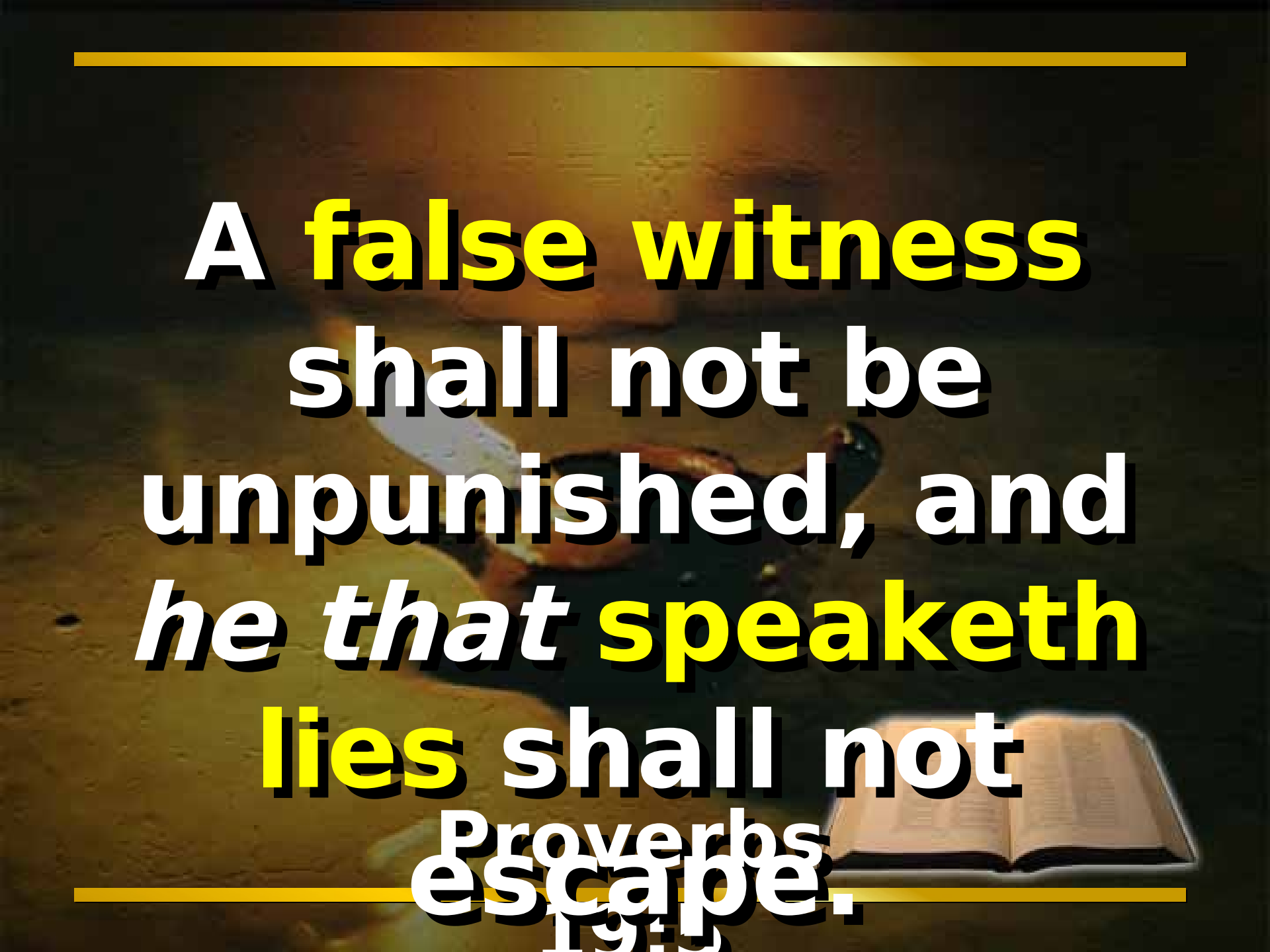
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10 Commandments Ex. 20

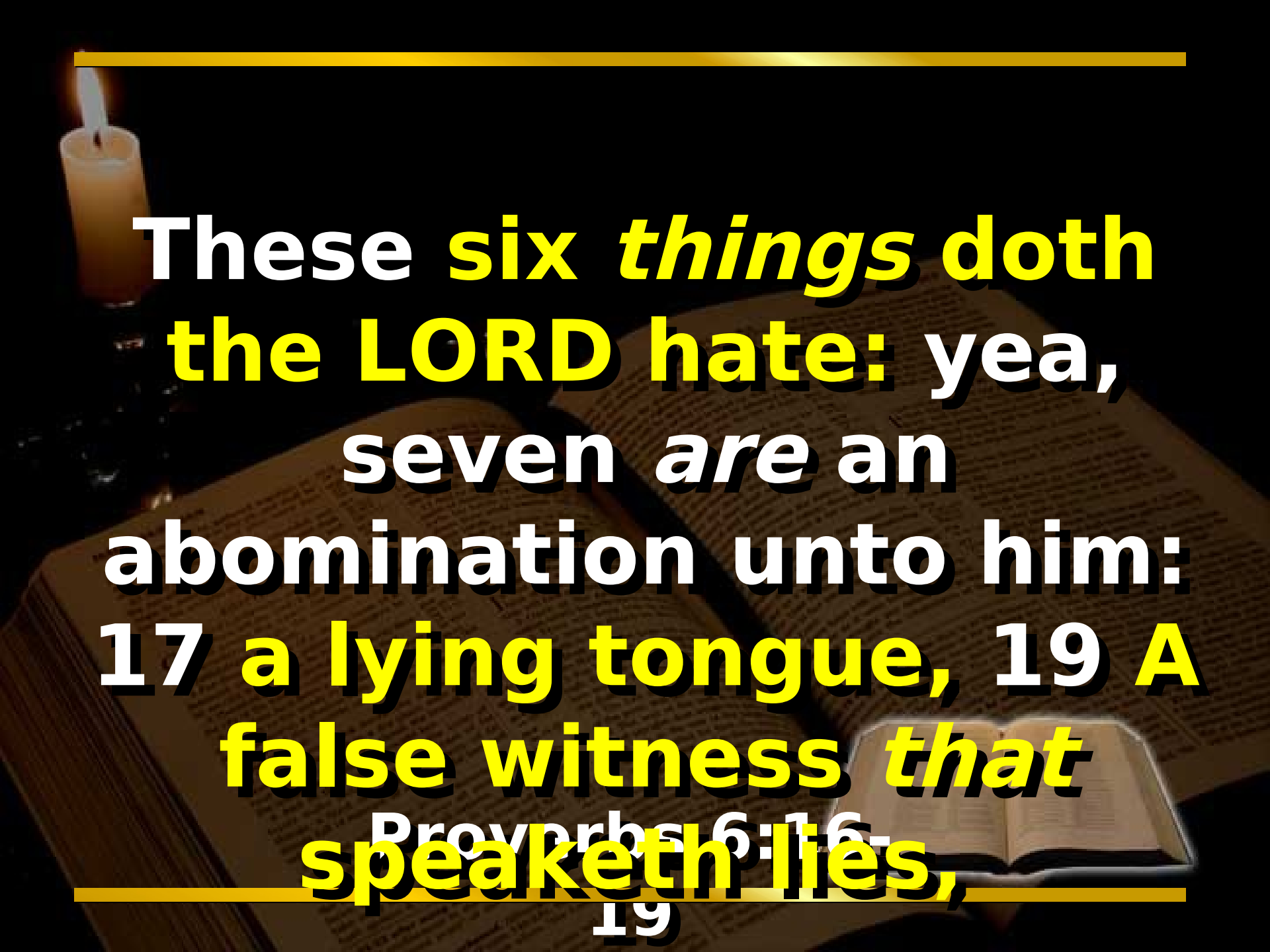
1. No other gods before me.
2. No graven images.
3. Don't take God's name in vain.
4. Remember the Sabbath
5. Honour your father and mother.
6. Thou shalt not kill.
7. Thou shalt not commit adultery.
8. Thou shalt not steal.
9. Thou shalt not bear false witness.
10. Thou shalt not covet.




A false witness shall not be unpunished, and he that speaketh lies shall not escape.
Proverbs 19:5

They only consult to cast *him* down from his excellency: they delight in lies:

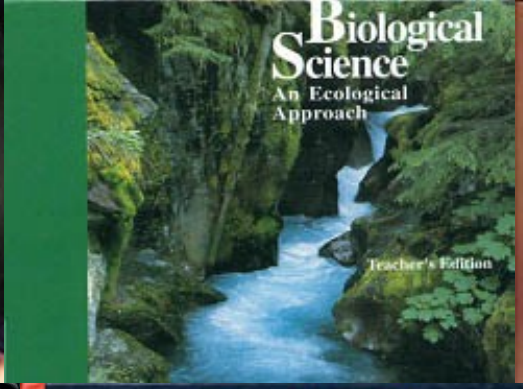
Psalm 62:4

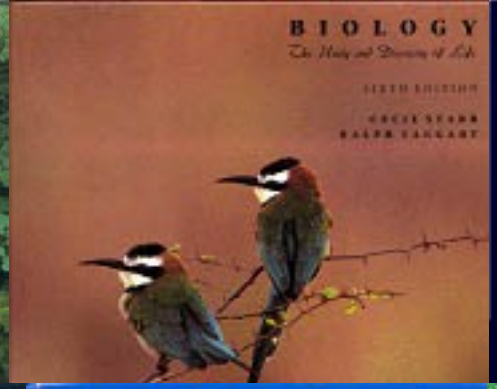

These six *things* doth the LORD hate: yea, seven *are* an abomination unto him: 17 a lying tongue, 19 A false witness *that* speaketh lies,
Proverbs 6:16-19

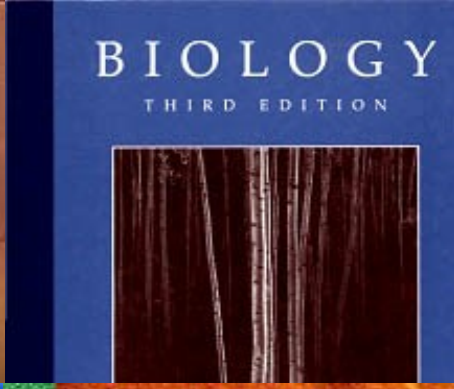
Ye are of *your* father **the devil,** and the lusts of your father ye will do. He was a murderer from the beginning, and **abode not in the truth, because there is no truth in him.** When he speaketh **a lie,** he speaketh of his own: **for he is a liar, and the father of it.**

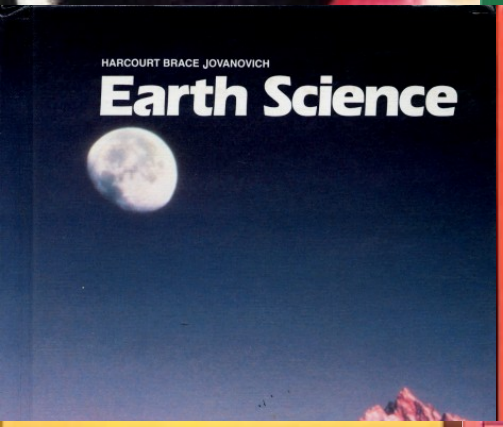
John 8:44

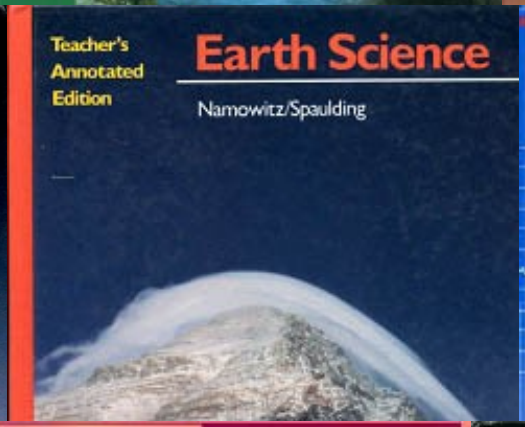


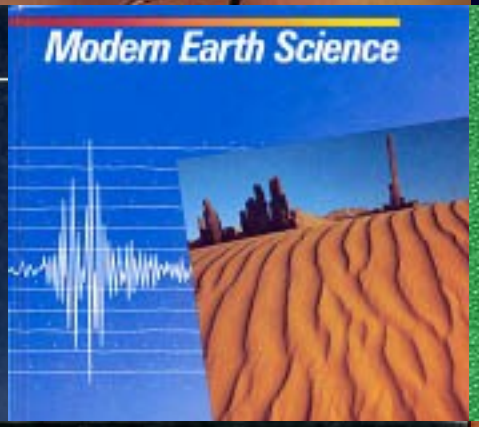

Biological Science
An Ecological Approach
Teacher's Edition


BIOLOGY

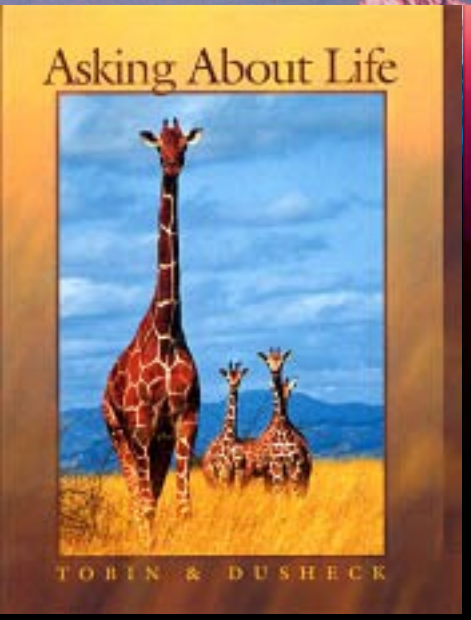

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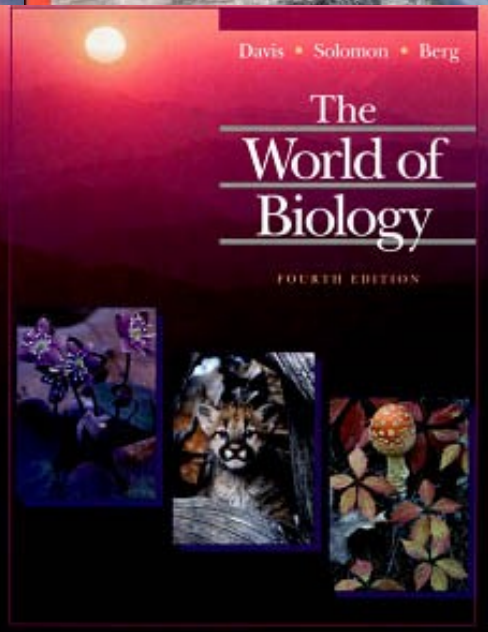

HARCOURT BRACE JOVANOVICH
Earth Science

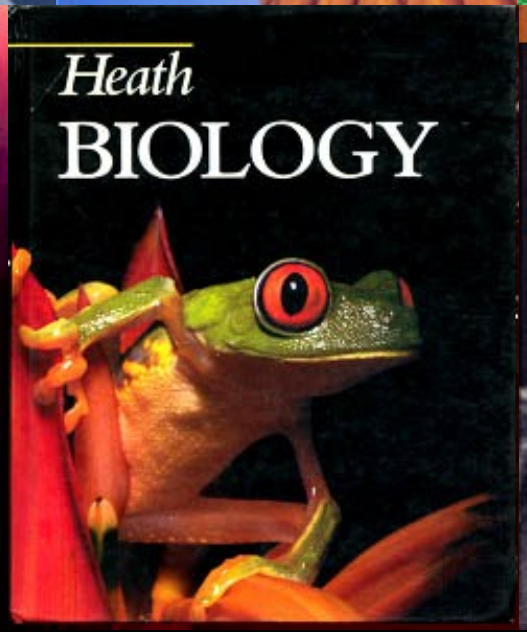

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Earth Science
Namowitz/Spaulding

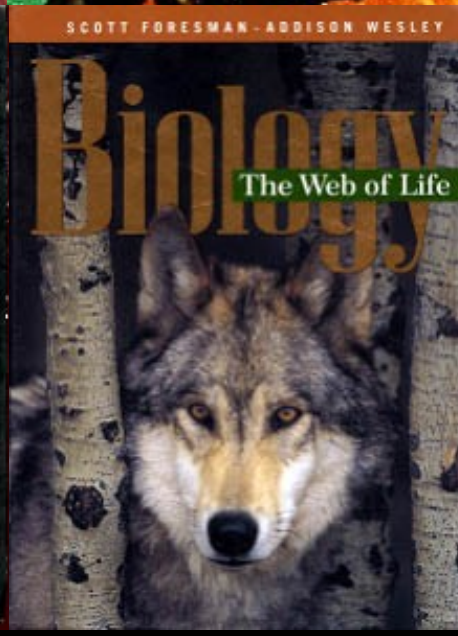

Modern Earth Science

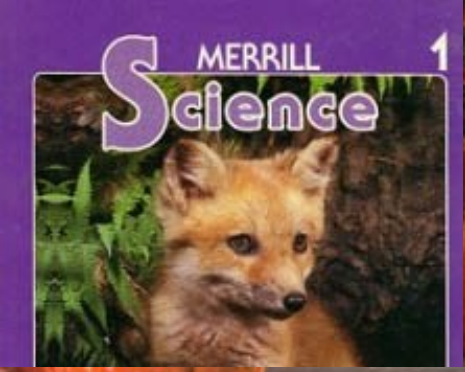

HARCOURT
Science

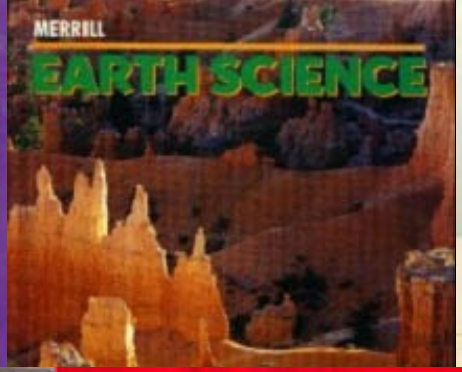

Asking About Life
TOBIN & DUSHECK

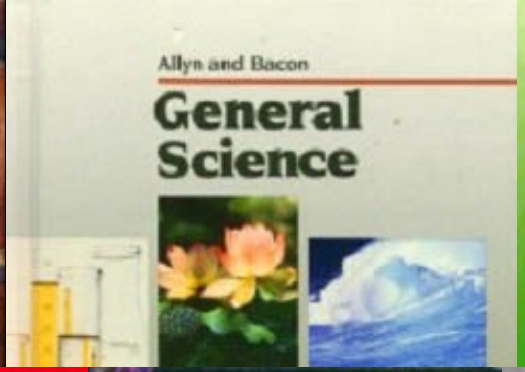

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The World of Biology
FOURTH EDITION

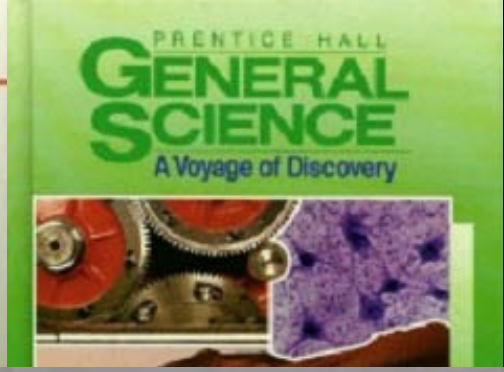

Heath
BIOLOGY

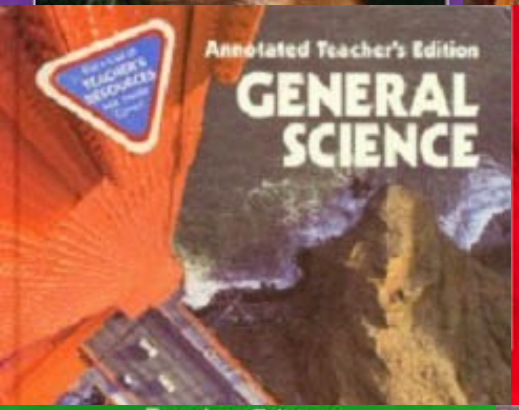

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Biology
The Web of Life

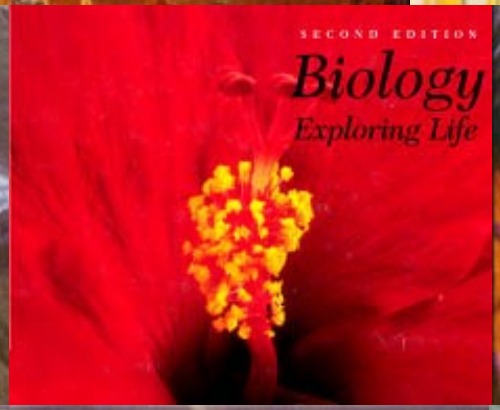

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1


MERRILL
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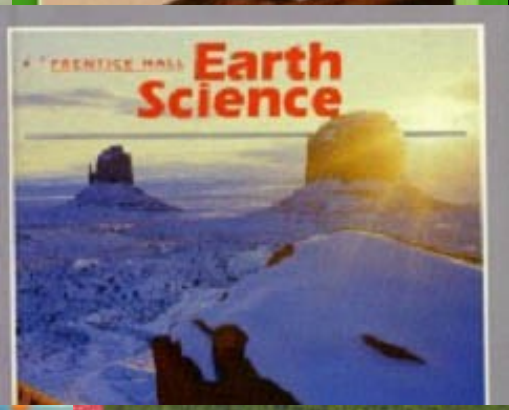

Allyn and Bacon
General
Science

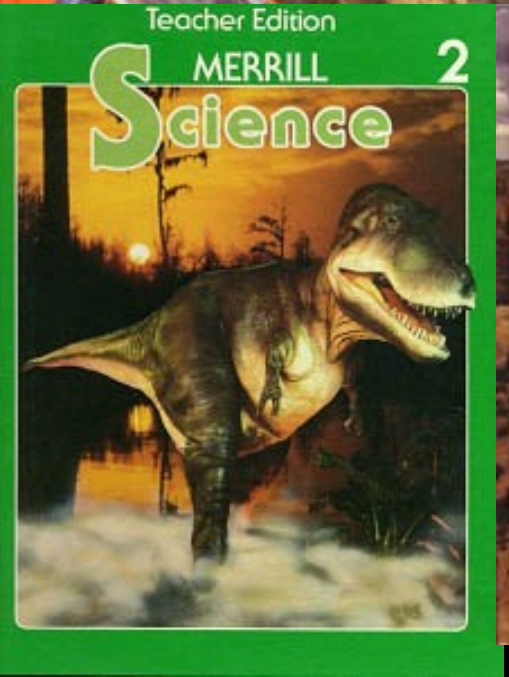

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SCIENCE
A Voyage of Discovery

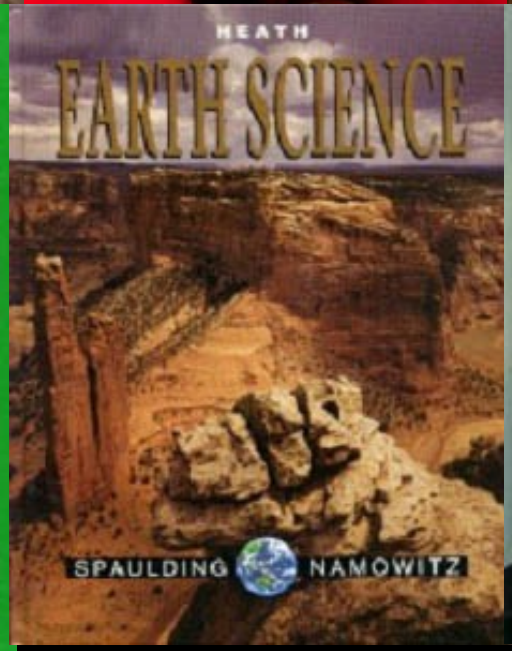

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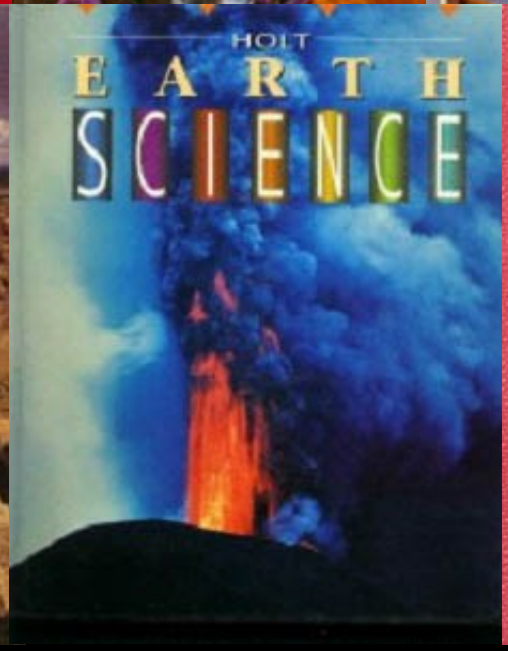

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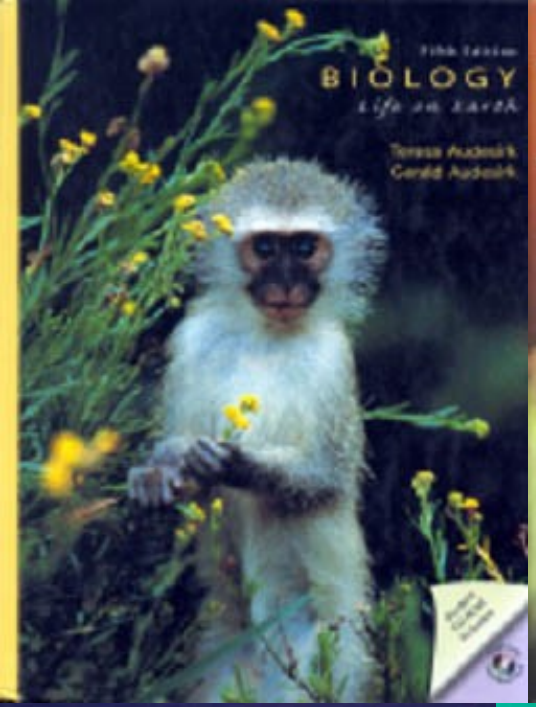

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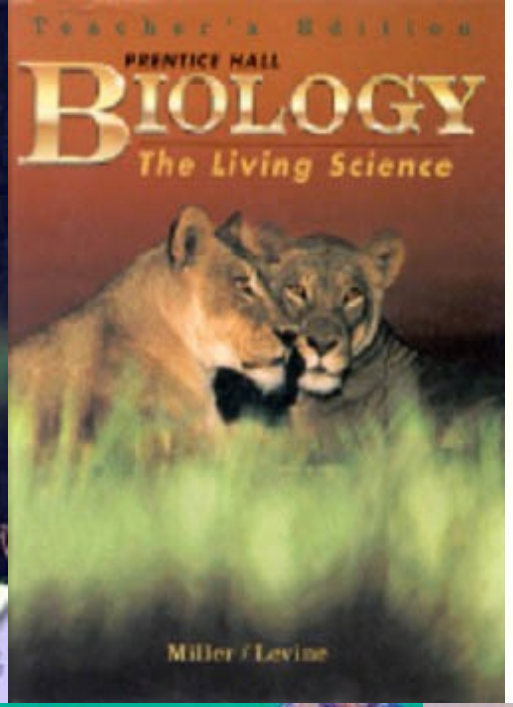

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NAMOWITZ


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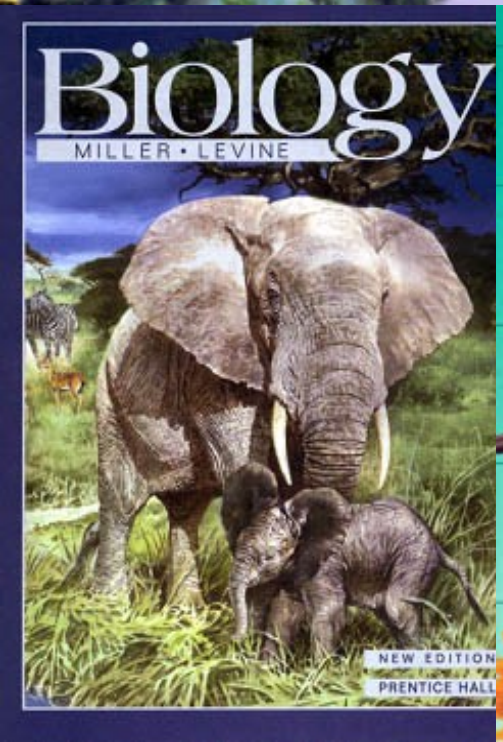

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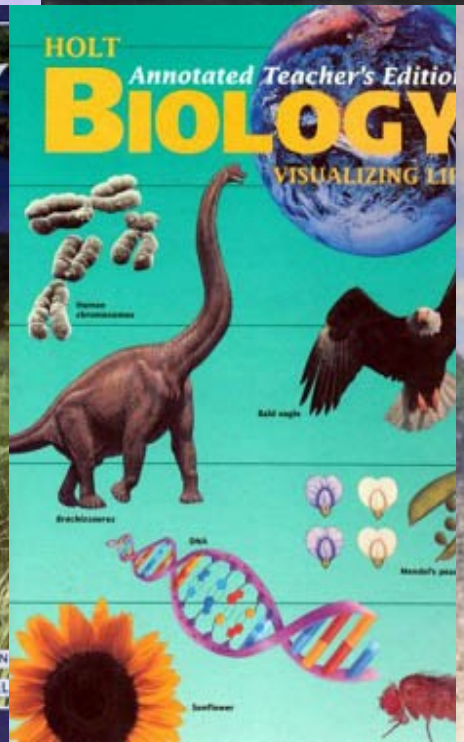

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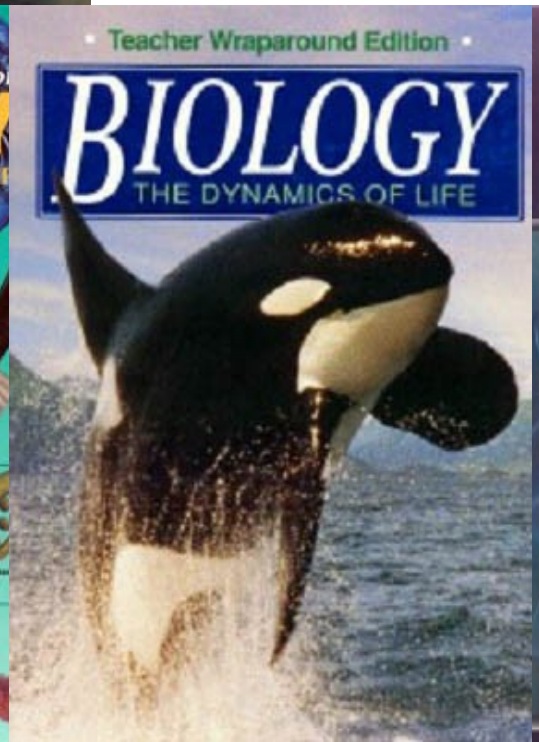

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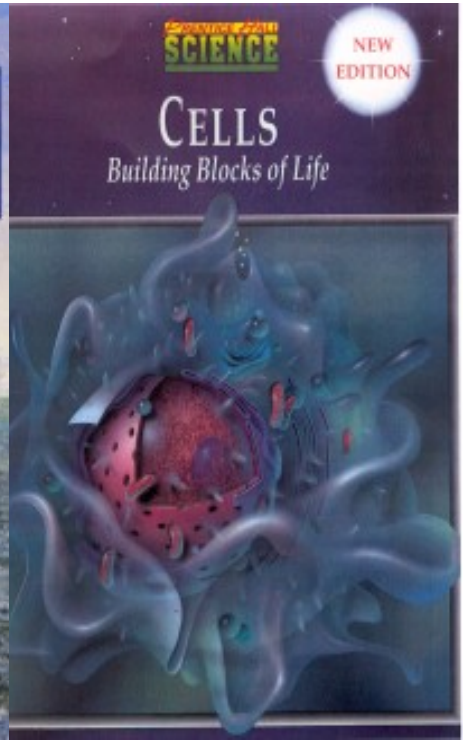

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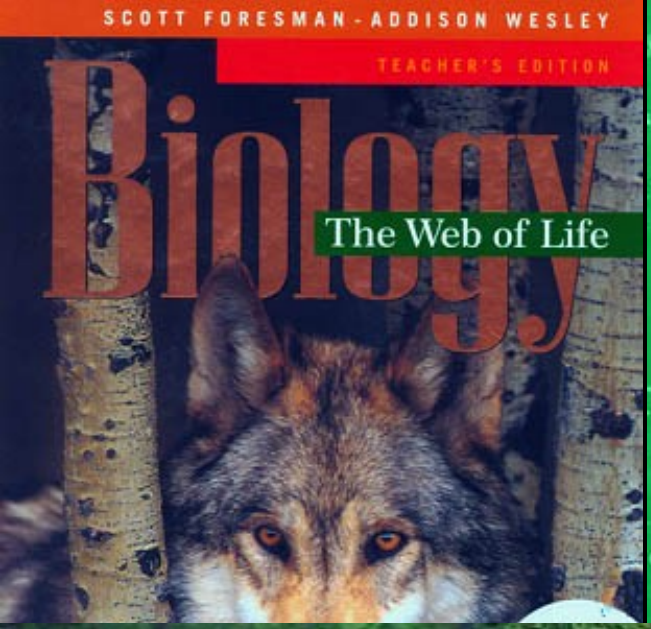

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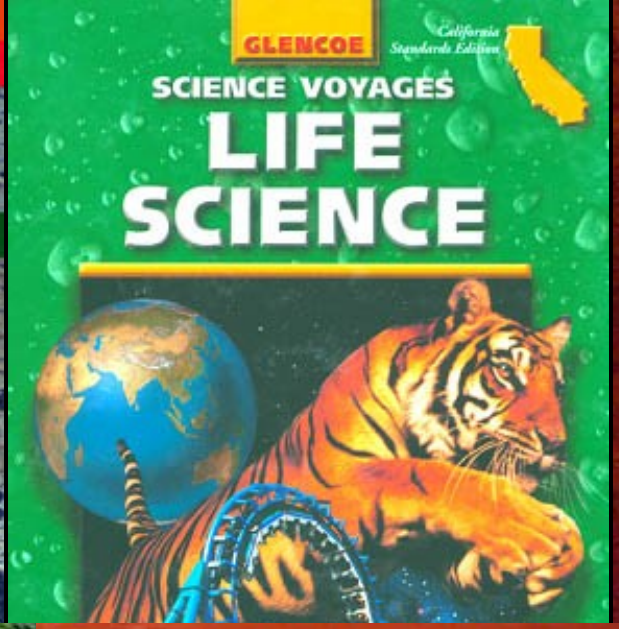

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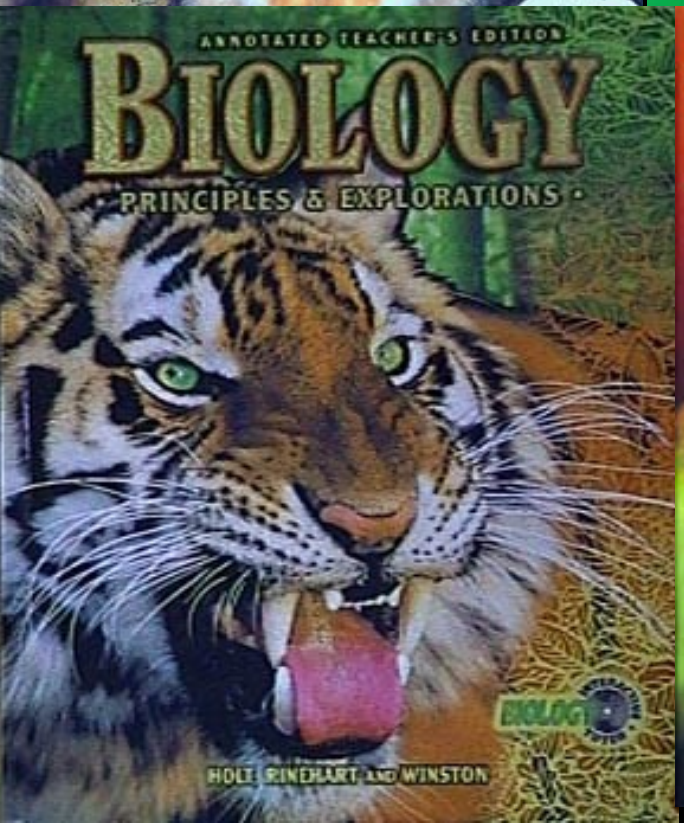

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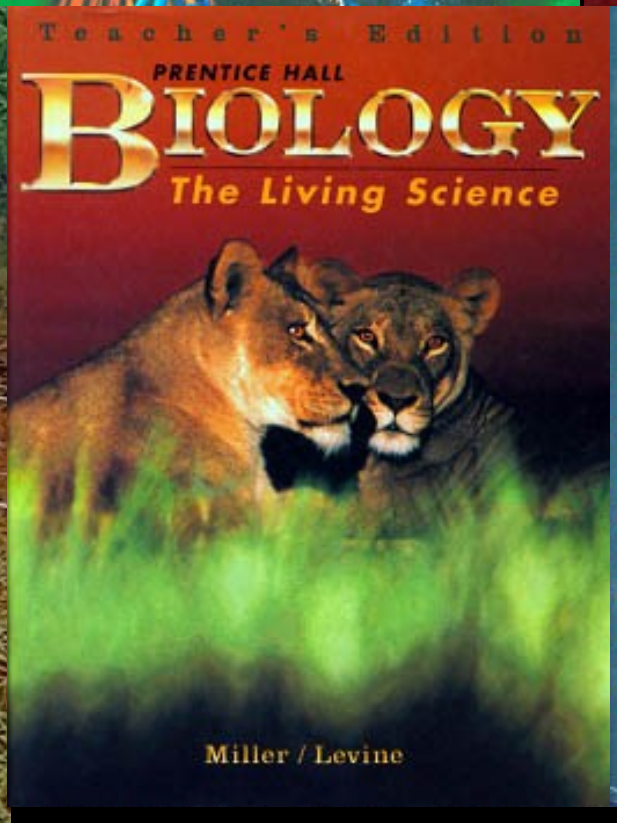

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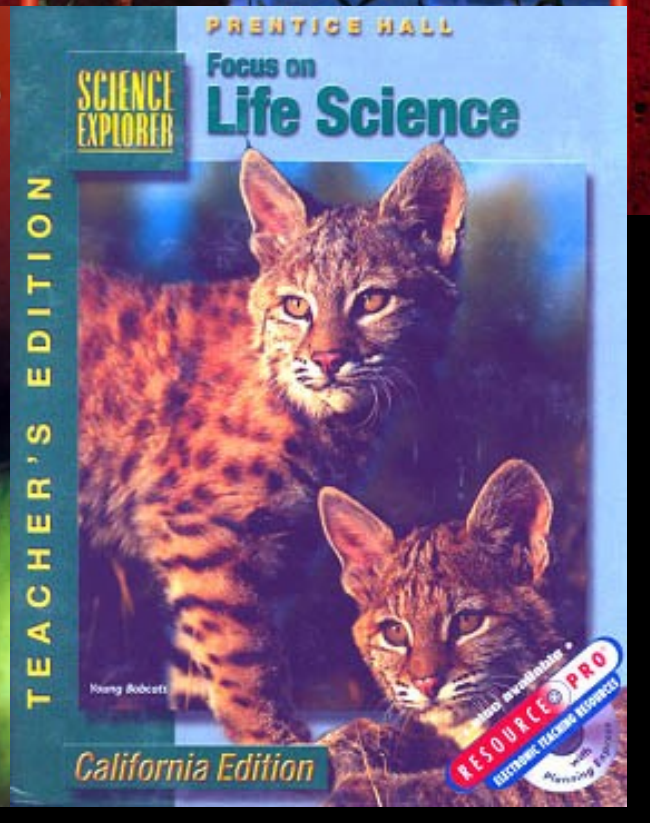

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HOLT, RINEHART AND WINSTON


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BIOLOGY
The Living Science
Miller / Levine


PRENTICE HALL
SCIENCE EXPLORER
Focus on
Life Science
TEACHER'S EDITION
California Edition

In the first three videos in my series I showed where students are being lied to about: The Big Bang, the age of the earth, the cave men and the dinosaurs.

In this session I will concentrate on nearly 30 more lies found in nearly every public school science book.

I am not trying to get evolution out of public schools.

I am not trying to get creation into schools.

I am just trying to get lies out of



It is not a "Stealth Attack on Evolution." It is an attack on lies!



STEALTH ATTACK ON EVOLUTION

Who is behind the movement to give equal time to Darwin's critics, and what do they really want?

By MICHAEL D. LEMONICK

KEN BINGMAN HAS BEEN TEACHING biology in the public schools in the Kansas City area for 42 years, and over the past decade he has seen a marked change in how students react when he brings up evolution. "I don't know if we're more religious today," he says, "but I see more and more students who want a link to God." Although he is a churchgoer, Bingman does not believe that link should be part of a science class. Neither does the Supreme Court, which declared such intermingling of church and state unconstitutional back in 1988.

But that decision does not sit well with a lot of Americans. So at a time when religious faith is increasingly worn on public sleeves—most prominently that of the President—a dispute that dates back to the celebrated 1925 Scopes "Monkey Trial" is being replayed around the country in legislatures, courts, school-board meetings and parent-teacher conferences. School administrators in rural Dover, Pa., visited biology classes last week to read a declaration proclaiming, among other things, that "Darwin's theory [of evolution] ... is a theory, not a fact." And in suburban Cobb County, Ga., officials pasted stickers on biology textbooks declaring the same thing and are now appealing a court order to remove them.

The intellectual underpinnings of the latest assault on Darwin's theory come not from Bible-wielding Fundamentalists but from well-funded think tanks promoting a theory they call intelligent design, or I.D. for short. Their basic argument is that the origin of life, the diversity of species and even the structure of organs like the eye are so bewilderingly complex that they can

BIOLOGY TEACHER Bingman respects his students' faith but doesn't think it belongs in his class

Is there anyone here who thinks teachers or textbooks should be allowed to deliberately lie to students for any reason?



Wisconsin Administrative Code 361 Rule

The criteria for selection of textbooks…shall be:

3. **Factual accuracy**

Ala. Code 1975, Section 16-36-70 “Adequate textbooks” - provides: “(b) All students in the public schools shall be provided with **adequate and current textbooks**” One might argue that textbooks that contain statements and examples that are proven to be false

Texas Administrative Code

Title 19-Education

§66.66 (l) “Instructional materials shall present the most factual information accurately and objectively without editorial opinion or bias by the authors. Theories shall be clearly distinguished from facts and presented in

Texans OK evolution in biology textbooks

11 titles approved in one swoop by state's board of education

By R.A. DYER
Fort Worth Star-Telegram

AUSTIN, Texas (NYT) — A controversial batch of new biology textbooks was approved Friday by the Texas State Board of Education despite objections from social conservatives about their portrayal of evolution.

SEE RELATED STORY ON A8

Valued at about $30 million, the high school texts from 11 publishers are set to arrive in Texas classrooms for the 2004-05 school year. The board voted 11-4 Thursday to approve the books but made their final vote Friday.

Because Texas is the nation's second-largest textbook buyer, the board decision could affect education nationwide. Texas, California and Florida account for more than 30 percent of the nation's $4 billion public school book market. Publishers also market their Texas books in other states.

Some of the Texas board's more conservative members voted against the books. Don McLeroy, R-Bryan, said he would have supported two of the texts, but that the others presented evolution in an overly "dogmatic" manner.

But instead of taking up each book one by one — as McLeroy would have preferred — the board considered all of the biology textbooks as a single batch.

"I wish we'd had the opportunity to vote on each book because they're not the same," McLeroy said. "People don't realize the threat of scientific dogmatism (regarding) evolution in our society."

But Samantha Smoot, executive director of the Texas Freedom Network, commended the board. She said social conservatives had attempted to raise questions about evolutionary theory as a Trojan horse for bringing religious doctrine into public schools.

"The voices of the science community have been loud and unified," said Smoot, whose organization advocates for the separation of church and state. "This is not a theory. There's no question about whether evolution exists at all."

Scientists and educators argued that the theory of evolution is widely believed and is a cornerstone of modern scientific research. But alternative science groups and board members McLeroy and David Bradley, R-Beaumont, have argued that the weaknesses in the theory were not adequately presented in the books.

Decision could affect education nationwide.

McLeroy said he supported a book by the Glencoe publishing company, which he said included more "qualifiers" in its description of evolution.

On page 396, for instance, it states: "Volumes of scientific data have been gathered as evidence for evolution since Darwin's time. Much of this evidence is subject to interpretation by different scientists. One of the issues is that evolutionary processes are difficult for humans to observe directly."

By contrast, he said corresponding language in a Prentice Hall textbook leaves students little room to question evolutionary theory. On page 369, the Prentice Hall book states: "Evolution, or change over time, is the process by which modern organisms have descended from ancient organisms."

Both the Glencoe and Prentice Hall books were included among those given preliminary approval Thursday by the state board. The board also gave the preliminary nod to about $163 million in other books covering family and career studies and English as a second language.

The state board can reject books only if they have factual errors or if they don't meet state curriculum standards.

For textbook publishers, satisfying the Texas board is only half the bat School districts cho which books to use, but t are reimbursed by the st only for buying appro textbooks.

The state requires t textbooks include evoluti Alabama, Nebraska and N Mexico made changes in cent years that, to vary degrees, challenge the p eminence of evolution in scientific curriculum.



Texas does not obey their own law. **Casper Star Tribune**
Nov. 9, 2003

instructional materials.--

(1) In addition to relying on statements of publishers or manufacturers of instructional materials, the commissioner may conduct or cause to be conducted an independent investigation to determine the accuracy of state-adopted instructional materials.

(2) When errors in state-adopted materials are confirmed, the publisher of the materials shall provide to each district school board that has purchased the materials the corrections in a format approved by the commissioner.

(3) The commissioner may remove materials from the list of state-adopted materials if he or she finds that the content is in error and the publisher refuses to correct the error when notified by the department.

(4) The commissioner may remove materials from the list of state-adopted materials at the request of the publisher if, in his or her opinion, there is no

California Textbooks shall be "factually accurate and incorporate principals of instruction reflective of current and confirmed research."

California Education Code

00.7500 Code of Ethics for Minnesota Teacher

Subpart 2. Standards of Professional Conduct.

G. A teacher shall not deliberately suppress or distort subject matter.

Code of Ethics For Minnesota Teachers,
Minnesota Board of Teaching, 2000.
board.teaching@state.mn.us

No. 32.—XXXII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND

a bāse′	re elāim′	un sāy′	
de base	pro elaim	as say	ben zoic
in ease	dis elaim	a way	a void
		o bey	a droit
		eon vey	ex ploit
		pur vey	de coy
		sur vey	en joy
		de fȳ	al loy
		af fȳ	em ploy
		de nȳ	an noy
		de erȳ	de stroy
		re boil	eon voy
			es ponge
		em broil	de vour
		re coil	re dound
		sub join	de vout
re çīte	de eay	ad join	a mount
n çite	dis may	re join	sur mount
o lite	de fray	en join	dis mount
nite	ar ray	eon join	re count
deem	be tray	dis join	re nown
teem	pōr tray	mis join	en dow
elāim			

Public school textbooks from 1908 said God created the heavens and the earth in six days.

Good men obey the laws of God.
I love to survey the starry heavens.
Careless girls mislay their things.
The fowler decoys the birds into his net.
Cats devour rats and mice.
The adroit ropedancer can leap and jump and perform as many exploits as a monkey.
Wise men employ their time in doing good to all around them.
In the time of war, merchant vessels sometimes have a convoy of ships of war.
Kings are men of high renown,
Who fight and strive to wear a crown.

God created the heavens and the earth in six days, and all that was made was very good.
To purloin is to steal.

No. 33.—XXXIII.

deed	breed	glee	steel	green	sleek
feed	seed	free	deem	seen	meek
heed	weed	tree	seem	teen	reek
bleed	bee	eel	teem	steen	ereek
meed	fee	feel	sheen	queen	Greek
need	see	heel	keen	ween	seek
speed	lee	peel	spleen	leek	week

fōre′ tŏp
māin tŏp
hām ber
hōul der
ōld er
n ġer
ān ġer
ān ġer
n ġer
her
lī
n
lig
ig
sig
rai
spr
gs
gs
ngs
ms
ers

ON THE FIRST.

rē′ gress
ç̄y press
fā moŭs
spī nous
vi nous
sē rous
pō rous
nī trous
griēv ous

eā lix
phē nix
rē flux
week dāy

The mason puts a layer of mortar between bricks.
The mayor of a city is the chief magistrate.
Judas was a traitor: he betrayed his master; that is, he gave him up to his enemies.
The hair that is over the forehead is called a foretop.
The farmer feeds his horse in a manger.
We should be attentive and helpful to strangers.
Firearms were not known a few hundred years ago.
Intemperance is a grievous sin of our country.
Parents deserve the kind treatment of children.
The United States have a large extent of seacoast.
The rainbow is a token that the world will not be drowned again, but that the regular seasons will continue.
A portrait is a picture bearing the likeness of a person.
Mohair is made of camels' hair.

Prayer is a duty, but it is in vain to pray without a sincere desire of heart to obtain what we pray for; to repeat the words of a prayer, without such desire, is solemn mockery.

No. 89.—LXXXIX.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

du rĕss′	ea rĕss′	dis trĕss′	ro bŭst′
a mass	ad dress	as sess	ad just
re pass	re dress	pos sess	un just
sur pass	ag gress	a mĭss	in trust
eui răss	trans gress	re miss	dis trust

Public school textbooks from 1908 said it is a duty to pray.

sĕd′ ū lous — pŏp′ ū lous
glănd ū lous — quĕr ụ lous
gran ū lous — ĭn fa mous
pĕnd ū lous — blās phe mous
serŏf ū lous — dē vi ous
ĕm ū lous — pre vi ous
trem ū lous — lī bel ous

No. 84.—LXXXIV.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

Public school textbook from 1908.

slat tern — prĭs on
bĭt tern — gär den
tăv ern — mēr chant
gôv ern — doŭb let
stŭb born — fŏre *head*
chĕck er — vĭne yard
vĭe ar — eụck ōo

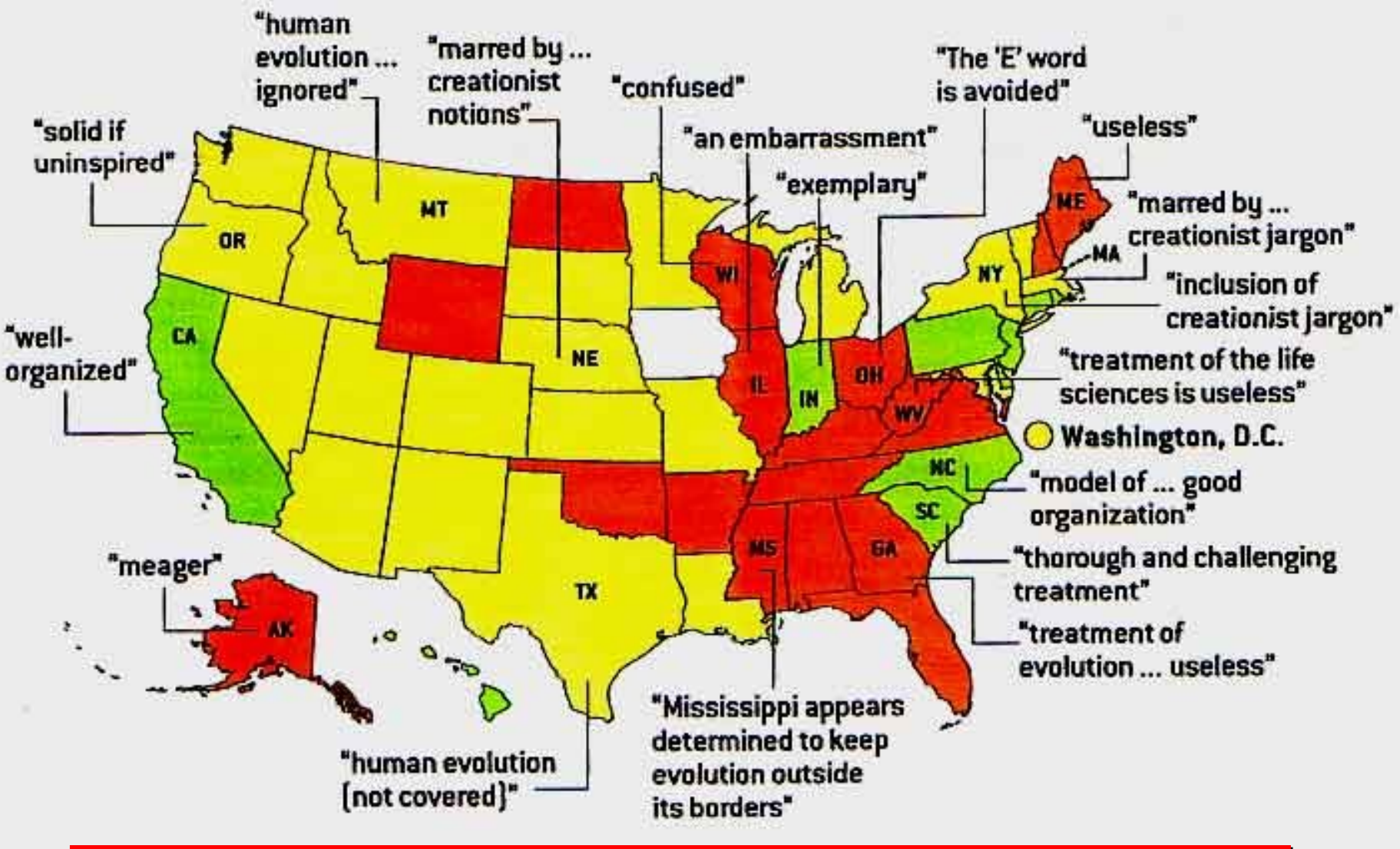
Potashes and pearlashes are made from common ashes.
Thirty-six bushels of coal make one chaldron.
Saffron is a well-known garden plant.
To keep the wind from blowing out the candle, we put it into a lantern.
A wooden cistern is not very durable.
Many persons spend too much time at taverns.
Mules are sometimes very stubborn animals.
The cuckoo visits us early in the spring.
Carrots have long tapering roots.
Twelve o'clock at night is midnight.
A merchant is one who exports and imports goods, or who buys and sells goods, especially by wholesale.

God governs the world in infinite wisdom; the Bible teaches us that it is our duty to worship Him.
It is a solemn thing to die and appear before God.

No. 85.—LXXXV.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

chĕr′ ụ bim — pôr′ eu pīne — seôr′ pi on
sĕr a phim — ŏr i gin — bär ris ter
mär tyr dom — jăv e lin — dŭl çi mer
ĭd i om — rav e lin — măr i ner
drạw ing-rōōm — här le quin — eŏr o ner
eăt a plaşm — myr mi don* — eăn is ter
ŏs tra çişm — lĕx i con — mĭn is ter



Rating of Evolution Treatment in State Public School Science Standards

Unsatisfactory, useless or absent

Satisfactory/ good

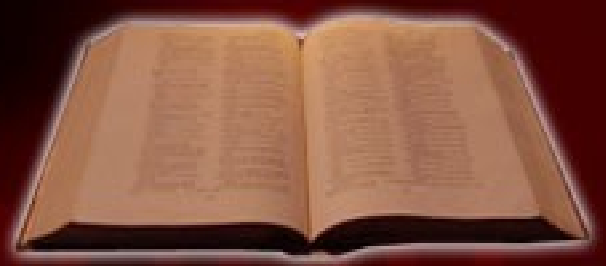
Very good/ excellent

No state standard

How the biased folks at "Scientific" American view the situation.
http://www.sciam.com/2002/0302issue/0302numbers.html

Is there anyone here who thinks teachers or textbooks should be allowed to use outdated or false information just to get students to believe their theory?







Is there anyone here who thinks teachers that deliberately lie should be fired?

Is there anyone here who thinks textbooks with lies should be banned or the lies torn out of the book?





BSCS Biology 1978 p. 320



Figure 6-5 *Over millions of years, the Colorado River has carved out the Grand Canyon from solid rock.*

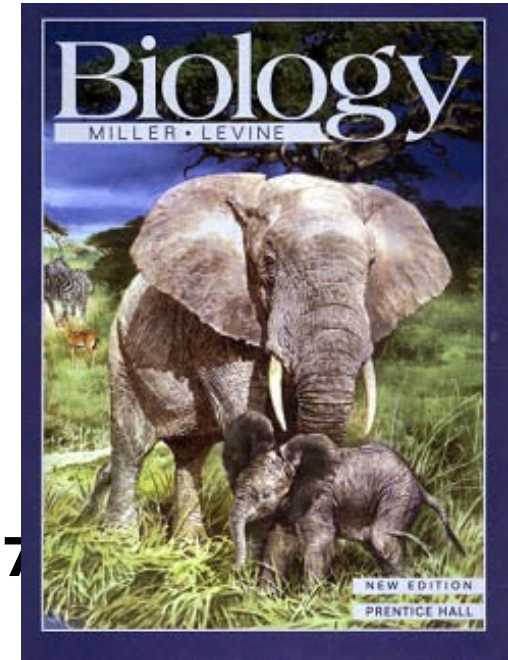
Creationist's interpretation	Fact	Evolutionist's interpretation
It formed **quickly** by lots of water and a **little time**	Grand Canyon exists	It formed **slowly** by a little water and **lots of time**

Evolutionists are always trying to erase the line and make students think their interpretation is part of the fact.



Figure 13–11 The Colorado River, flowing along the bottom of the Grand Canyon, has cut through layer upon layer of rock over millions of years, exposing fossils long buried in sedimentary rock.

Figure 13–12 Fossils are usually found in sedimentary rocks. Because lower sedimentary rock layers are older than upper rock layers, scientists can determine the sequence of changes in life forms on the Earth.



"The Colorado River... has cut through layer upon layer of rock over millions of years..."

Prentice Hall *Biology* 1998, p. 27



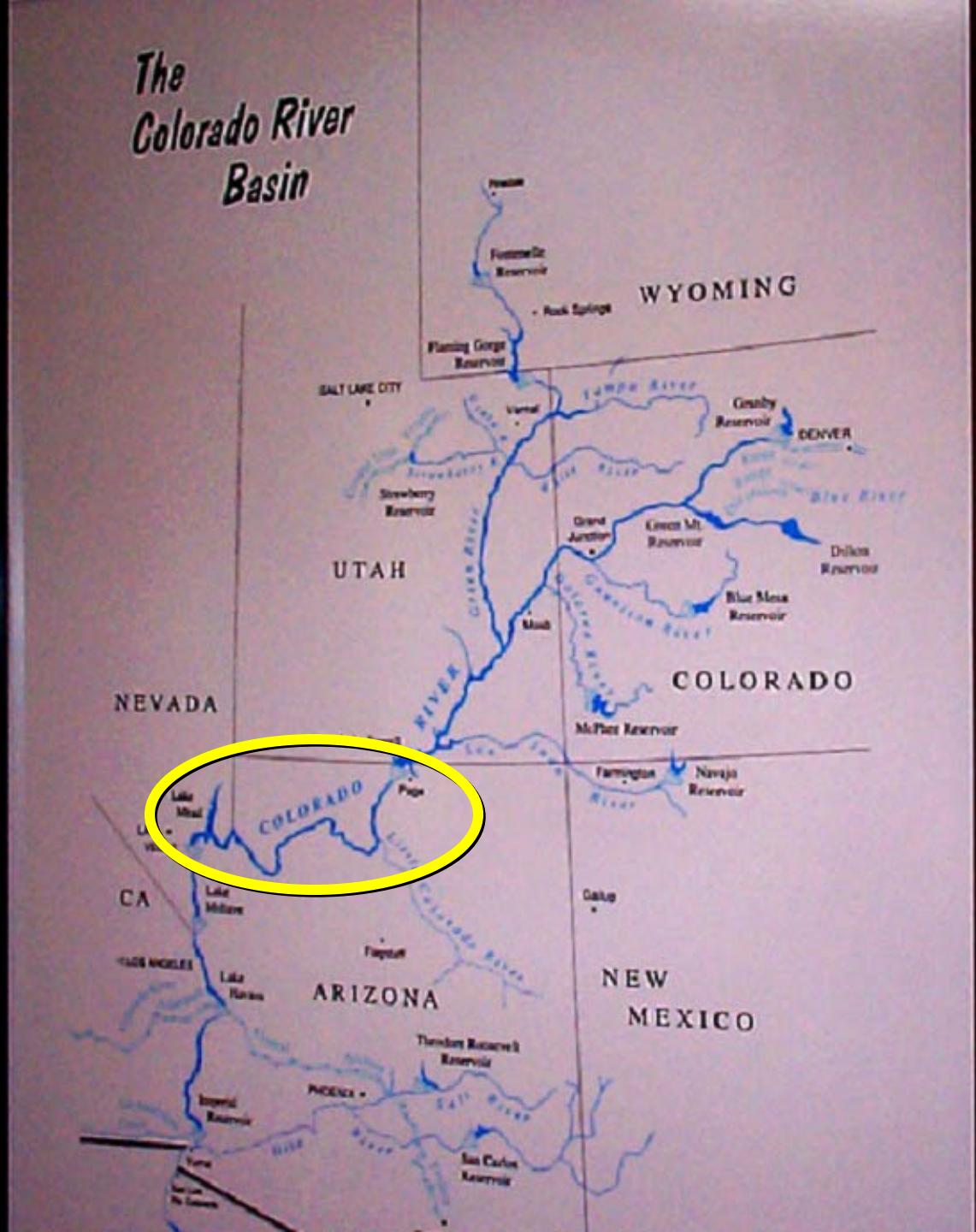
Figure 12.5 Strata of sedimentary rock at the Grand Canyon. The Colorado River has cut through over 2000 meters of rock, exposing sedimentary layers that are like huge pages from the book of life. Scan the canyon wall from rim to floor, and you look back through hundreds of millions of years. Each layer entombs fossils that represent some of the organisms from that period of Earth's history.

University of Science and Arts, Chickasha, OK

If a dam were built acro
Grand Canyon a large la
would form!






The Colorado River Basin
WYOMING
UTAH
COLORADO
NEVADA
ARIZONA
NEW MEXICO
CA
SALT LAKE CITY
DENVER
Flaming Gorge Reservoir
Rock Springs
Vernal
Grand Junction
Moab
Page
Lake Mead
Lake Powell
Lake Mohave
Flagstaff
Gallup
Farmington
Navajo Reservoir
McPhee Reservoir
Blue Mesa Reservoir
Dillon Reservoir
Green Mt. Reservoir
Granby Reservoir
Strawberry Reservoir
Theodore Roosevelt Reservoir
San Carlos Reservoir
Imperial Reservoir
PHOENIX
Green River
Colorado River
Gunnison River
Yampa River
Blue River
Dolores River
San Juan River
Little Colorado River
Salt River
Gila River


Grand Canyon, AZ


Grand Canyon photo by Dr. Hovind 11-0

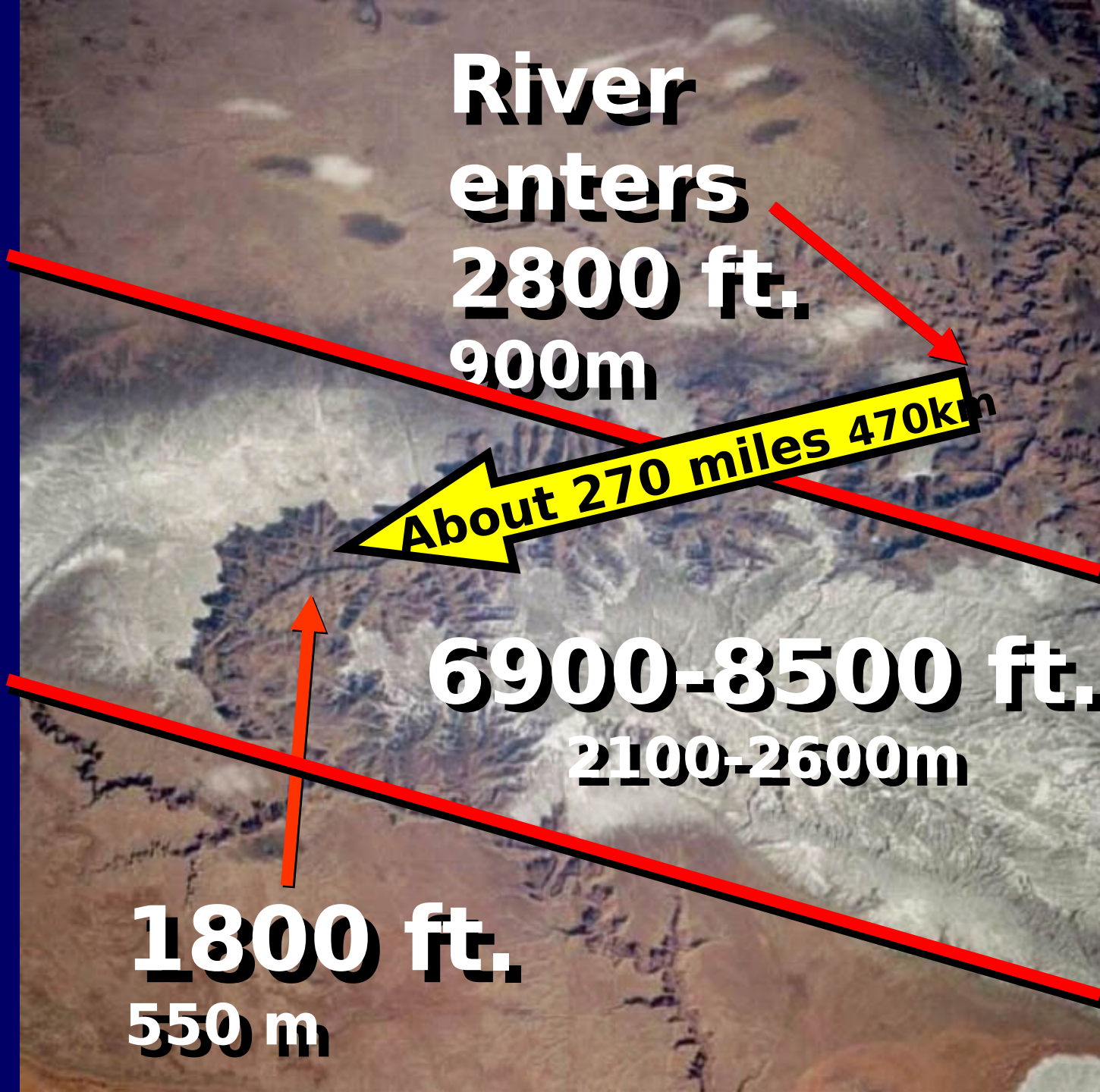






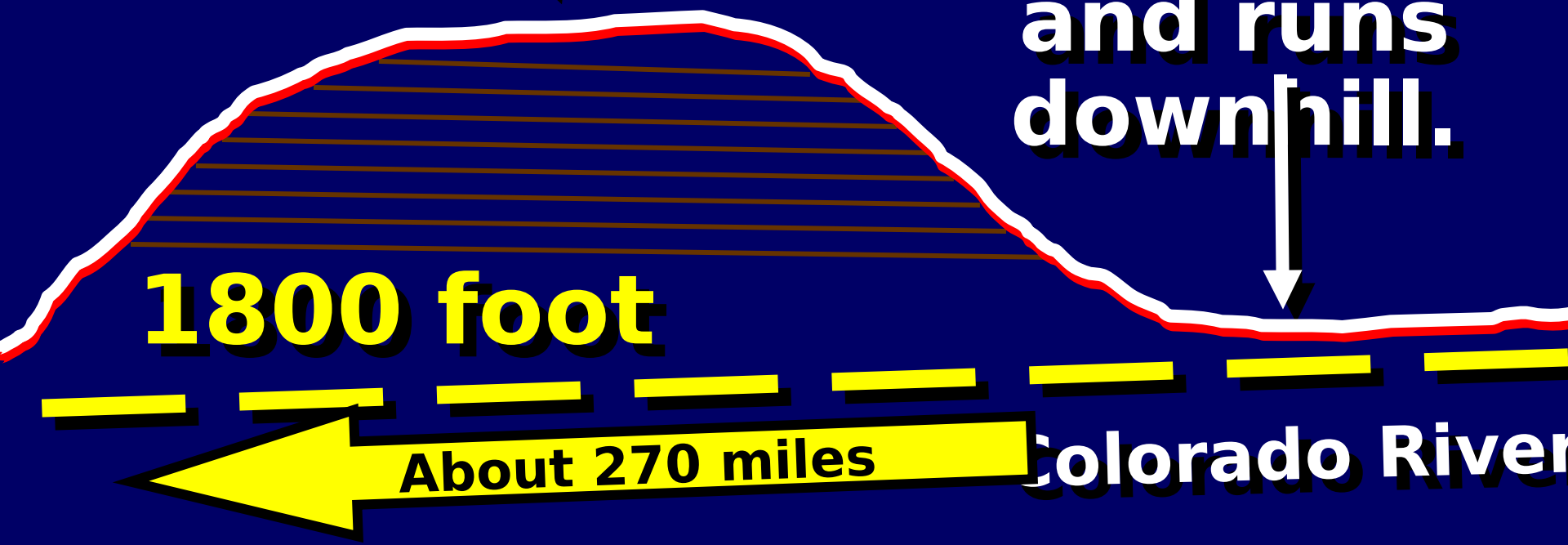


The snow line tells the story. **Grand canyon is a breech** in a giant dam,



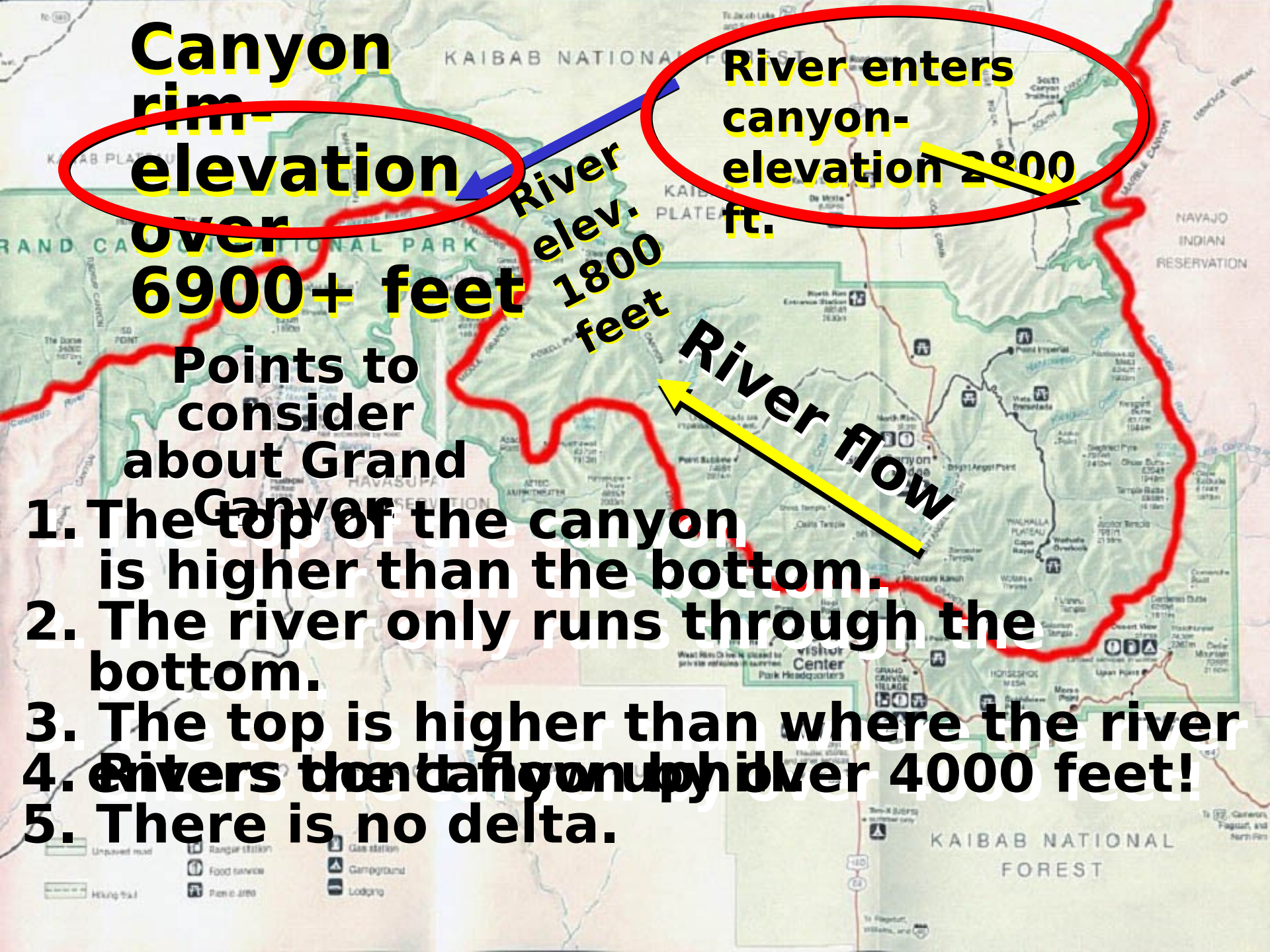
The ground slopes up to the top of Grand Canyon at 6900-8500 foot elevation.

Colorado River enters the canyon 2800 foot elevation and runs downhill.



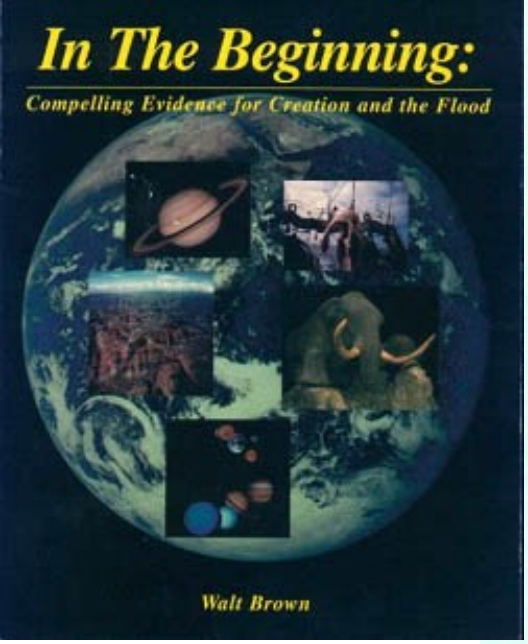




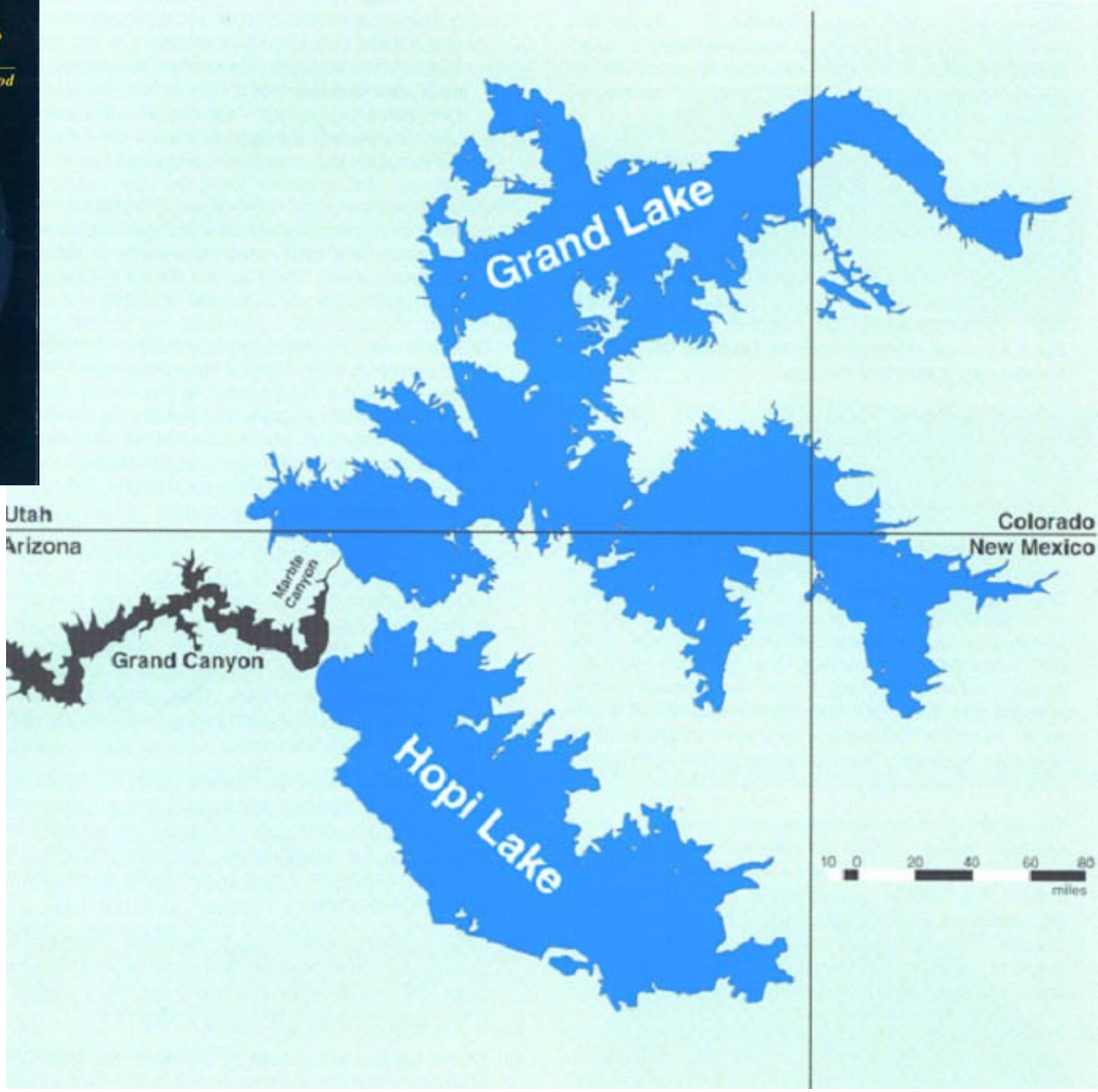

Canyon rim- elevation over 6900+ feet
River enters canyon- elevation 2800 ft.
River elev. 1800 feet
River flow
Points to consider about Grand Canyon
1. The top of the canyon is higher than the bottom.
2. The river only runs through the bottom.
3. The top is higher than where the river enters the canyon by over 4000 feet!
4. Rivers flow downhill.
5. There is no delta.
KAIBAB NATIONAL FOREST
NAVAJO INDIAN RESERVATION
GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK
Visitor Center
Park Headquarters

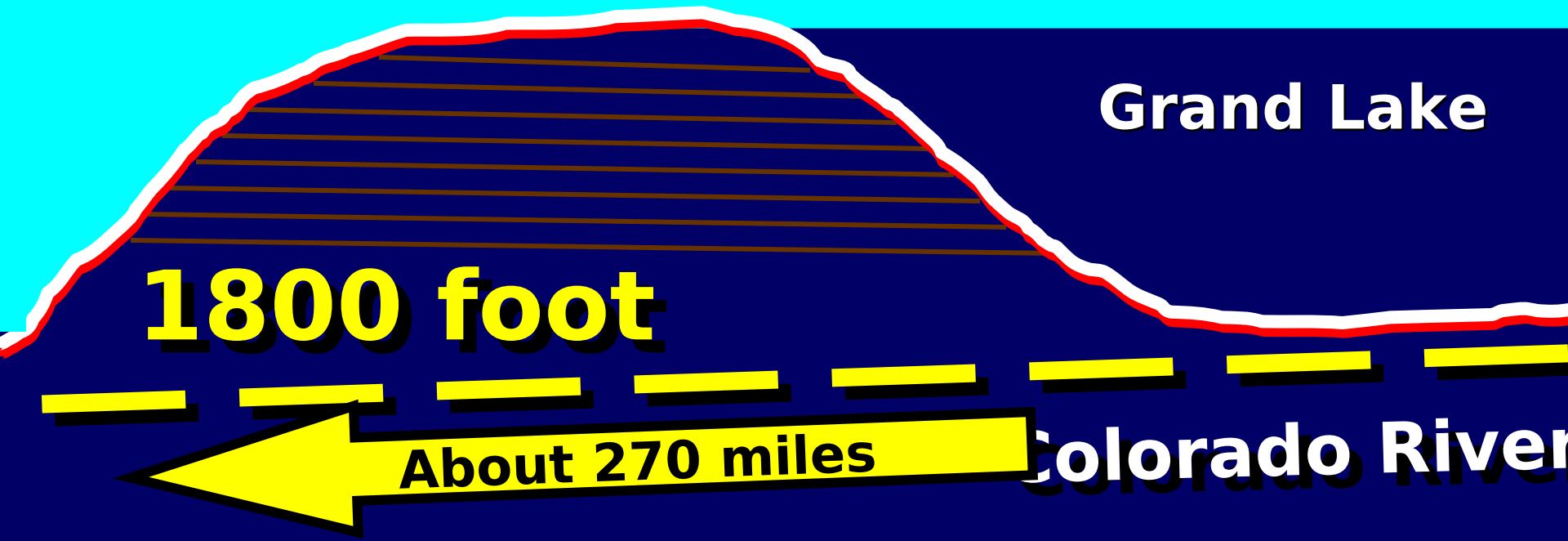


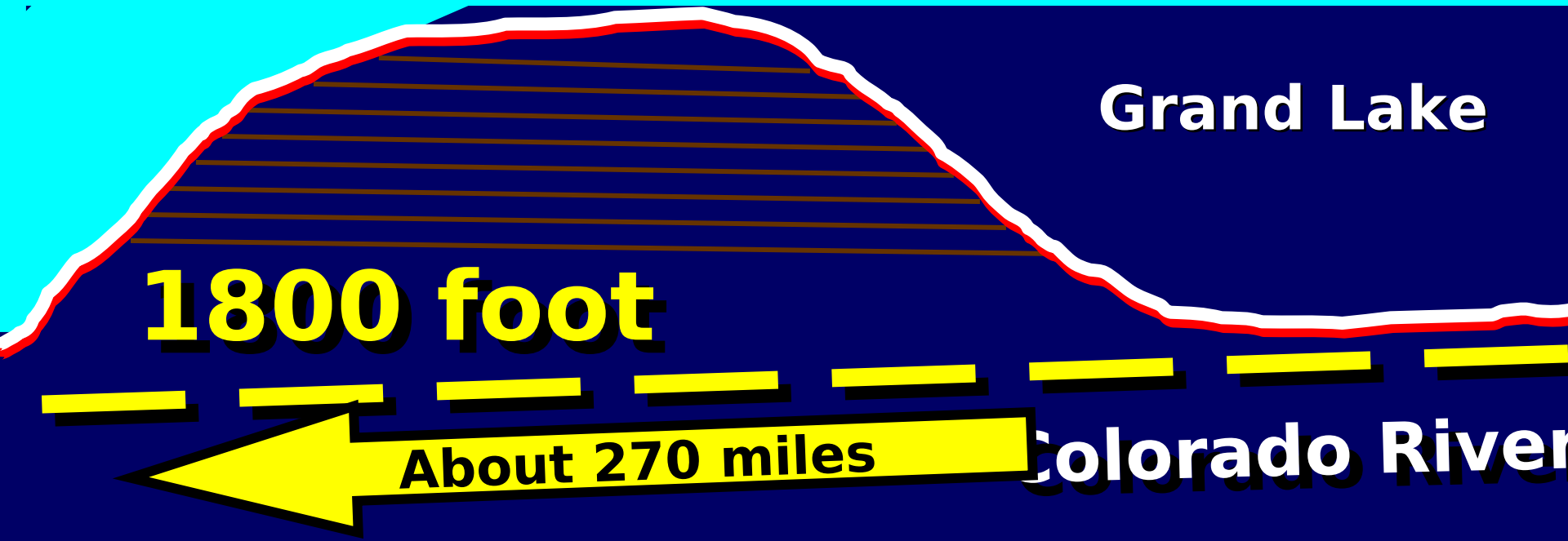
. That river did not make that canyon.



Available from CSE $23.50

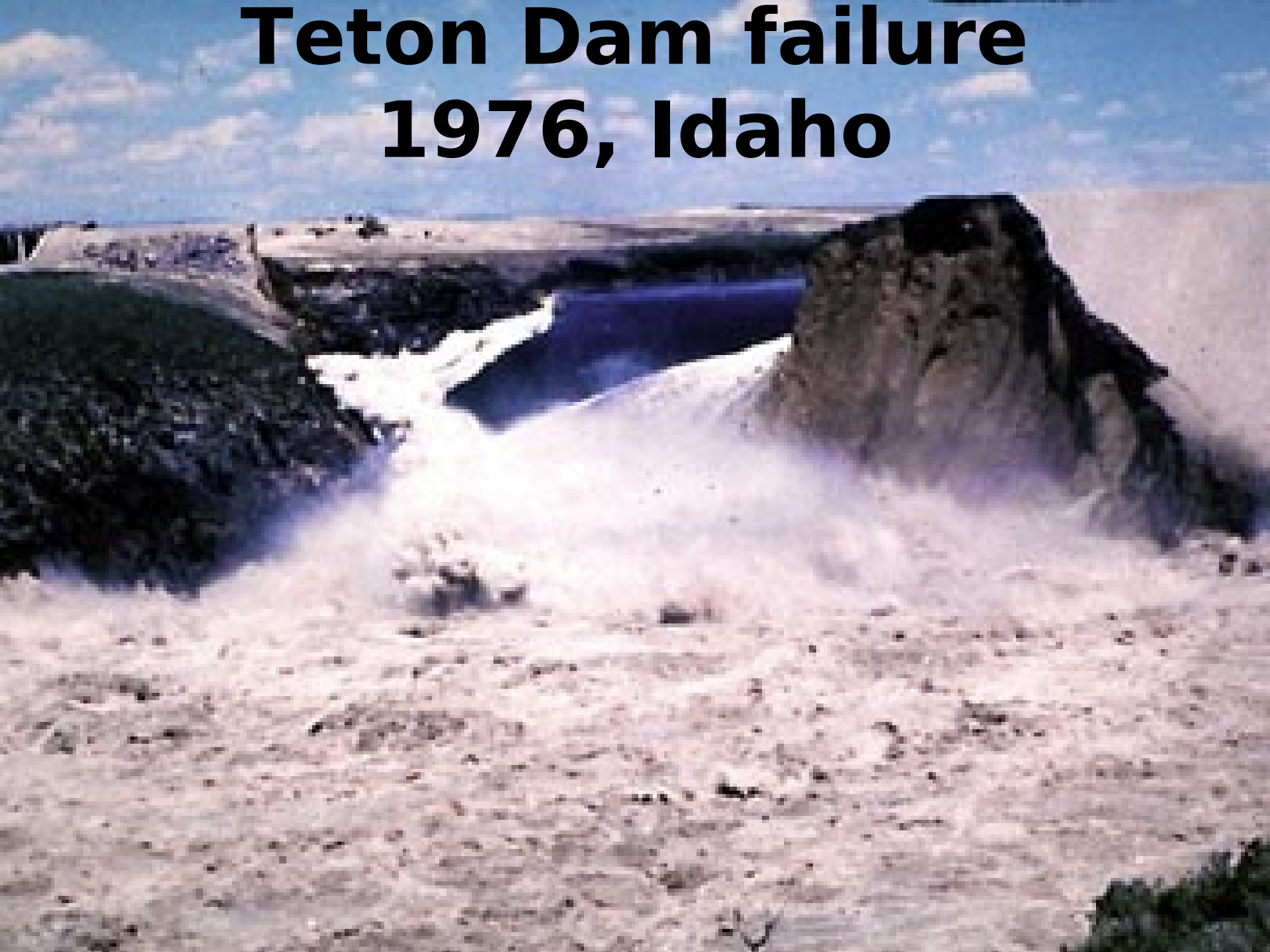



Grand Lake
1800 foot
About 270 miles
Colorado River


Grand Lake
1800 foot
About 270 miles
Colorado River



Teton Dam failure 1976, Idaho





Teton Dam failure 1976, Idaho





Cumberland County - Dam Failure





Hope Mills Lake



May 26, 2003

www.ces.purdue.edu/ pork/manure/dam.htm



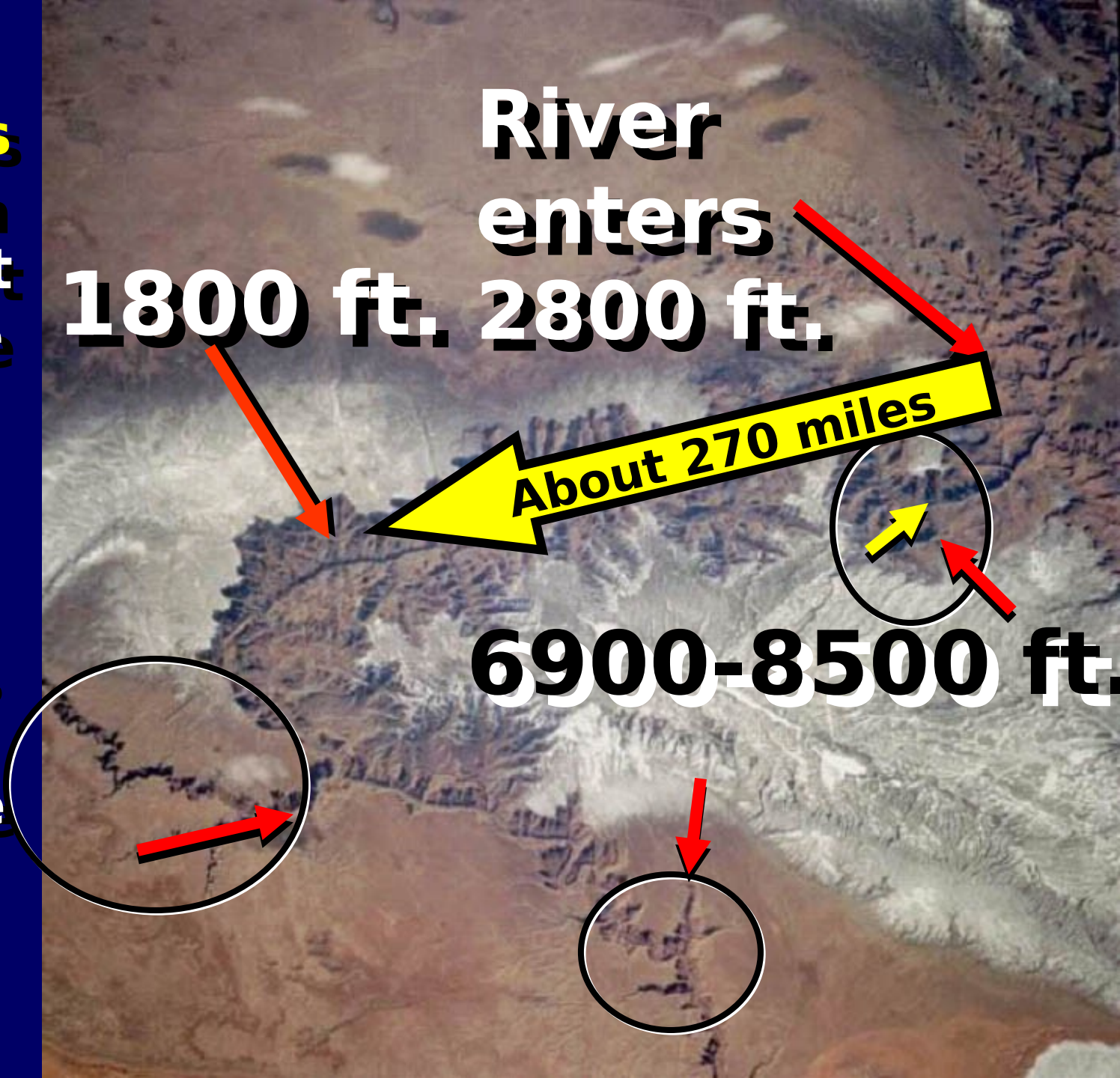
www.ces.purdue.edu/ pork/manure/dam.htm

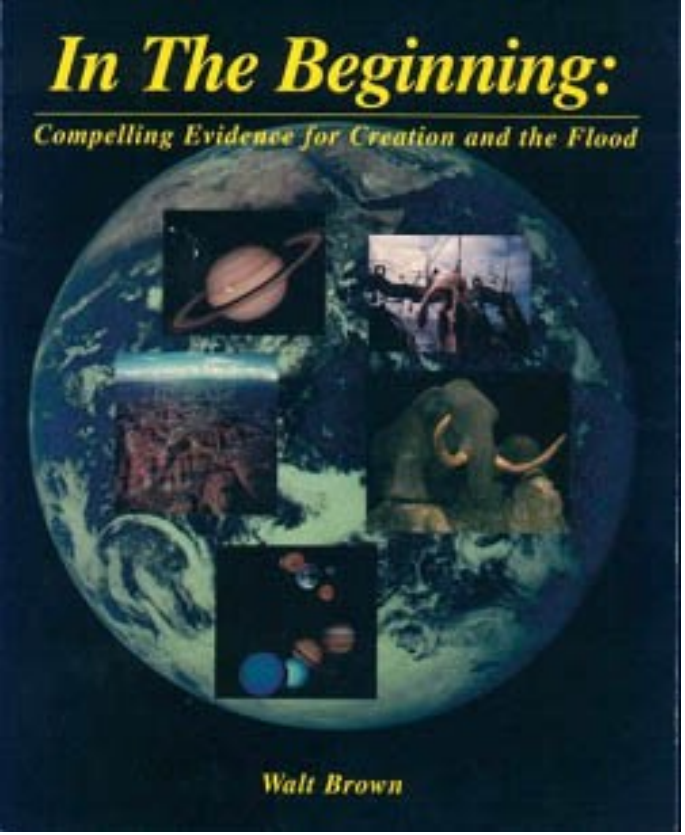


Grand Canyon is a washed out spillway from a huge post flood lake. Notice that when most rivers merge they do so at angles less than 90^0 .



Grand canyon is a breech in a giant dam, the Kaibab uplift. The barbed canyons on the east side of the canyon proves this





Available from CSE $23.50

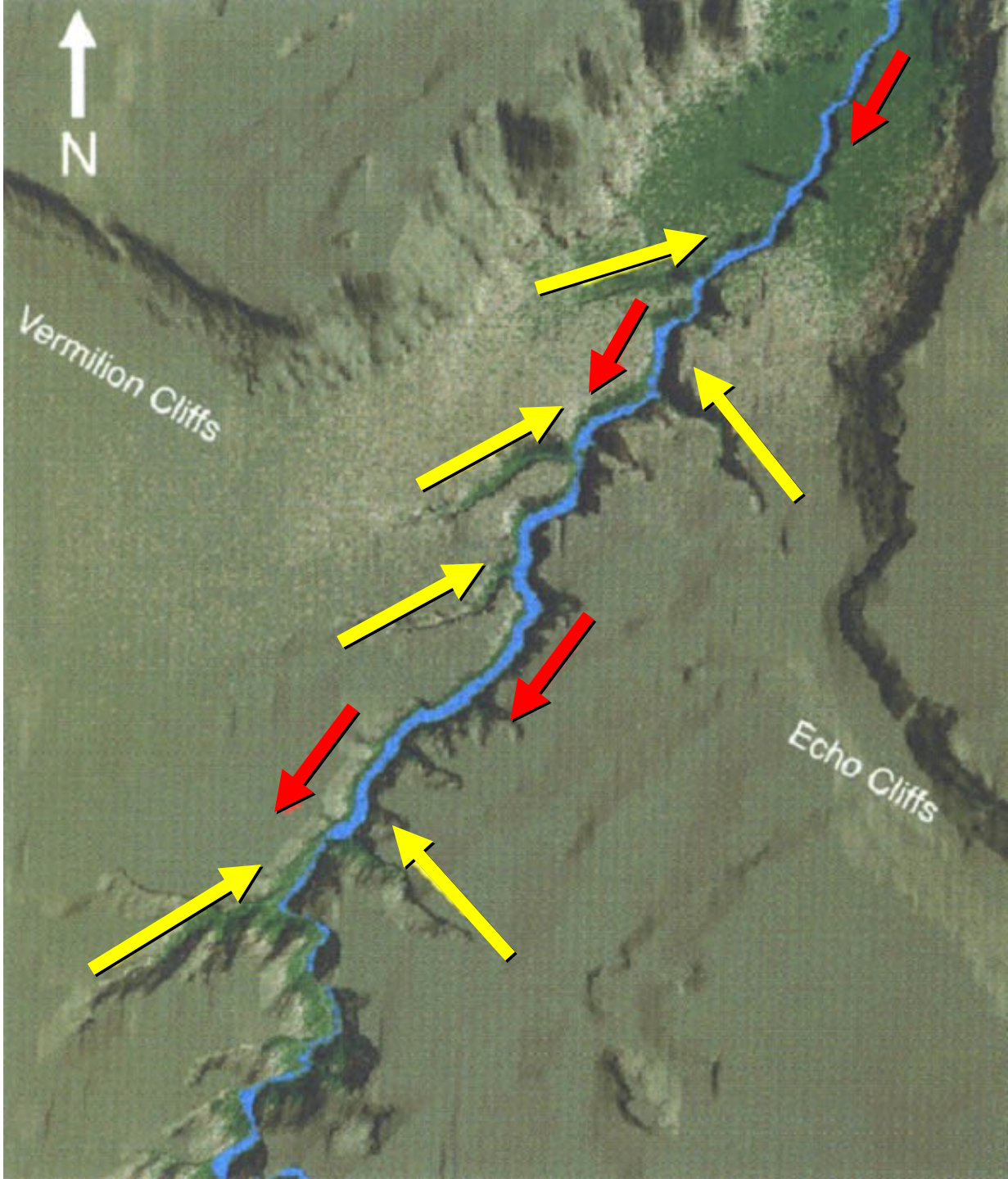




Figure 13-11 The Colorado River, flowi... the bottom of the C... ...s cut through ... rock over ...posing fossils ...tary rock.

...lly

...ock ...er rock ...etermine the ...es in life forms

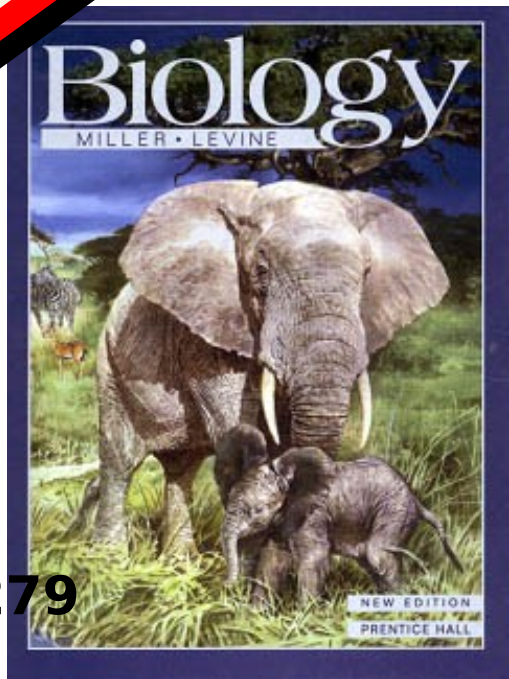
Lie #1

That river did not make that canyon

"The Co... ...
has cut t... ...ayer upon lay... ... rock over millions of years..."

H

Prentice Hall *Biology* 1998, p. 279




Calf Puller

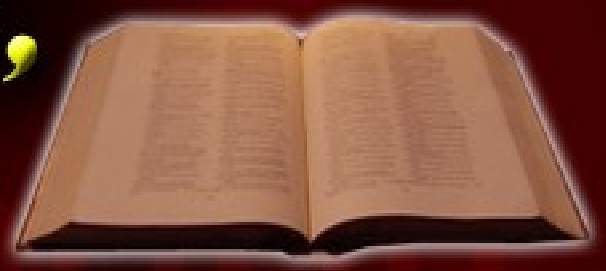

HK97



How fast was that calf going?

Knowing this first, that there shall come in the last days scoffers, walking after their own lusts,

II Peter 3:3



How that they told you there should be mockers in the last time, who should walk after their own ungodly lusts. These be they who separate themselves, sensual, having not the Spirit.



Jude 18-19

“I suppose the reason why we leapt at the *Origin of Species* was that the idea of God interfered with our sexual morés”

Sir Julian Huxley - Head of UNESCO - One of the

"Evolution is unproved and unprovable. We believe it only because the only alternative is special creation,

And even as they did not like to retain God in *their* knowledge, God gave them over to a reprobate mind, to do those things which are not convenient;



Romans 1:28

And for this cause God shall send them strong delusion, that they should believe a lie:



II Thes. 2:11

Is it possible for a person to go insane?



Jim Jones, People's Temple
Guyana





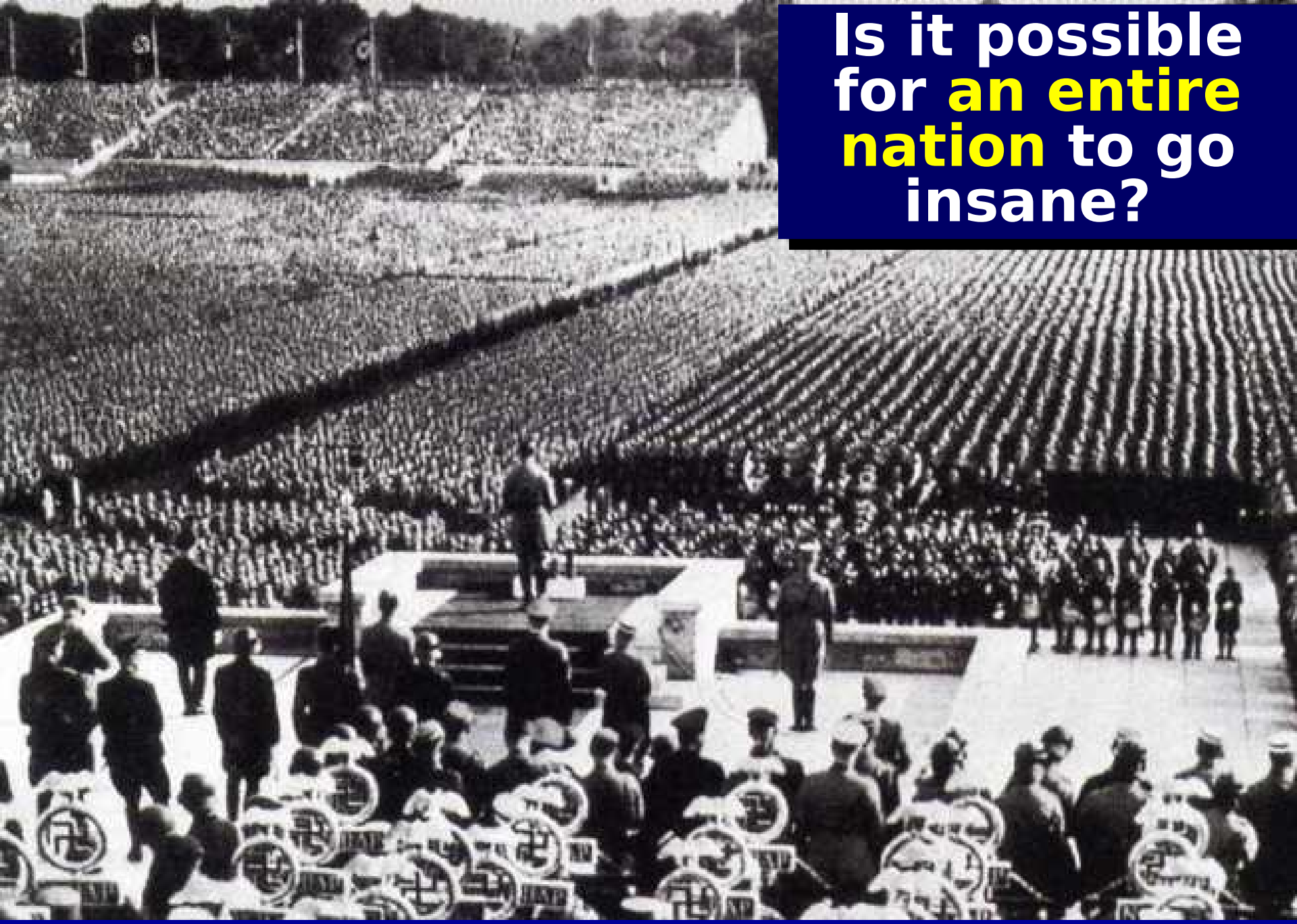
November 18, 1978
913 people drank poisoned cool-aid

Is it possible for a group of people to go

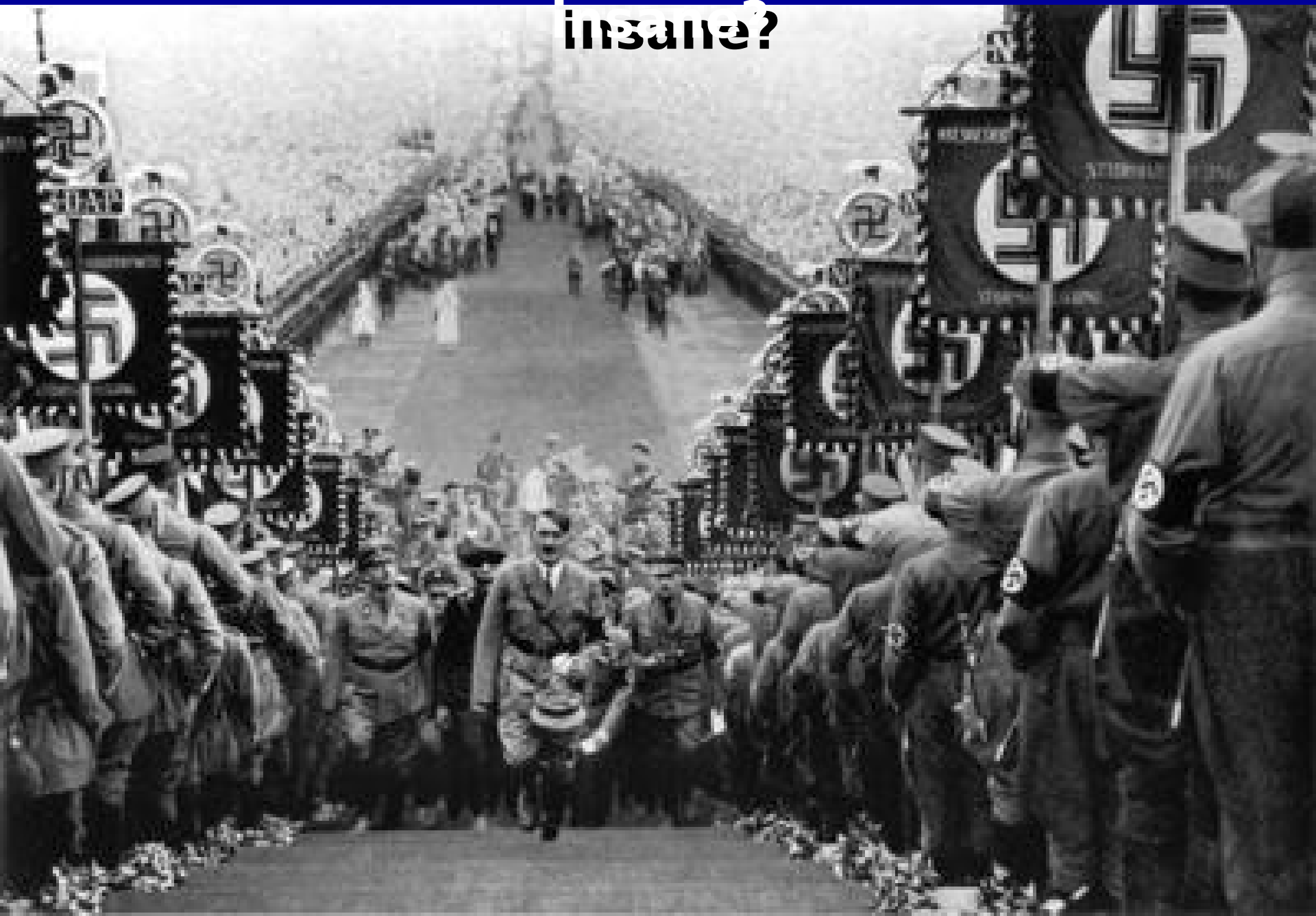




Is it possible for a group of people to go insane?


Is it possible for an entire nation to go insane?

Is it possible for an entire nation to go insane?



Is it possible for an entire nation to go insane?



Is it possible for the entire world to go insane?

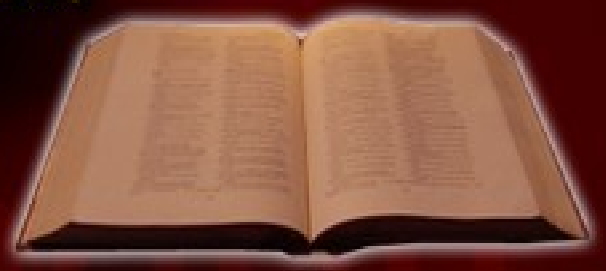
And the great dragon was cast out, that old serpent, called the Devil, and Satan, **which deceiveth the whole world:** he was cast out into the earth, and his angels were cast out with him.



Revelation 12:9

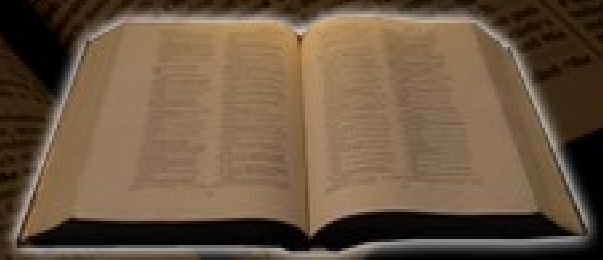
And saying, Where is the promise of his coming? For since the fathers fell asleep, all things continue as they were from the beginning of the creation.

II Peter 3:4

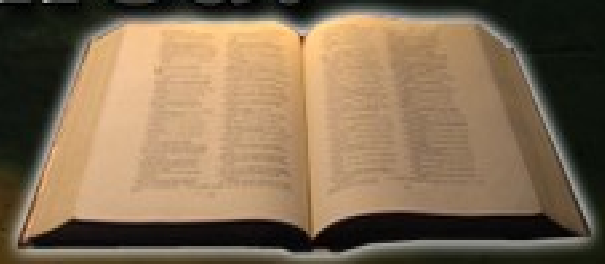


For this they willingly are ignorant of, that by the word of God the heavens were of old, and the earth standing out of the water and in the water:

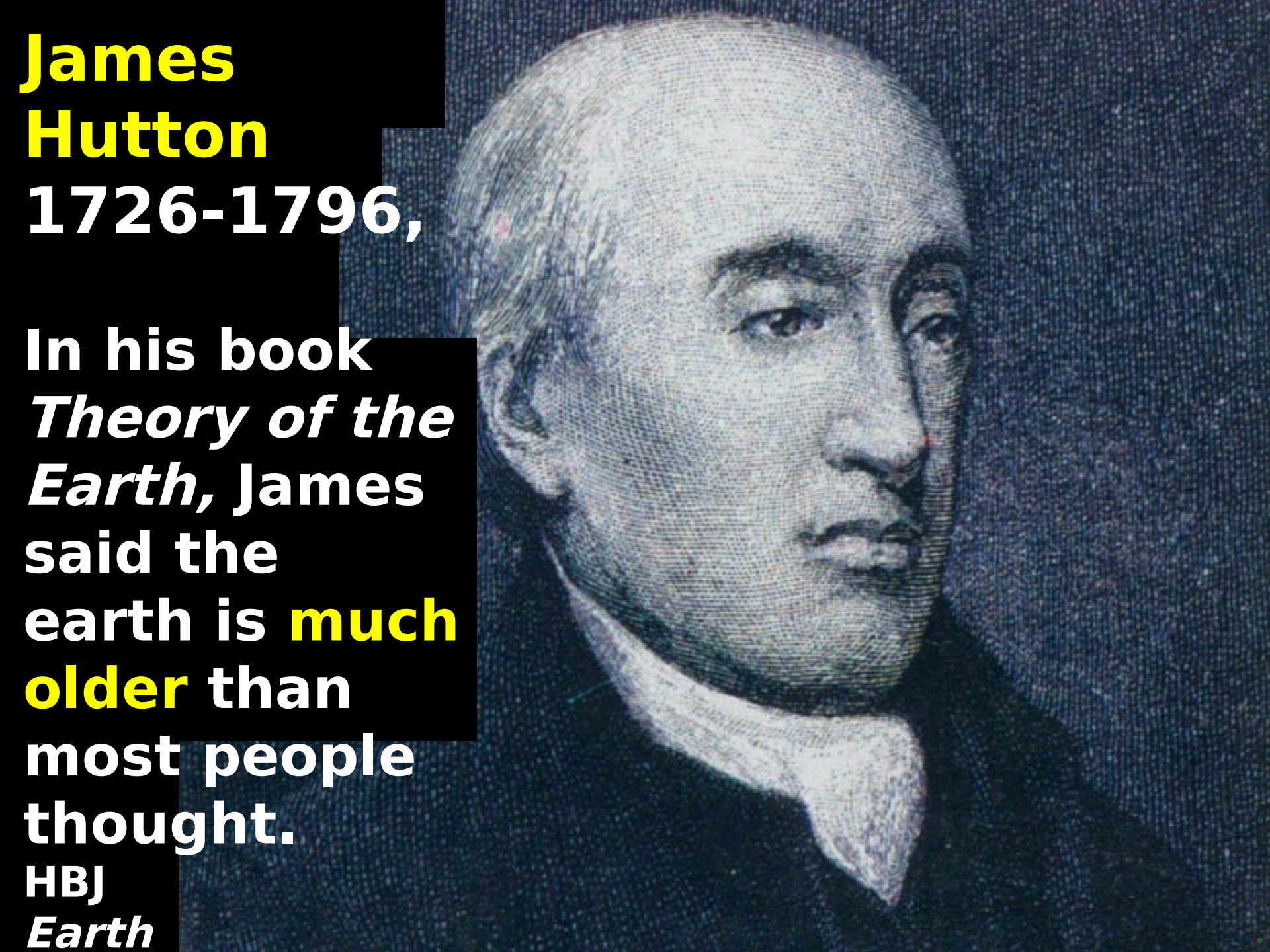
II Peter 3:5



Whereby the world that then was, being overflowed with water, perished.



II Peter 3:5



James Hutton
1726-1796,

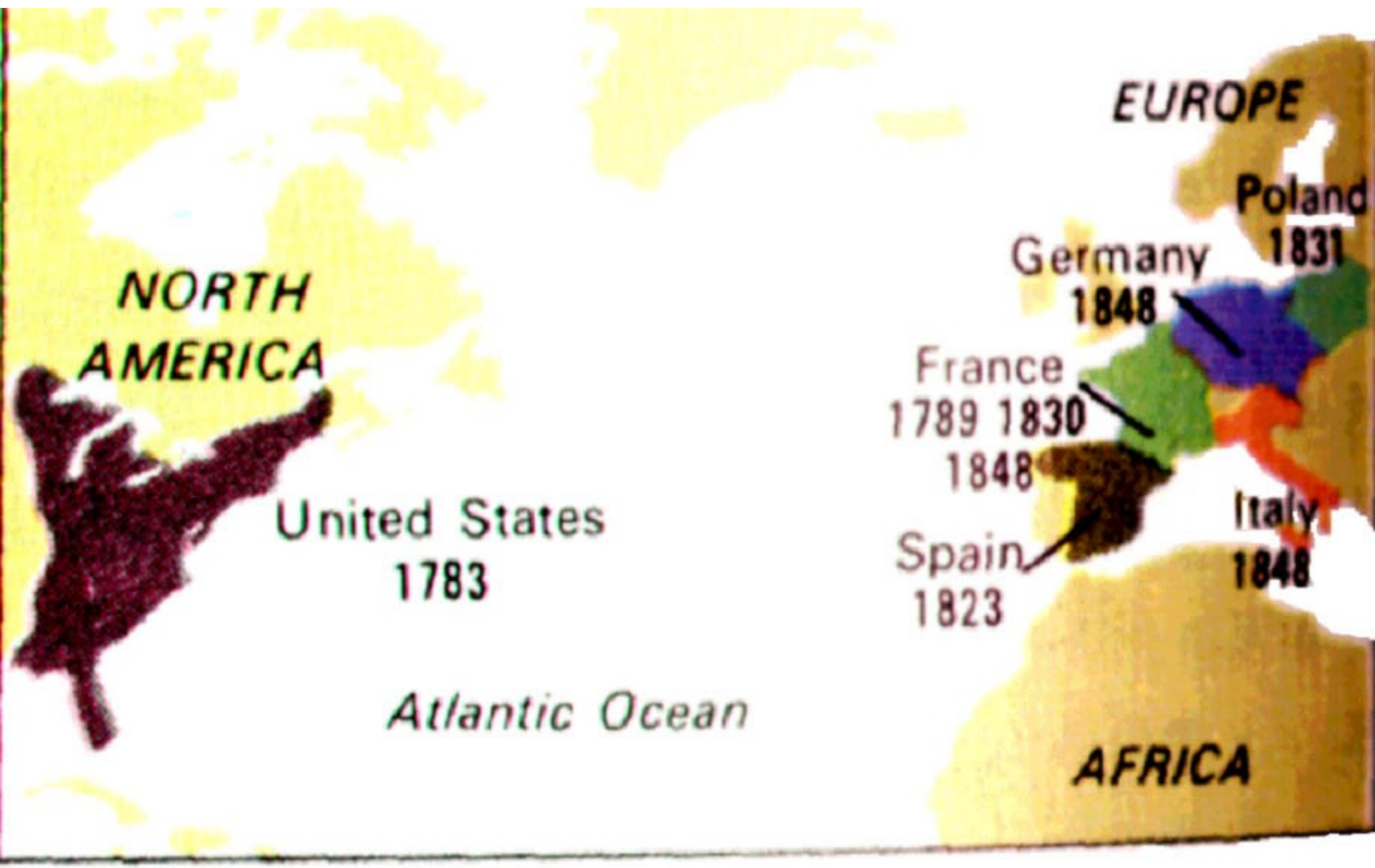
In his book *Theory of the Earth,* James said the earth is much older than most people thought.

HBJ *Earth*

What on Earth is Happening?

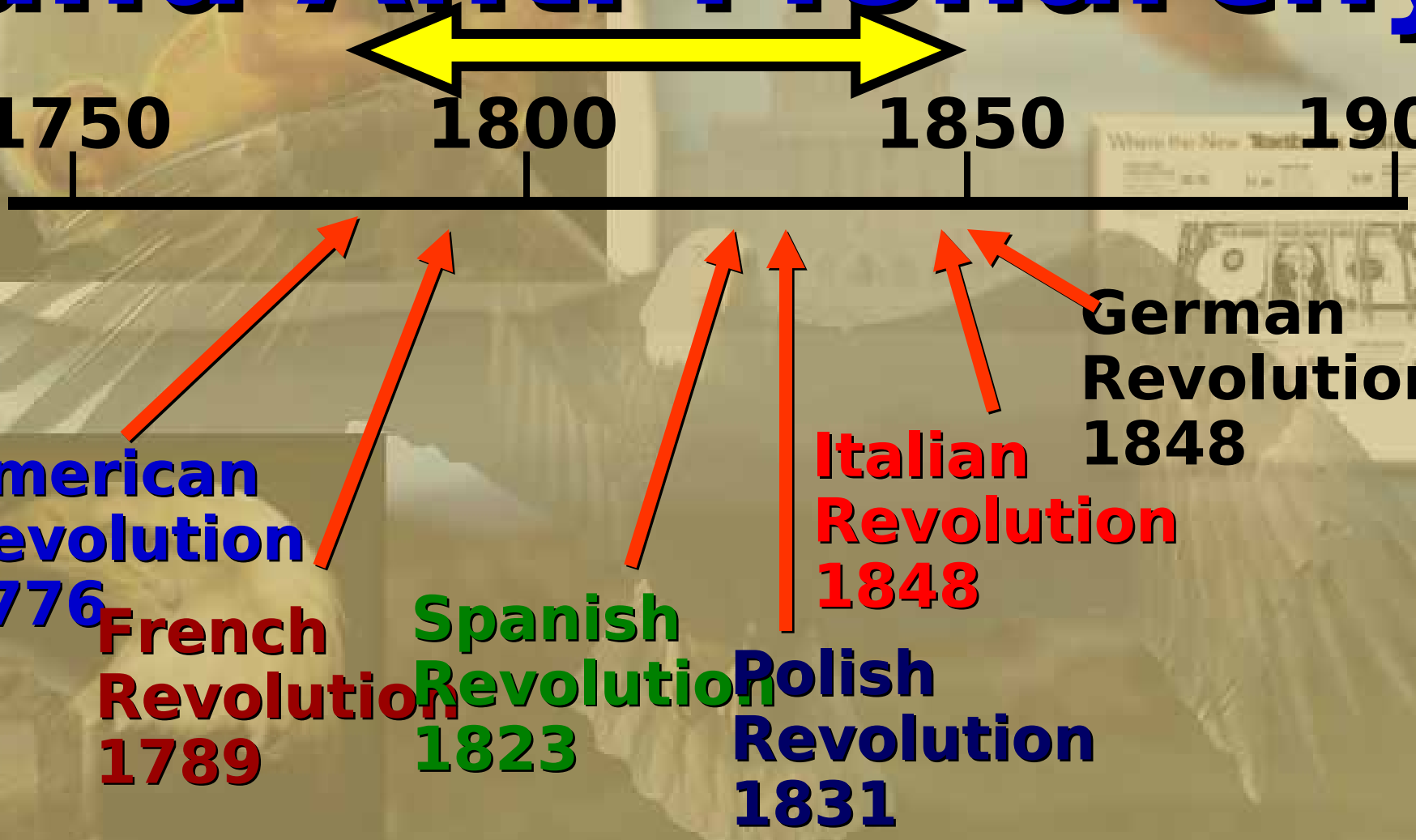


James Hutton's book *Theory of the Earth* was published in 1795

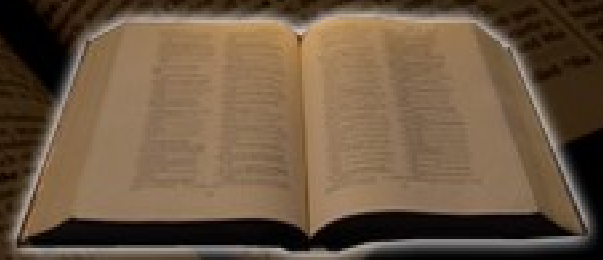


EUROPE IN REVOLUTION

The age of revolution and Anti-Monarchy



Honour all men.
Love the
brotherhood.
Fear God. Honour
the king.



I Peter 2:17

Before radiometric dating was available, many people had estimated the age of Earth to be only a few thousand years old. But in the 1700s, Scottish scientist James Hutton estimated that Earth was much older. He used the principle of **uniformitarianism.** This principle states that Earth processes occurring today are similar to those that occurred in the past. He observed that the processes that changed the rocks and land around him were very slow, and he inferred that they had been just as slow throughout Earth's history. Hutton hypothesized that it took much longer than a few thousand years to form the layers of rock around him and to erode mountains that once towered kilometers high. John Playfair advanced Hutton's theories, but an English geologist, Sir Charles Lyell, is given the most credit for advancing uniformitarianism.

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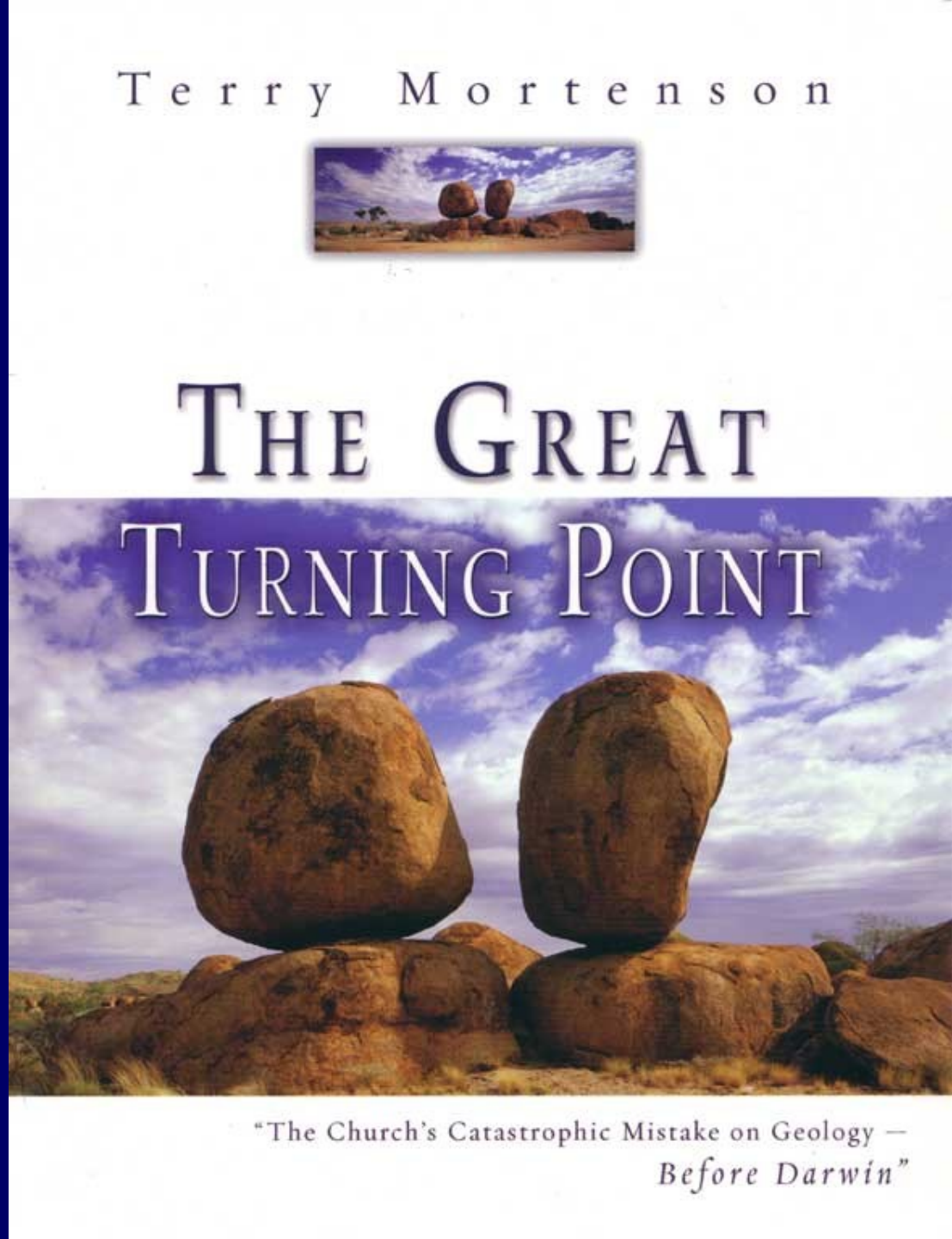
Uniformitarianism: The present is the key to the past.

No! The Bible is the only perfect key to the past.



A great book giving the complete story of how the "old earth" view became popular in the 1800's.

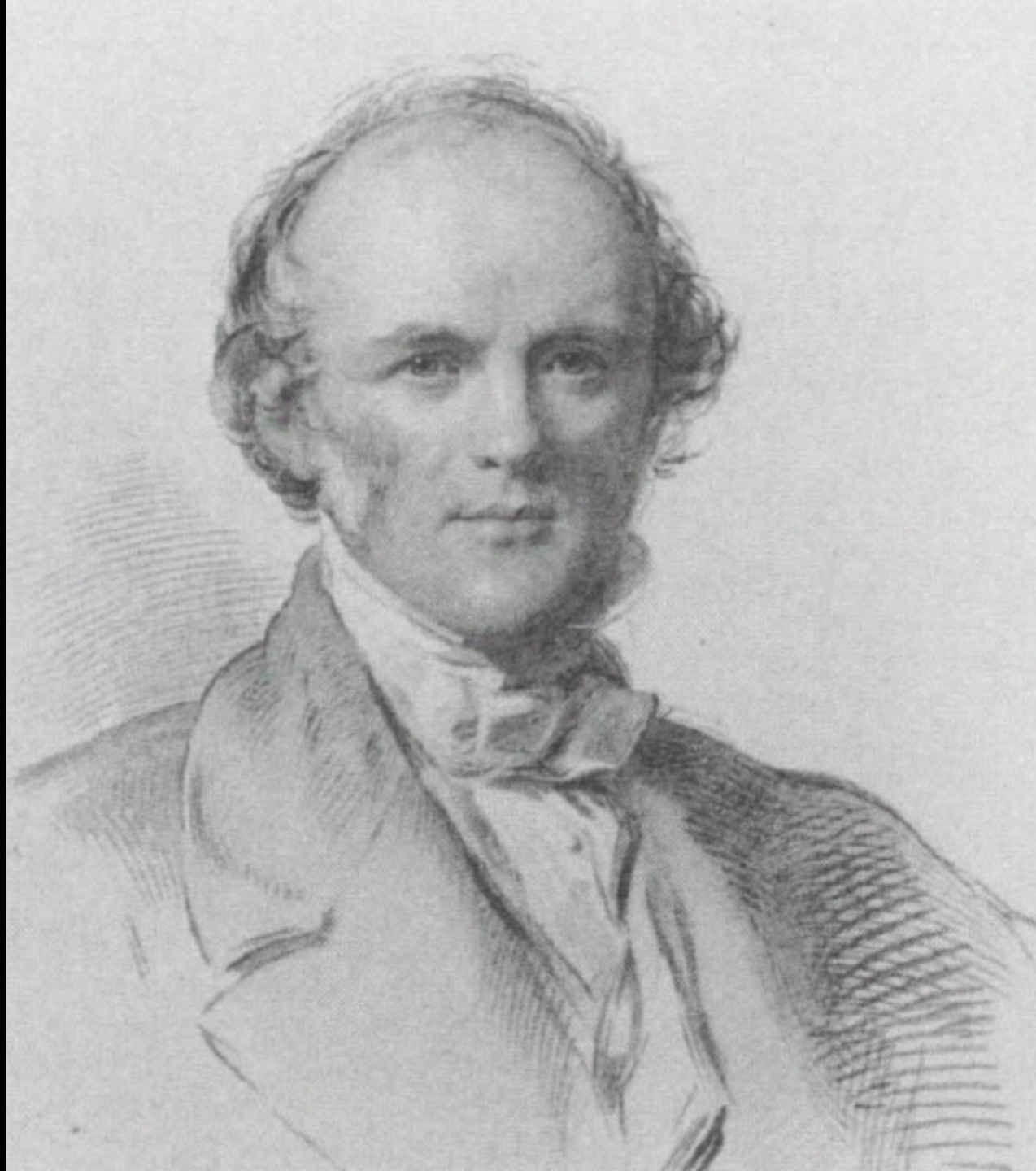
Available from CSE



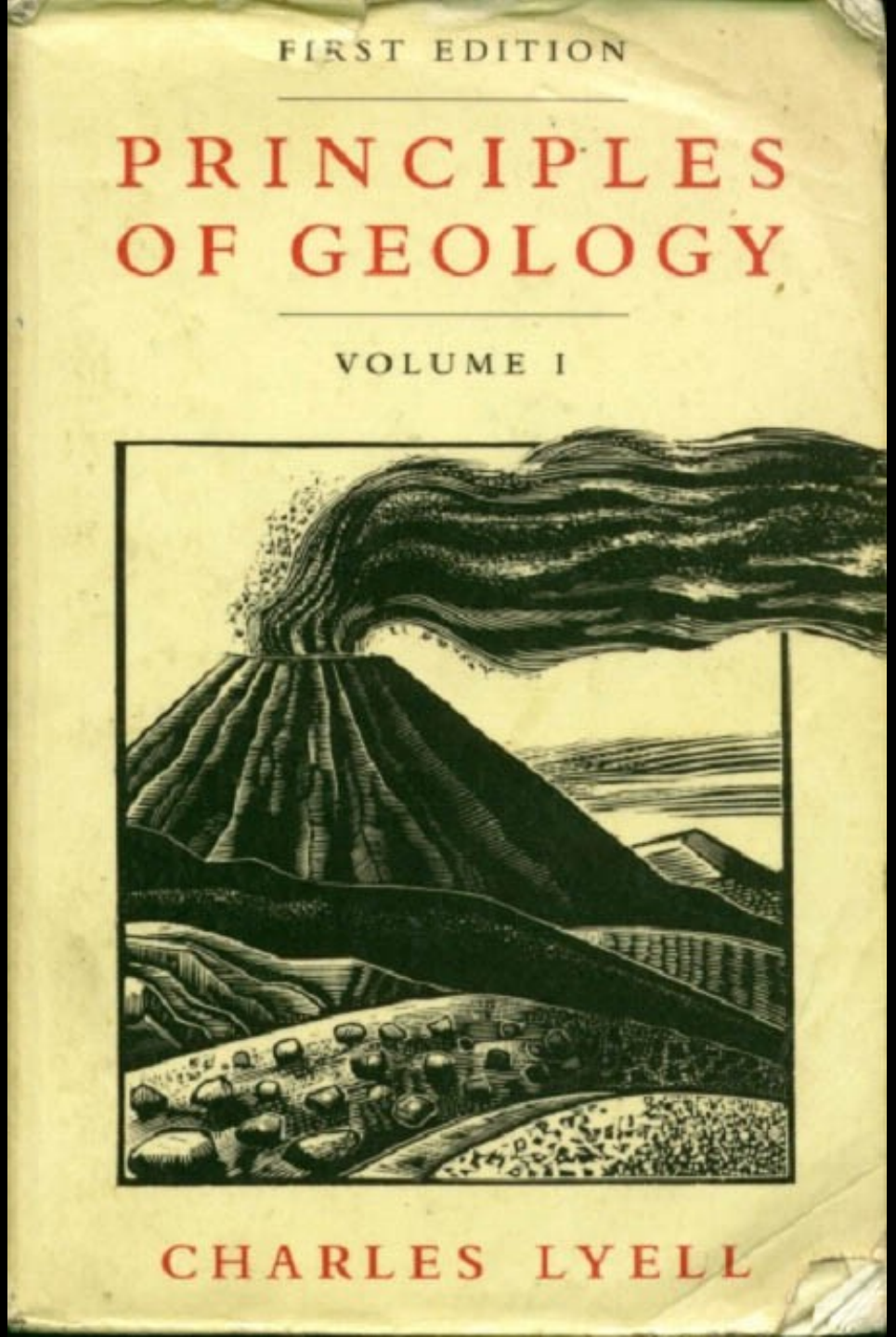
Before radiometric dating was available, many people had estimated the age of Earth to be only a few thousand years old. But in the 1700s, Scottish scientist James Hutton estimated that Earth was much older. He used the principle of **uniformitarianism.** This principle states that Earth processes occurring today are similar to those that occurred in the past. He observed that the processes that changed the rocks and land around him were very slow, and he inferred that they had been just as slow throughout Earth's history. Hutton hypothesized that it took much longer than a few thousand years to form the layers of rock around him and to erode mountains that once towered kilometers high. John Playfair advanced Hutton's theories, but an English geologist Sir Charles Lyell, is given the most credit for advancing uniformitarianism.

Charles Lyell, Scottish lawyer

In the Minds of Men **p. 69 Available from CSE $22 (850) 479-3466**



1830

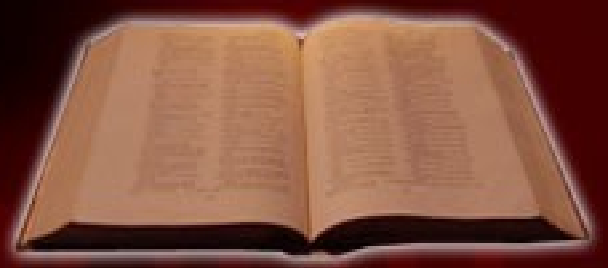

FIRST EDITION
PRINCIPLES OF GEOLOGY
VOLUME I
CHARLES LYELL

“false conclusions, … futile reasoning… ancient doctrines sanctioned by the implicit faith of many generations, and supposed to rest on scriptural authority.”

Charles Lyell p. 30

“...accusations founded on religious prejudices.”

p. 197



“Men of superior talent (like himself) who thought for themselves, and were not blinded by authority (like the Bible)…” p. 302

Lyell said his goal was to "free the science from Moses"

Life, Letters and Journals', published by John Murray 1881

Cretaceous

Jurassic

Triassic

Permian

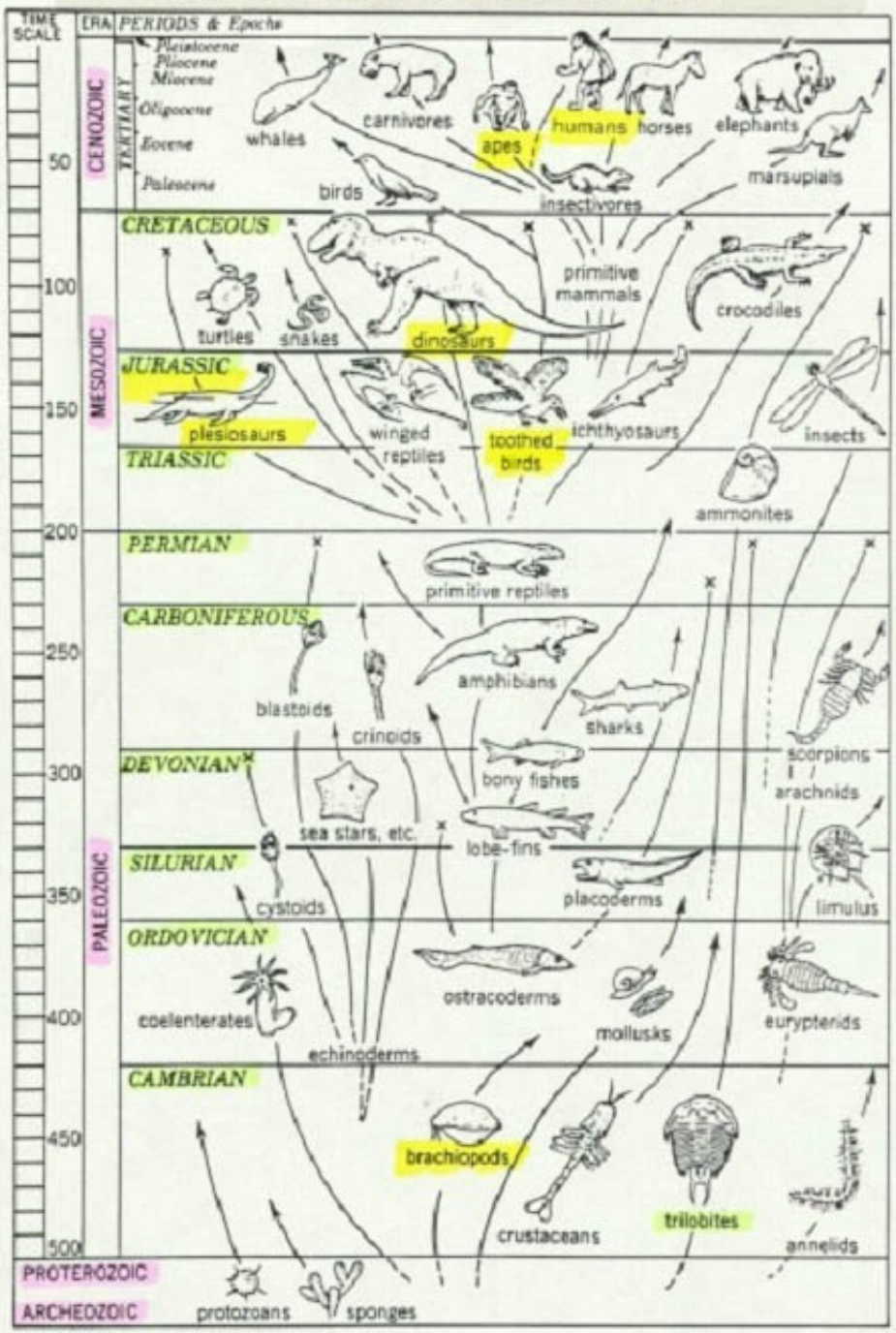
Carboniferous

Devonian

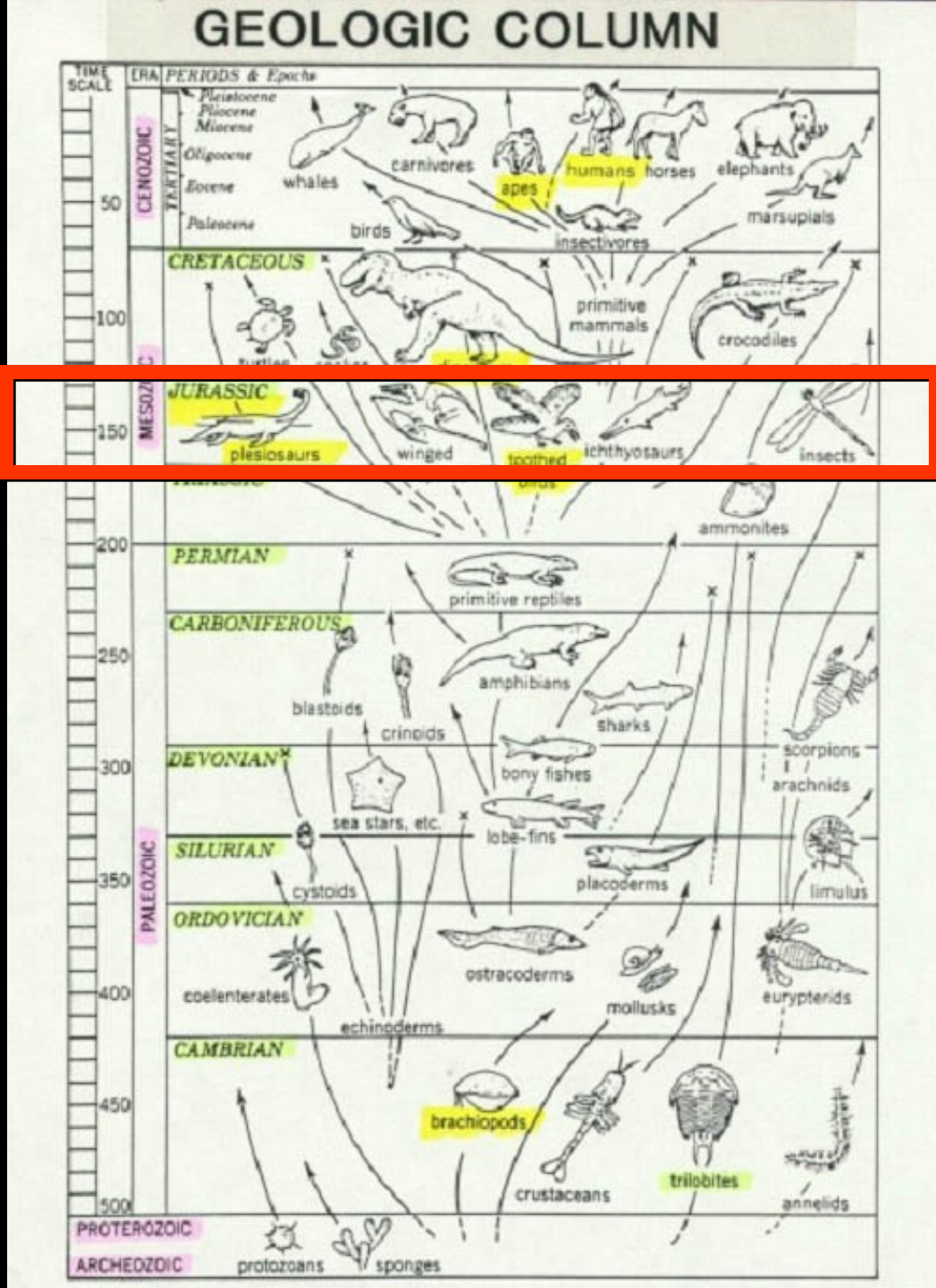
Silurian

Ordovician

Cambrian



In the early 1800's each layer of rock was given a **name** (like Jurassic), an **age** and an **index**



Creationist's interpretation	Fact	Evolutionist's interpretation
It formed **quickly** by lots of water and a **little time**	**Grand Canyon exists**	It formed **slowly** by a little water and **lots of time**
The layers are from **the flood** of Noah	The earth has layers of sedimentary rock	The layers form slowly over **millions of years**

Evolutionists are always trying to **erase the flood** and make students think **their interpretation is part of the fact**

Geologic column is the bible for the evolutionist.

It can only be found one place in the world...

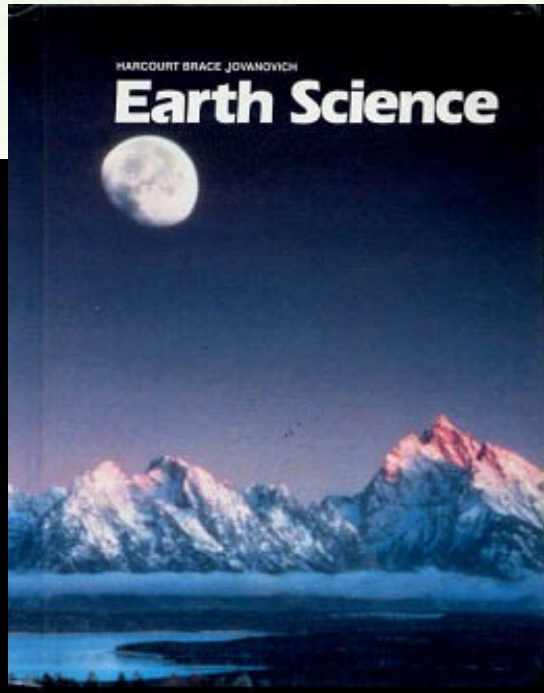
The textbooks!

further. H.B.J. EARTH SCIENCE 1989 P. 326

If there were a column of sediments deposited continuously since the formation of the earth, the entire history of the planet could be reconstructed. Unfortunately no such column exists. Where sediments are missing, a break in the sedimentary record occurs. Breaks result in gaps in the record that may range from a few years to hundreds of millions of years. Breaks in the sedimentary record are called *unconformities*.

- ***How do geologists read environmental changes in rock formations?***
- ***What is an unconformity?***

See also: John Woodmorappe, "The Geologic Column: Does it Exist?" Creation Technical Journal, 13(2): 77-82, 1999

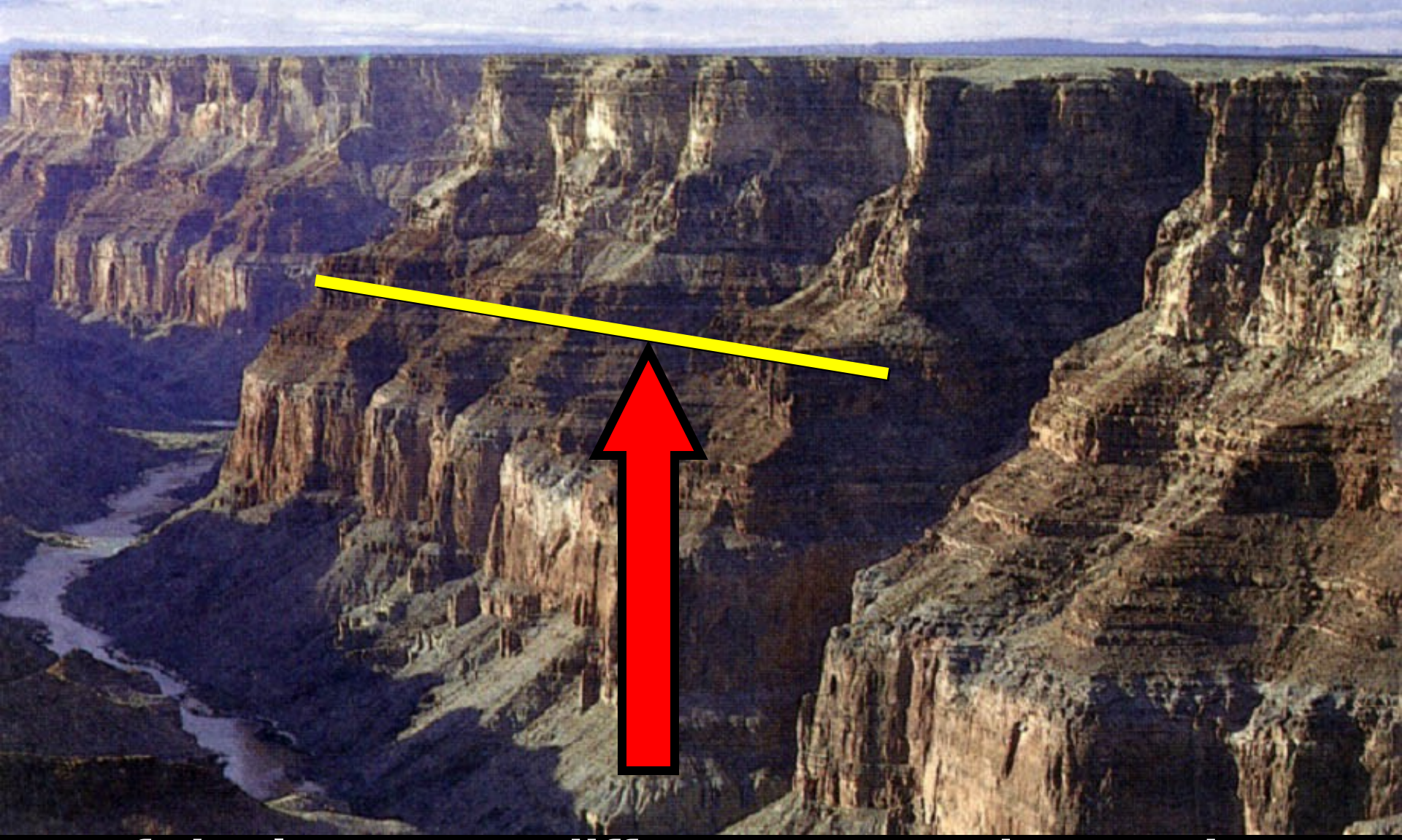


If the geologic column existed in one locati it w be i mile thick!

Biology P. 385
A Beka Books



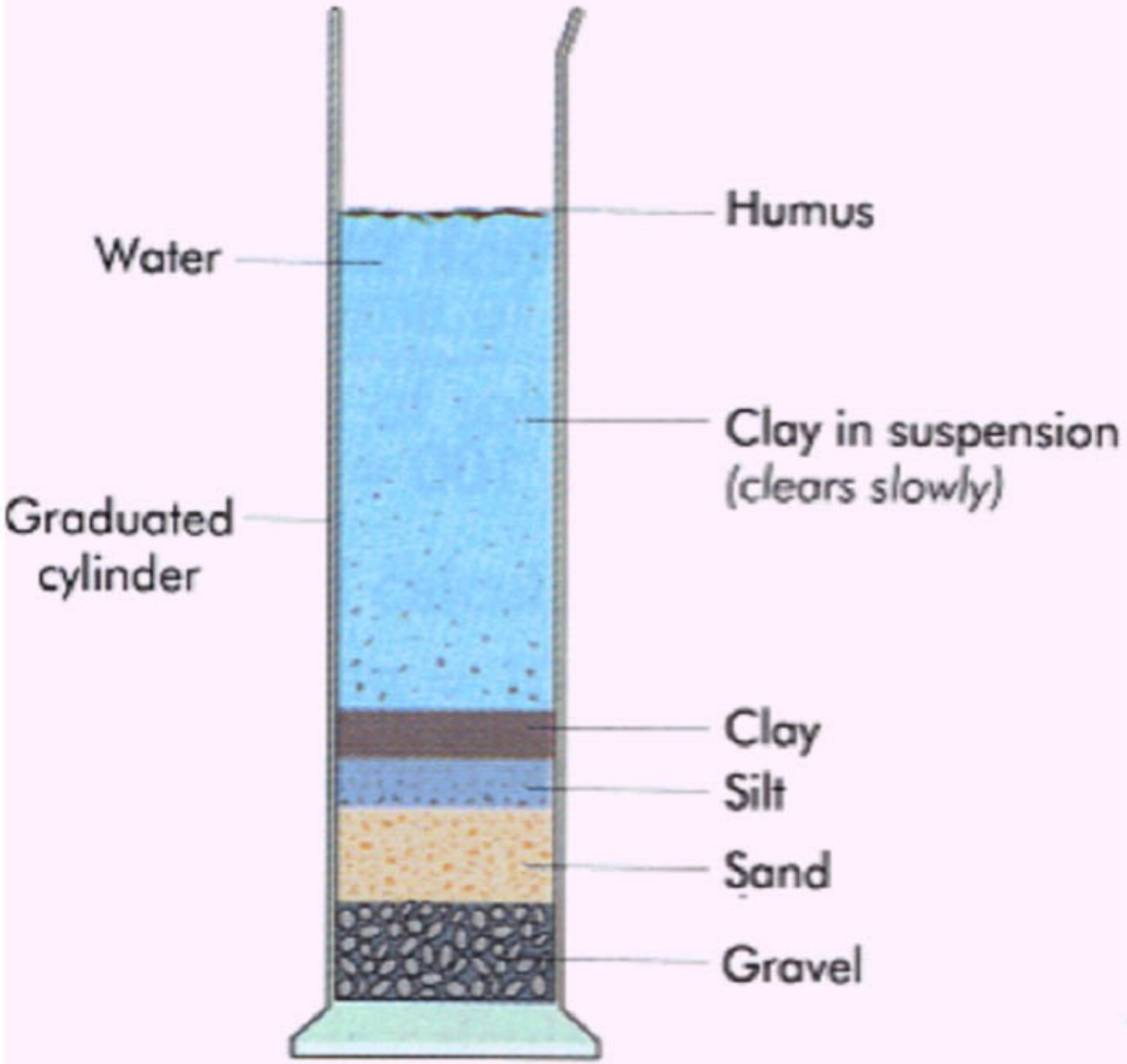
Lie #2
The geologic column does not exist!

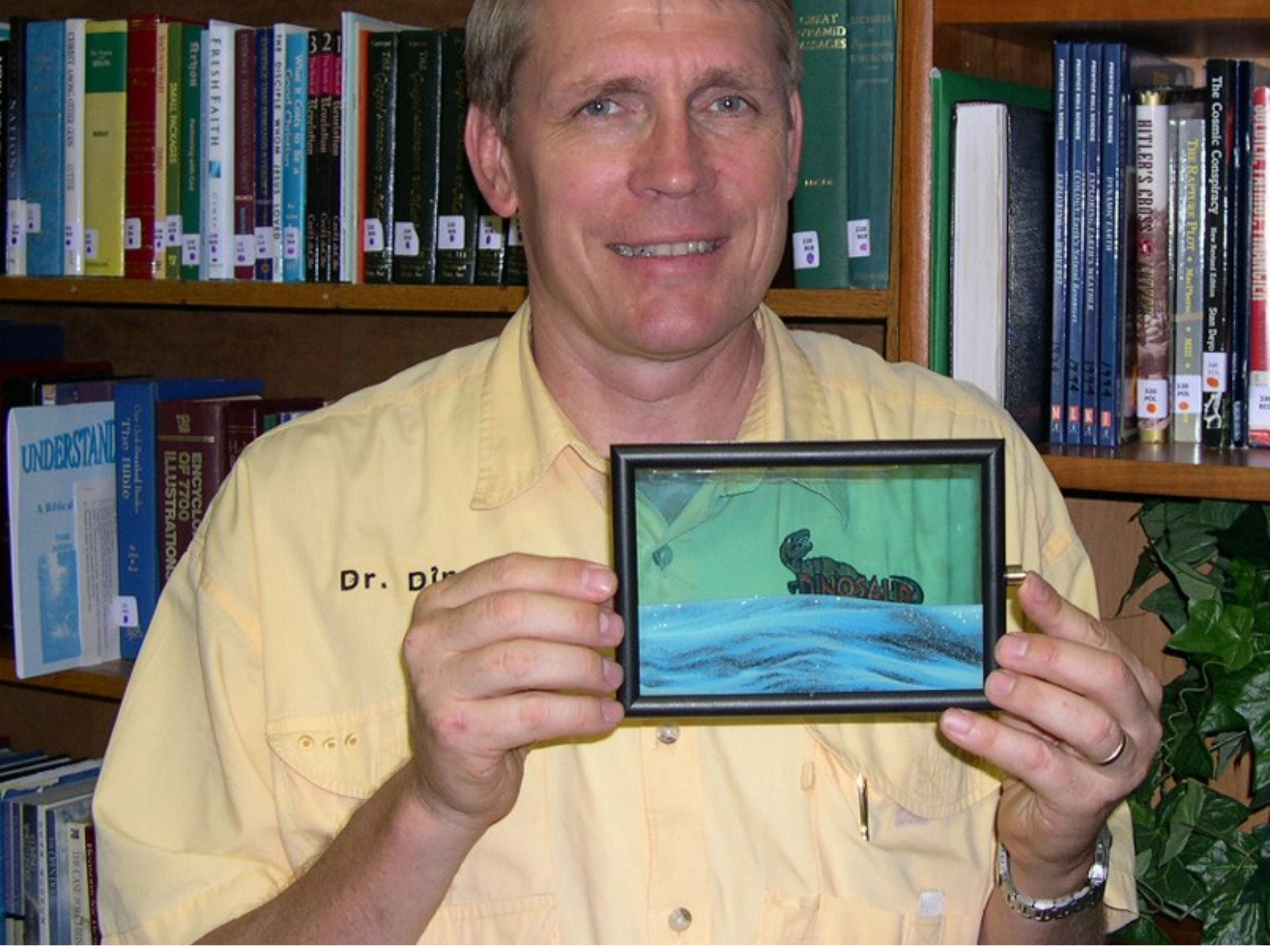


If the layers are different ages, why are there no erosion marks between the layers?

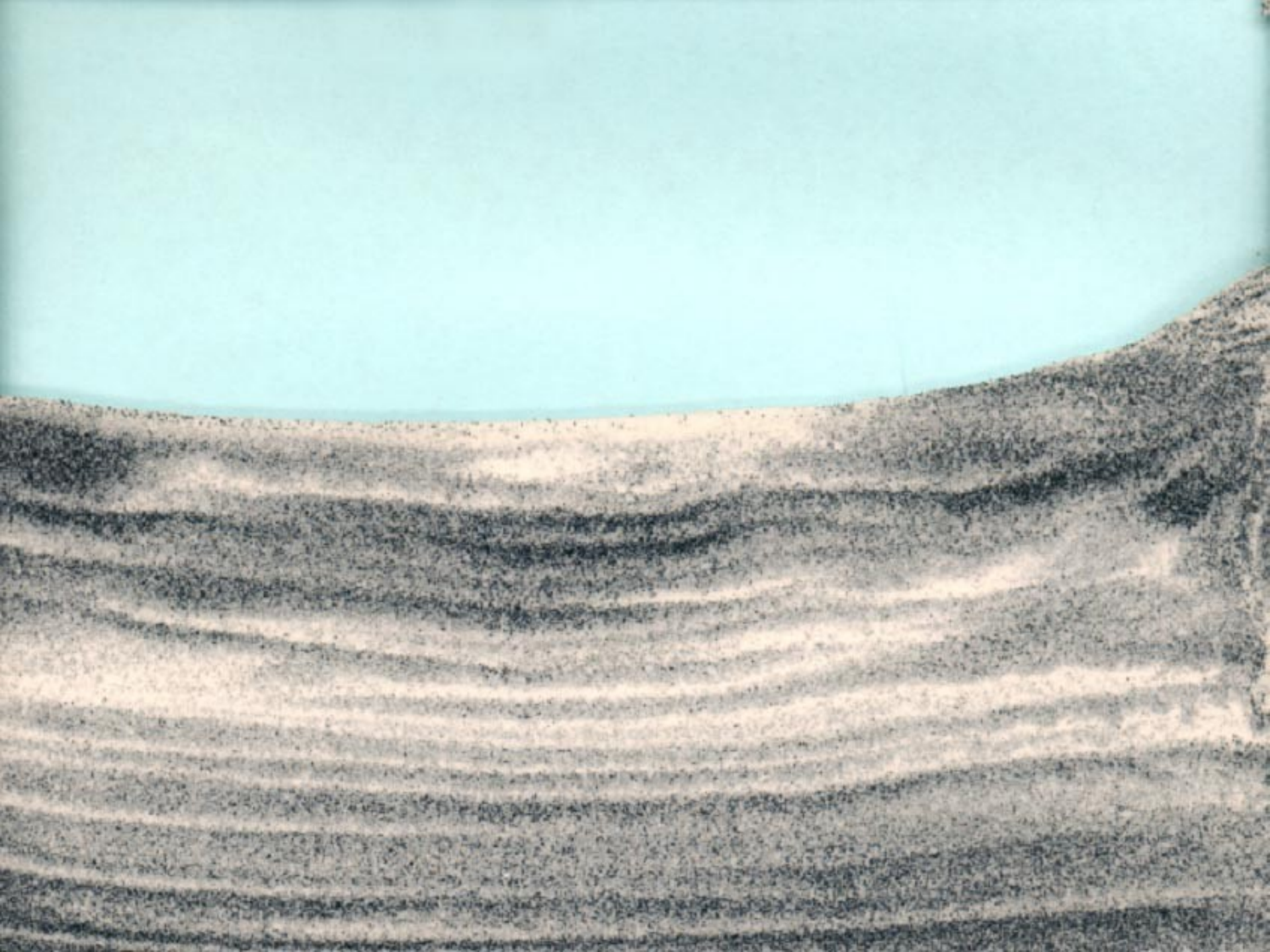
If the layers are different ages, why are there no layers of soil between the layers?

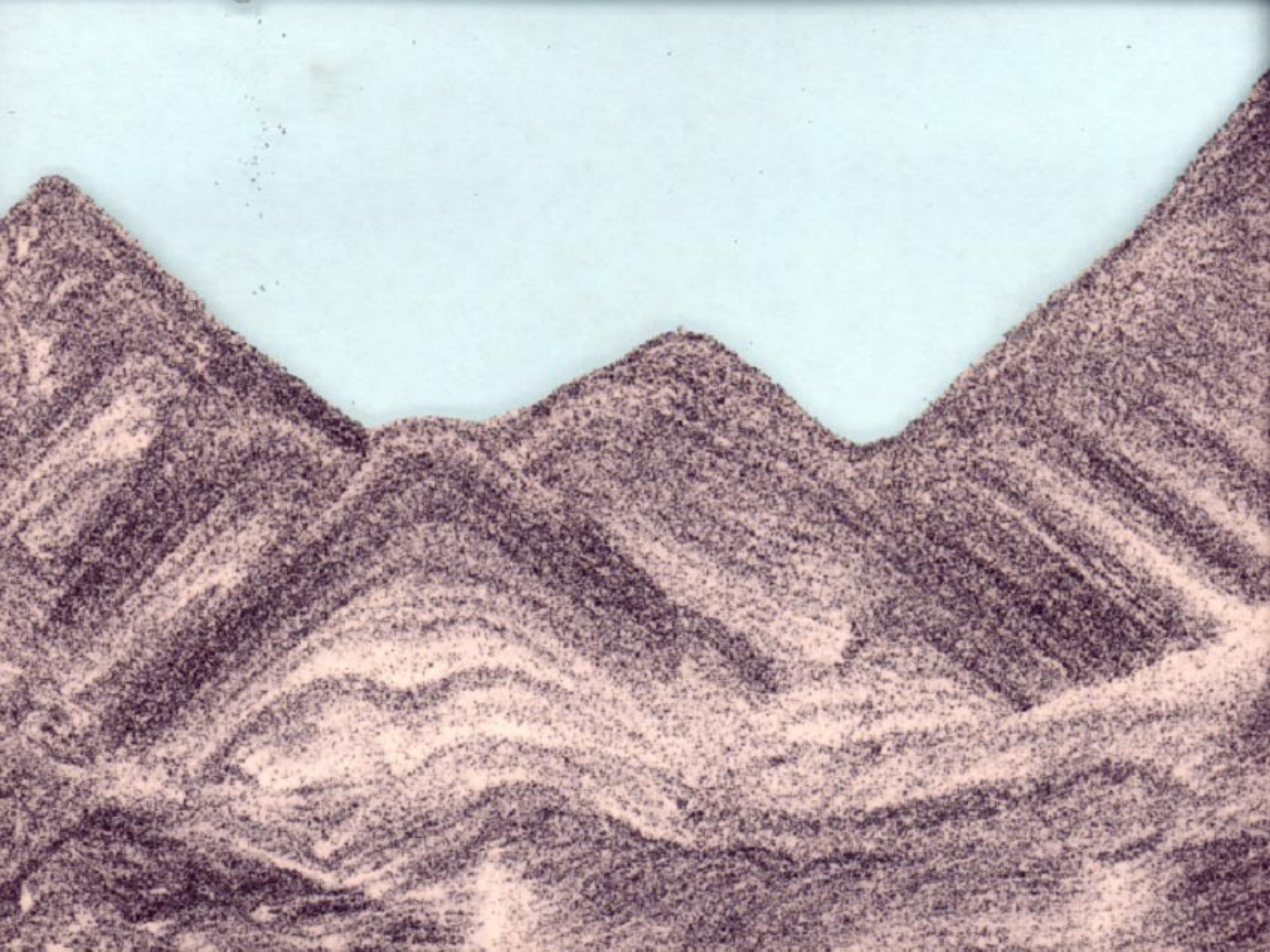
Merrill Earth Science 1993 p. 149

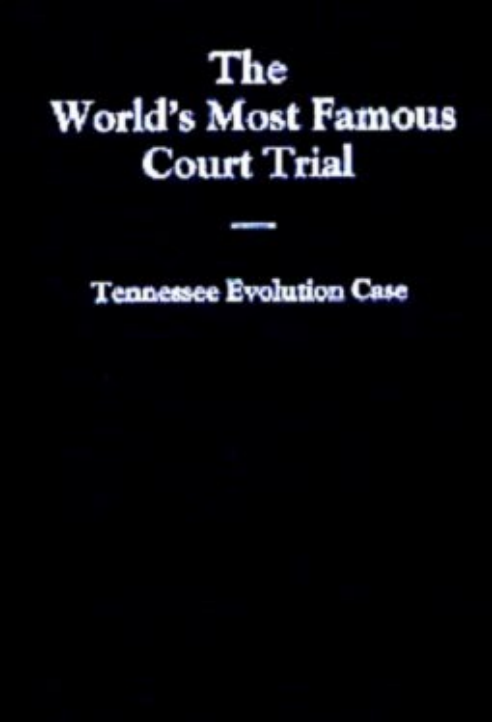

Humus
Water
Clay in suspension
(clears slowly)
Graduated
cylinder
Clay
Silt
Sand
Gravel


FRESH FAITH
The Cosmic Conspiracy
HITLER'S CROSS
UNDERSTAND
Dr. Di









P. 275

The entire court case is available from Bryan College 423-775-2041.
For a good expose of the errors in the bad movie *Inherit the Wind,* call: George Sarrell 828-684-6232 (w) or 0374 (h) 500 Christ School Road, Arden, NC 28704
Or see article on www.drdino.com

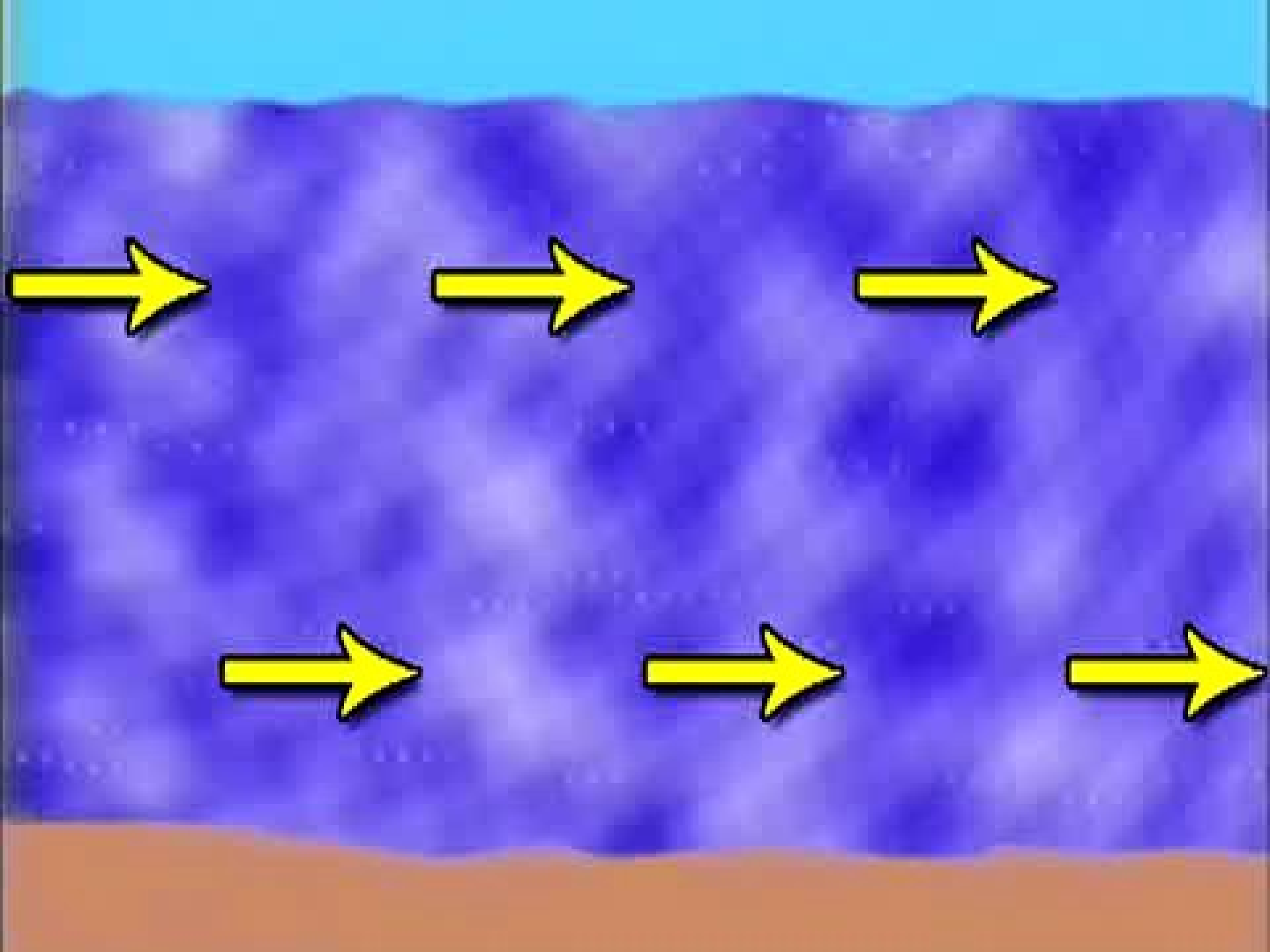
The Earth's Strata as Time Markers

The crust of the earth is arranged in a series of horizontal strata of varying thickness. The lowest layers are obviously the oldest, except in a few localities where breaks and tilts have occurred. Even in the most disturbed mountainous regions it is an easy task for the geologist to determine the original order of the strata.

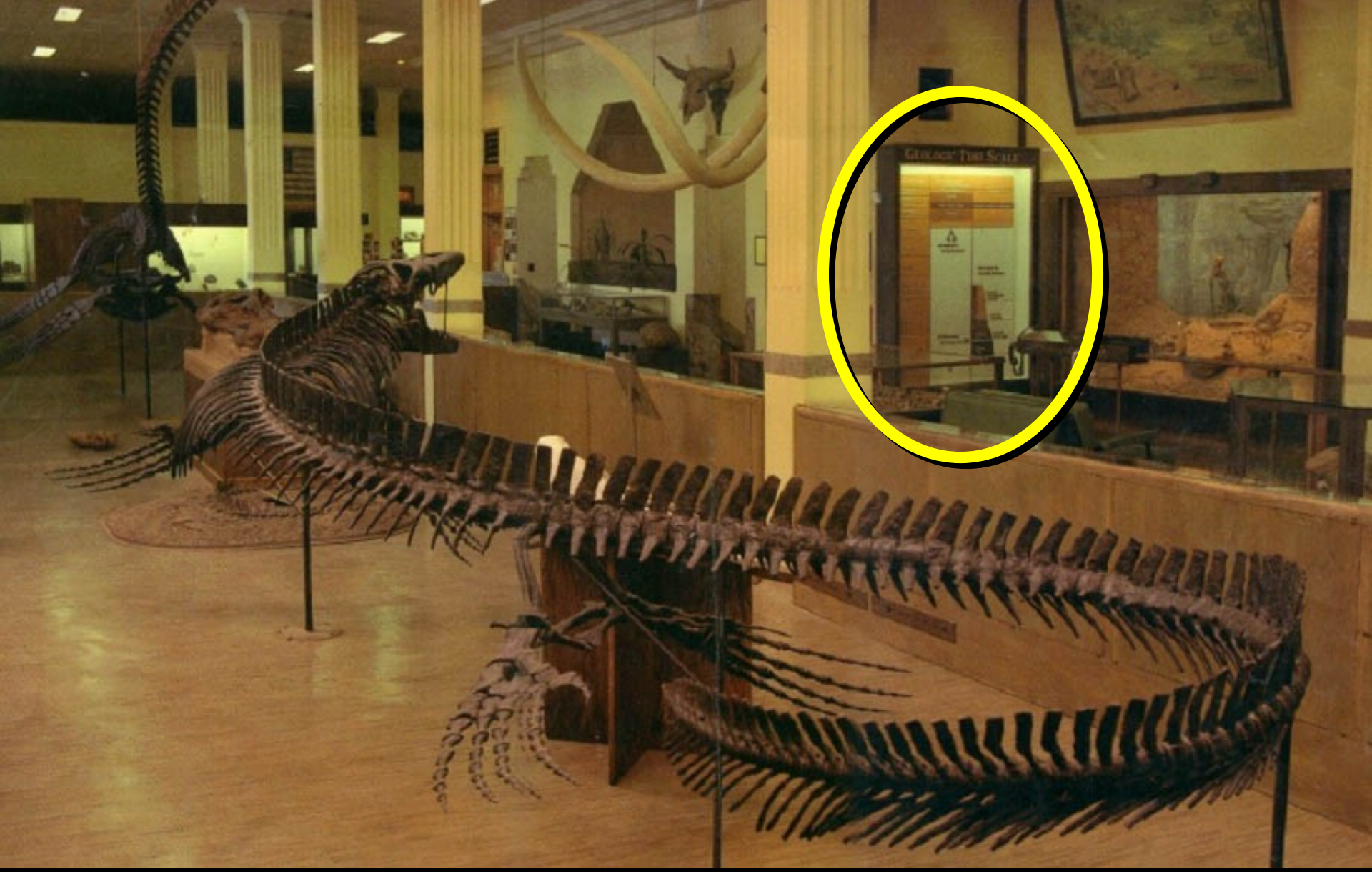
First—None of the animals of the past are identical with those of the present. The nearest relationship is between a few species of the past which have been placed in the same genera as those of today.

Second—The animals and plants of each geologic stratum are at least generically different from those of any other stratum.

Third—The animals and plants of




Belle Fourche
Belle Fourche Res.
Newell
Stoneville
Howes
Cherry Creek
Enning
Plainview
Spearfish
Bear Butte S.P.
Sturgis
Lead
Deadwood
Tilford
Piedmont
Rapid City
Elm Springs
Cheyenne
Belle Fourche
WYO.
BLACK HILLS NAT'L FOREST
Hill City
Keystone
Mt. Rushmore Nat'l. Mem.
Hermosa
Custer
Jewel Cave N.M.
Custer S.P.
Pringle
WIND CAVE NAT'L PARK
BLACK HILLS NAT'L. FOR.
Hot Springs
Angostura St. Rec. Area
Angostura Reservoir
Edgemont
Oelrichs
New Underwood
Farmingdale
Wasta
Wall
Cotton-wood
Philip
Midland
Scenic
Interior
Prairie Homestead
Kadoka
BADLANDS NATIONAL
PINE RIDGE INDIAN RES.
Kyle
Manderson
Long Valley
White
Wounded Knee



School of Mines Museum, Rapid City, S.D.


GEOLOGIC TIME SCALE
70 million years old.

Index Fossils

One thing we've learned by studying fossils is that organisms are constantly changing, or evolving. Evidence indicates that species inhabit Earth for a certain period of time before they evolve into new species or they die out completely. Some species of organisms inhabit Earth for very long periods of time without changing much. Other species remain unchanged for only a short time. It is these organisms that produce index fossils.

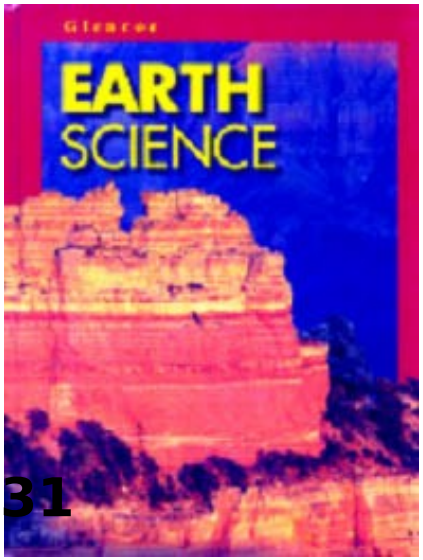
Index fossils are from species that existed on Earth for relatively short periods of time, were abundant, and were widespread geographically. Scientists use index fossils to determine the age of rock layers. Because few fossils meet all the requirements to be an index fossil, groups of fossils are generally used to date rocks. This is how the rock layer in **Figure 12-8** was dated.

CONNECT TO

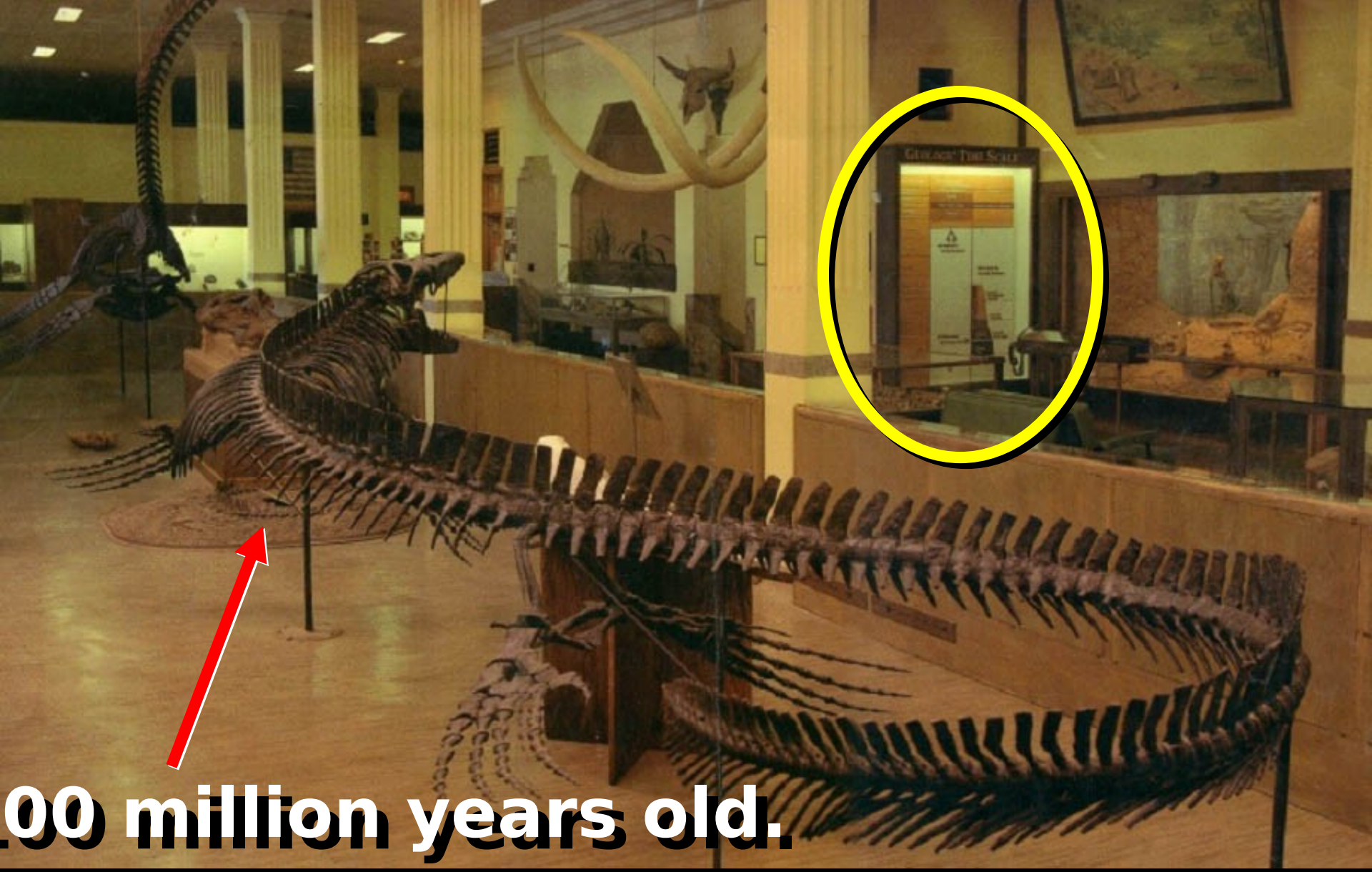
LIFE SCIENCE

You have learned that original remains of animals can be found in tar seeps. ***Hypothesize*** why so many animals became trapped in tar seeps.

Index fossils date the rock layers



Glenco *Earth Science* 1999, p. 331



School of Mines Museum, Rapid City, S.D.

Circular Reasoning:

Strata are dated by the fossils

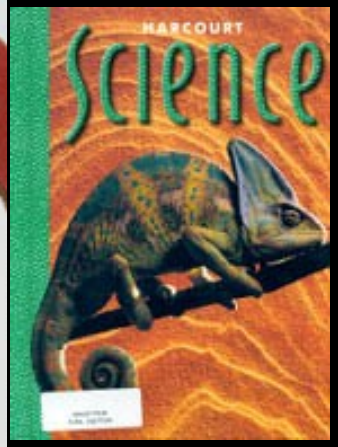


then...

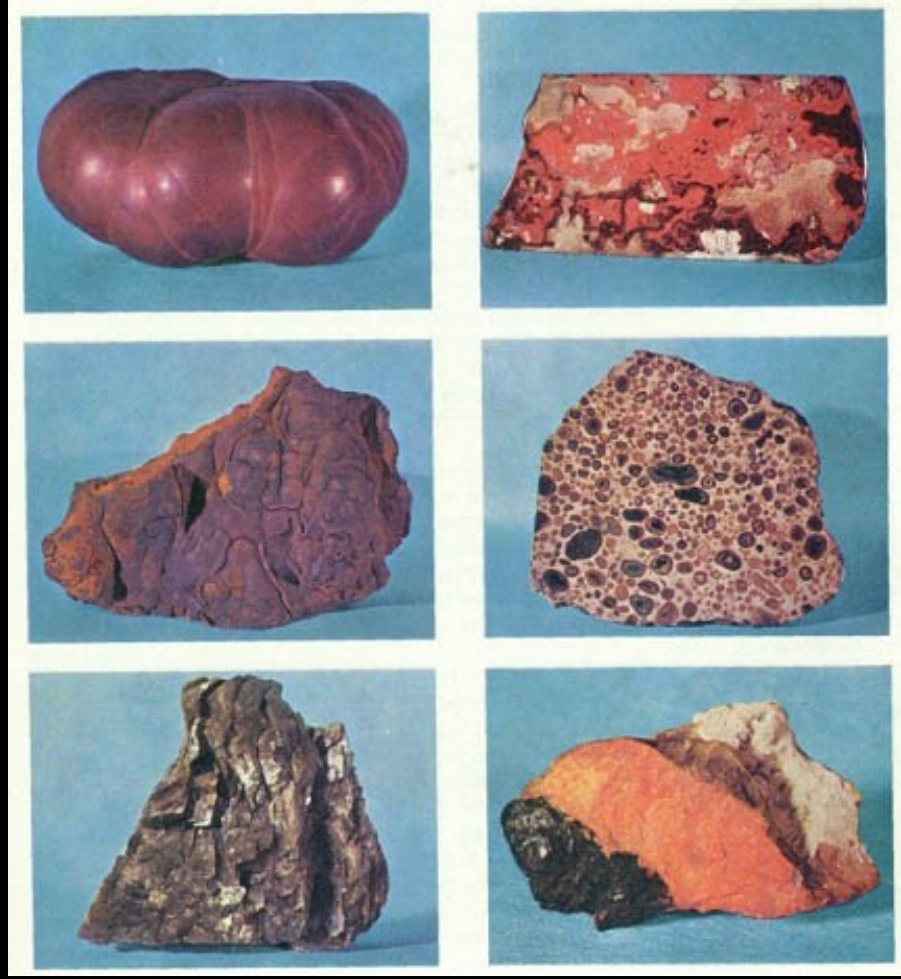
Fossils are dated by the strata



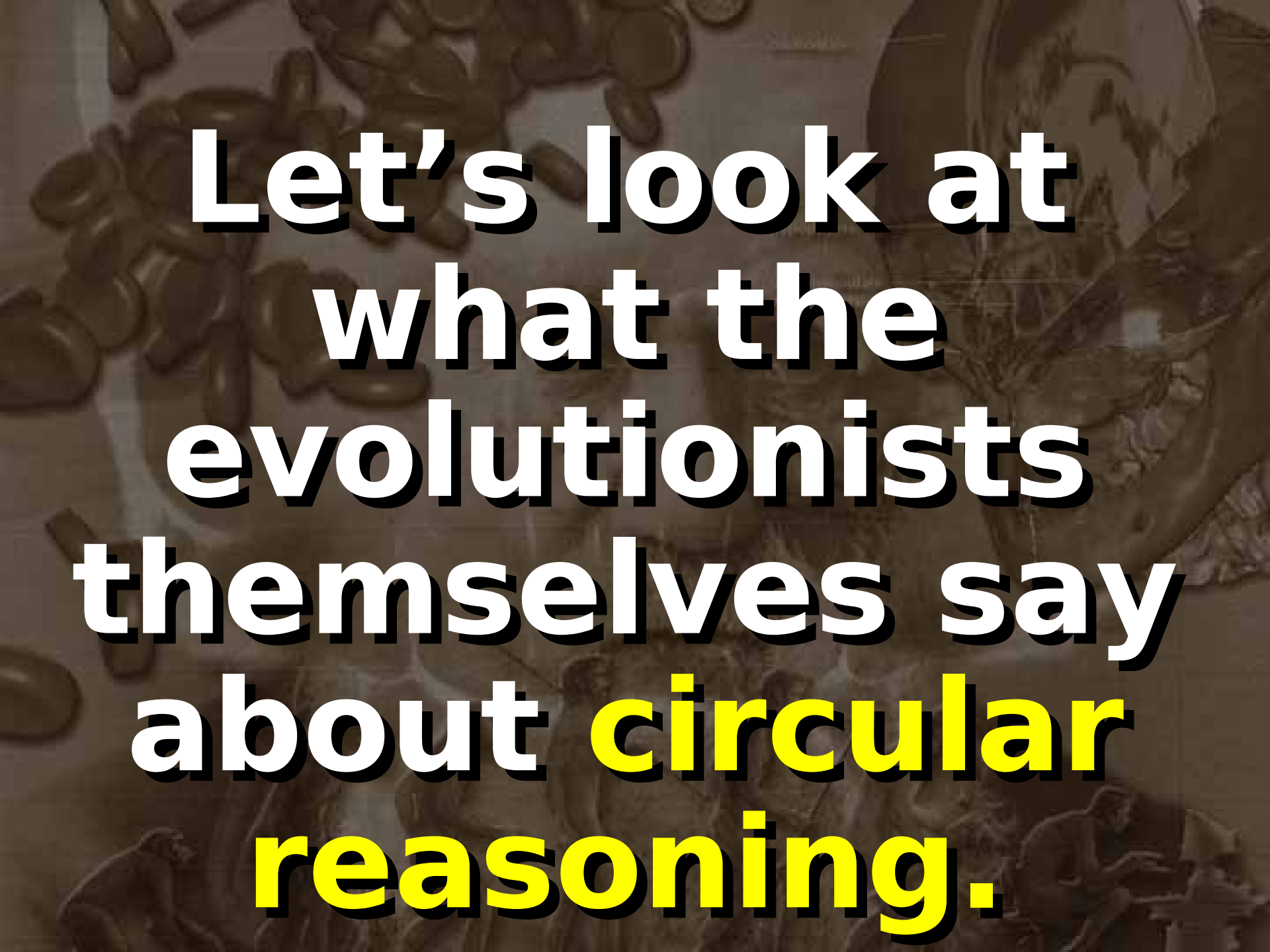




Harcourt 4th grade *Science* *2000, p. c 35*



There are nearly 1200 different minerals!


Let’s look at what the evolutionists themselves say about circular reasoning.



change to its chemical makeup. Sometimes, minerals filter into the body of the preserved organism[s] parts and the organism [a]. The organism [h]

Date the fossil

Lie #3

this is circular reasoning!

te the fossil by the rock!

What are microfossils?

Certain fossils are so small that they can only be observed with a micro[scope]. They are called microfo[ssils]. Prepare a wet mount of fossil [sh]der" taken from sedimentary [r]. Examine the sample under low [and] high power. Make diagrams of [what] resembles shells of organisms. Using Appendix A, attempt to identify these organisms. You have three clues for help: size, where it lived, and the structure being viewed.

Analysis *How do you know that fossils once lived in water? Explain why these fossils may not have been destroyed over time.*

fossils [a]

of [i]

[to]

[per is on]

[way, particles]

[ke and form sedi-]

[wer layers of sedimen-]

[undisturbed upper layers.]

[es of appearance and disap-]

[rom the locations of their fossils in]

[nd together at the same location, probably]

[her in a flood, volcanic eruption, or]

[One site discovered in China consists of sediments]

from [seafloor dating back 570 million years. More than 70 pre-]

[viously unknown fossil animals were discovered at that site.]

Glenco *Biology* 1994 p. 306-307

"The intelligent layman has long suspected **circular reasoning** in the use of rocks to date fossils and fossils to date rocks." [J.E. O'Rourke, *American Journal of Science*

“The geologist has never bothered to think of a good reply, feeling the explanations are not worth the trouble as long as the work brings results.”

[J.E. O’Rourke, *American Journal of Science* 1976, 276:51]

See also *In the Beginning* by Walt Brown p. 64

“It cannot be denied that from a strictly philosophical standpoint geologists are here arguing in a circle. The succession of organisms has been determined by a study of their remains embedded in the rocks, and the relative ages of the rocks are determined by the remains of organisms that they contain.”

Rastall, R. H., “Geology,” *Encyclopedia Britannica*, vol. 10 (1949). Rastall was a lecturer

“Ever since William Smith at the beginning of the 19th century, **fossils have been and still are the best and most accurate method of dating** and correlating the rocks

“Apart from very ‘modern’ examples, which are really archaeology, I can think of no cases of radioactive decay being used to date fossils.”

Ager, Derek V., “Fossil Frustrations,” *New*

“Radiometric dating would not have been feasible if the geologic column had not been erected first.”

O’Rourke, J. E., “Pragmatism versus Materialism in Stratigraphy,” *American Journal of Science*, vol.

“Paleontologists cannot operate this way. There is no way simply to look at a fossil and say how old it is unless you know the age of the rocks it comes from.” [date the

“And this poses something of a problem: if we date the rocks by their fossils, how can we then turn around and talk about patterns of evolutionary change through time in the fossil record?”

Eldredge, Niles, *Time Frames: The Rethinking of Darwinian Evolution and the Theory of Punctuated*

“The rocks do date the fossils, but the fossils date the rocks more accurately.”

Stratigraphy cannot avoid this kind of reasoning if it insists

O’Rourke, J. E.

“on using only temporal concepts, because circularity is inherent in the derivation of time scales.”

O’Rourke, J. E., “Pragmatism versus Materialism in Stratigraphy,” *American Journal of Science*, vol. 276 (January 1976), p. 53

"The charge of circular reasoning in stratigraphy can be handled in several ways. It can be *ignored*, as not the proper concern of the

“It can be *denied*, by calling down the Law of Evolution. It can be *admitted*, as a common practice… Or it can be *avoided*, by pragmatic reasoning.”

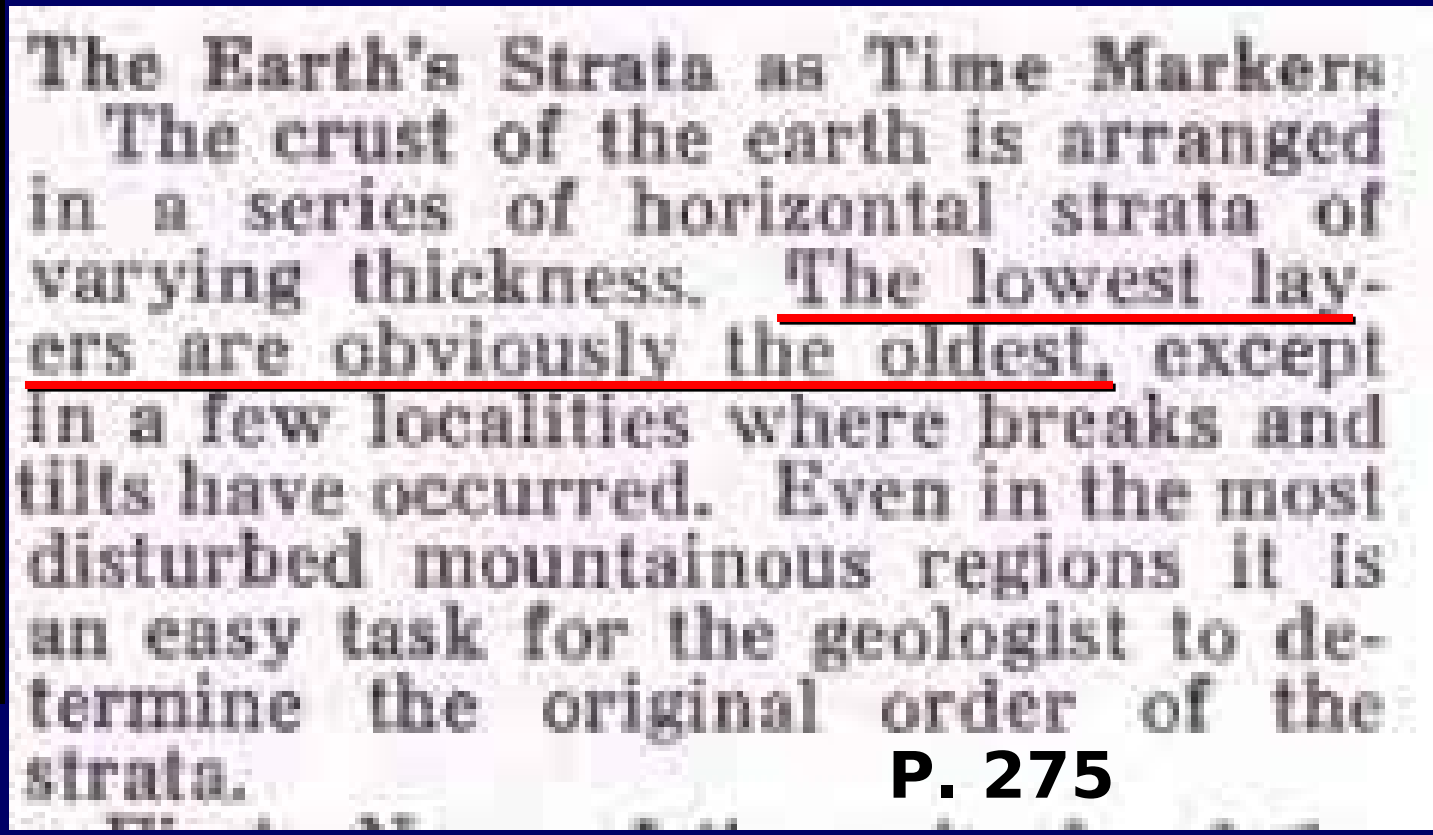
O’Rourke, J. F., “Pragmatism versus

“Are the authorities maintaining, on the one hand, that **evolution is documented by geology** and, on the other that **geology is documented by evolution?** Isn’t this a circular argument?”

The
World's Most Famous
Court Trial

—

Tennessee Evolution Case



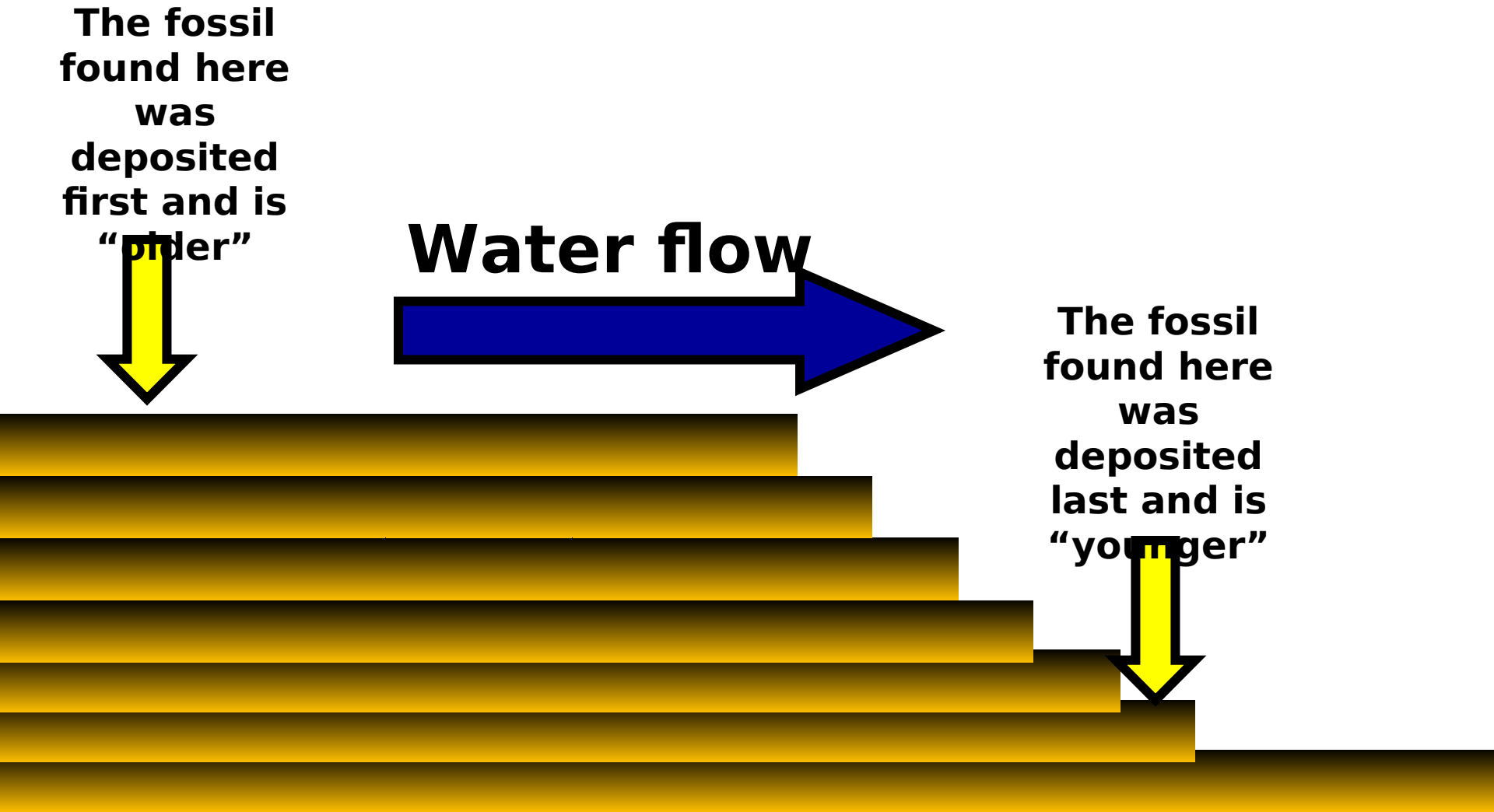
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P. 275

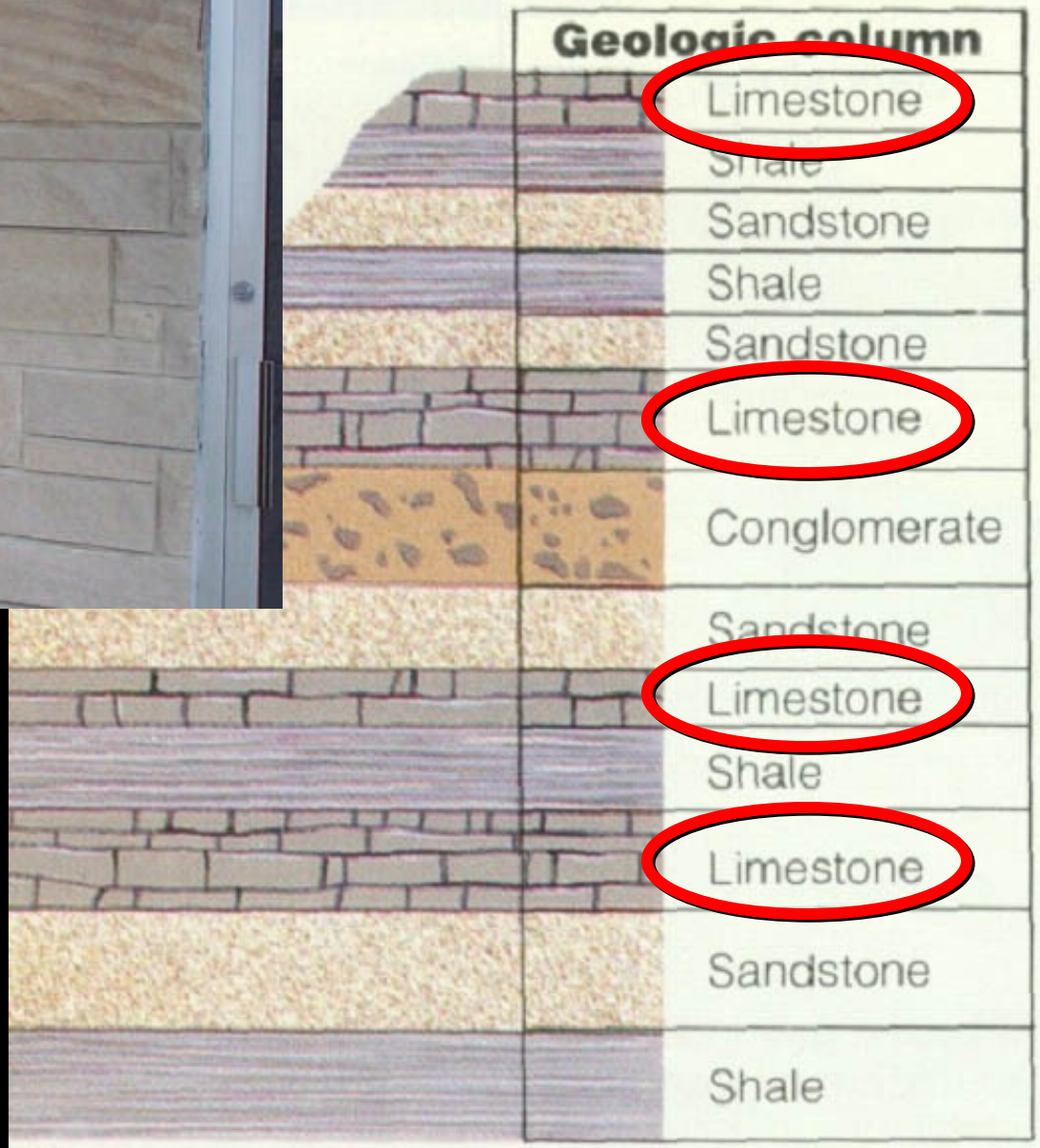
The entire court case is available from Bryan College 423-775-2041.
For a good expose of the errors in the movie *Inherit the Wind,* call:
George Sarrell 828-684-6232 (w) or 0374 (h)
500 Christ School Road, Arden, NC 28704

In moving water multiple layers form simultaneously with the current.



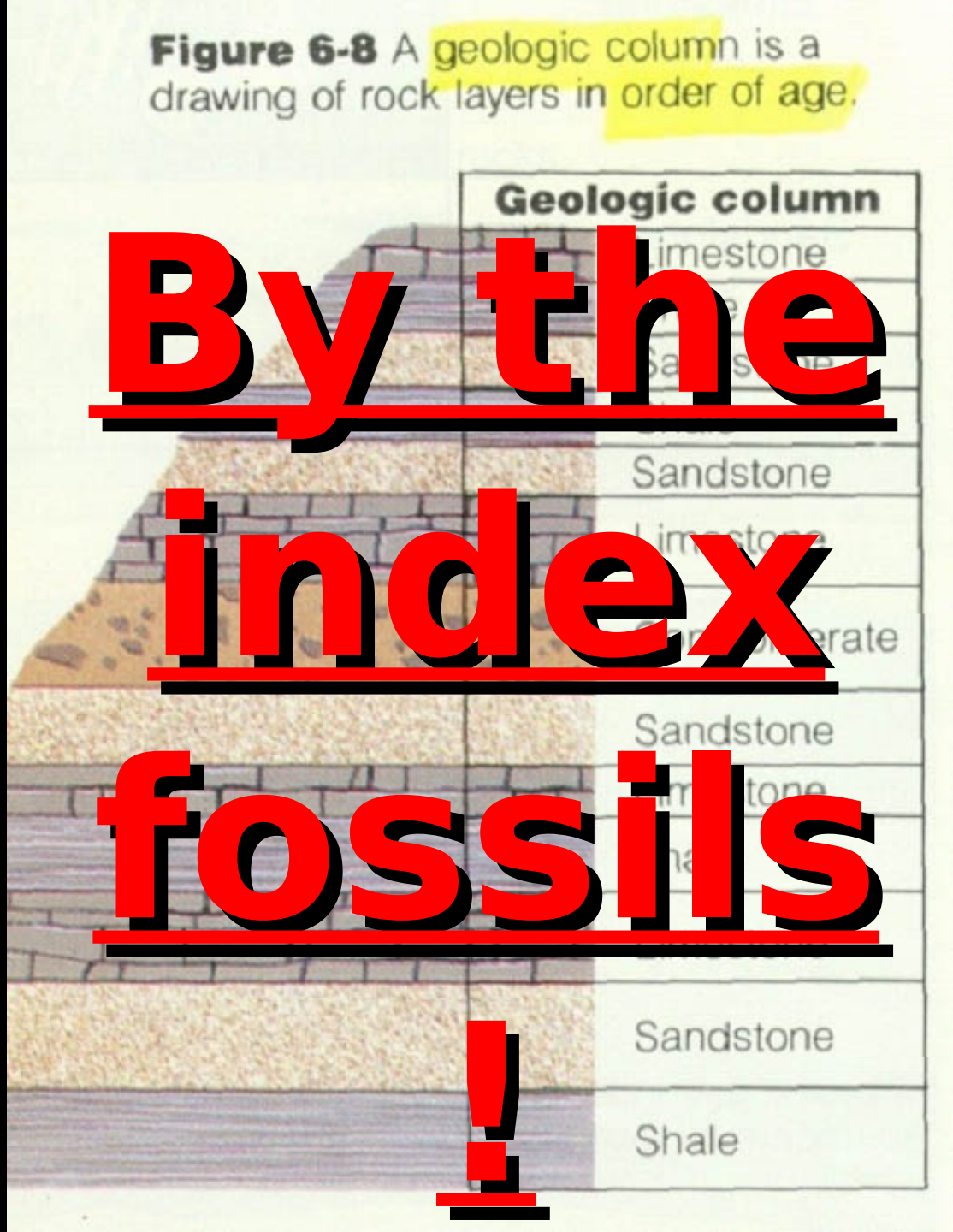


re 6-8 A geologic column is a
ng of rock layers in order of age.



How do you tell the difference between: 100 million year old Jurassic limestone and 600 million years old Cambrian limestone?

Foresman *Earth Science* p. 138



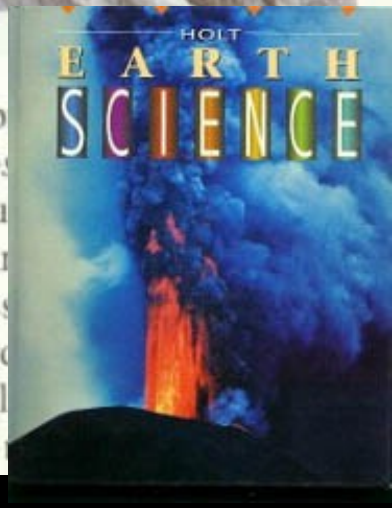
By the index fossils!



Figure 17–14. Trilobite fossils make good index fossils. If a trilobite fossil, such as this one, is found in a rock layer, the rock layer was probably formed 500 to 600 million years ago.

Index Fossils

Certain fossils are found in rock layers of only o
These fossils are called **index fossils** or *guide fos*
ered index fossils, fossils must meet certain requ
must be present in rocks scattered over a wide ar
surface. Second, index fossils must have features
guish them from all other fossil organisms. Third
from which the index fossils formed must have l
tively short span of geologic time. Fourth, they



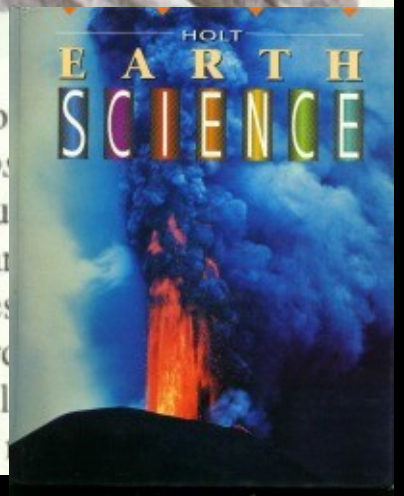
Holt *Modern Earth Science* 1989
p. 290

**“Trilobite fossils make good index fossils.
If a trilobite such as this one is found in a rock layer, the rock layer was probably formed 500 to 600 million years ago.”**

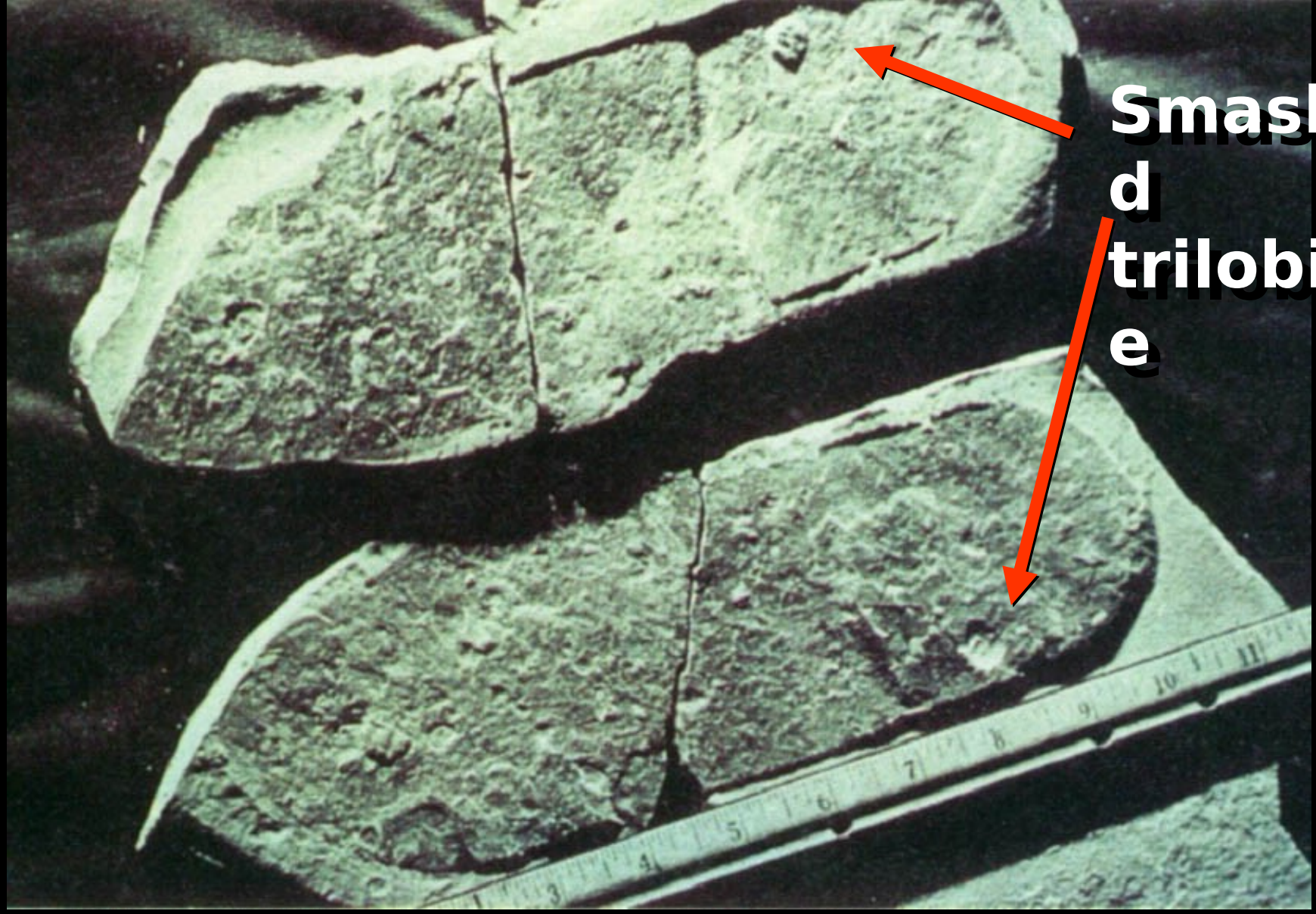


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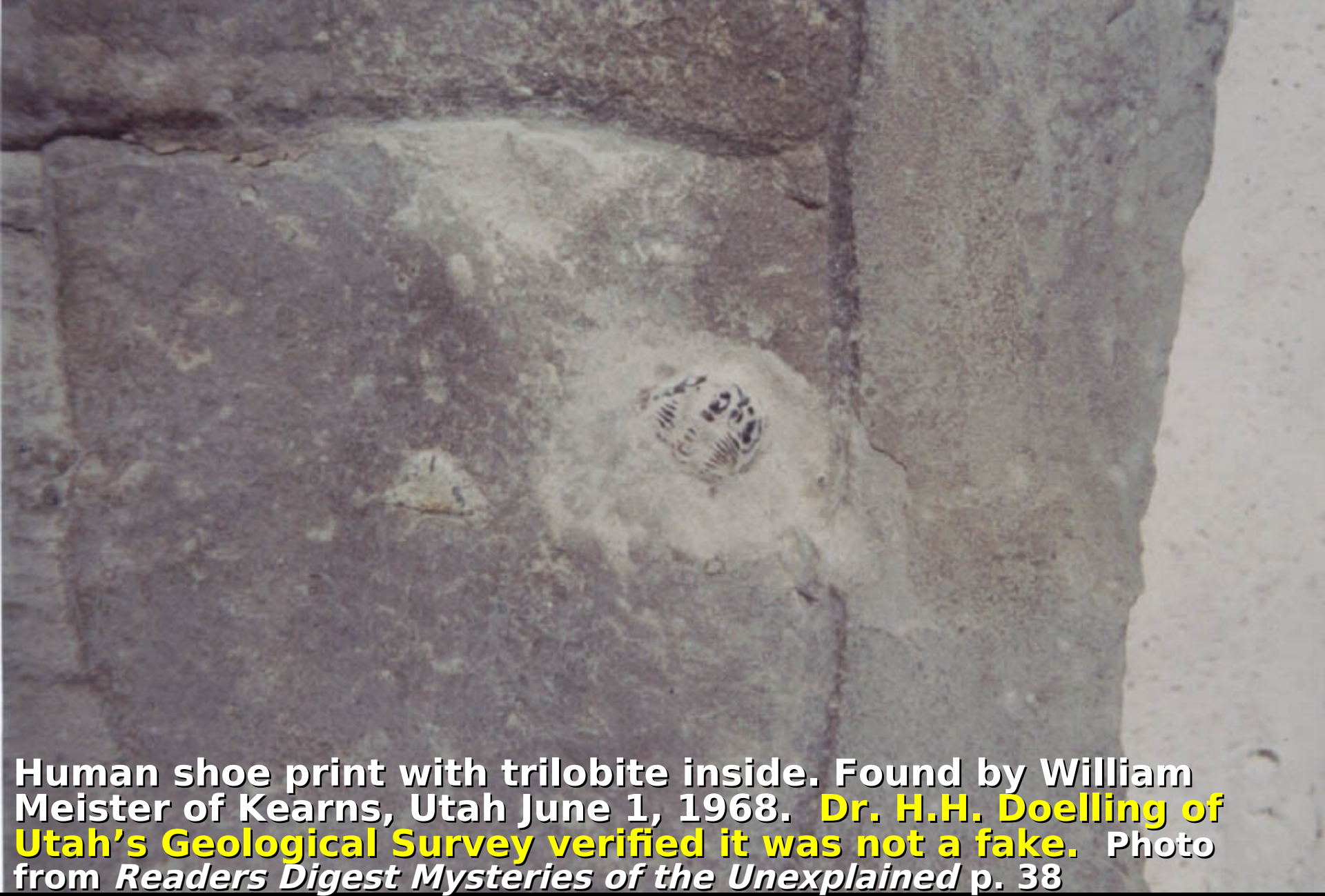


Holt *Modern Earth Science* 1989
p. 200



Human shoe print with trilobite inside. Found by William Meister of Kearns, Utah June 1, 1968. **Dr. H.H. Doelling of Utah's Geological Survey verified it was not a fake.** Photo from *Readers Digest Mysteries of the Unexplained* p. 38

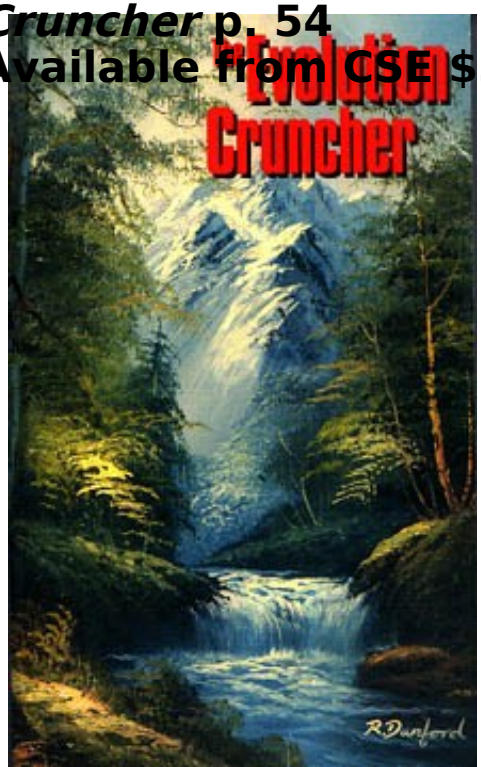

SANDAL/SHOE PRINT FOUND IN CAMBRIAN STRATA, 43 MILES NORTWEST OF DELTA, UTAH, 1968.
EMBEDDED IN THE TOE AND HEAL ARE TWO TRILOBITES.
MANY PRINTS LIKE THIS HAVE BEEN FOUND
AT THIS LOCATION, LESS THE EMBEDDED
TRILOBITES



Human shoe print with trilobite inside. Found by William Meister of Kearns, Utah June 1, 1968. **Dr. H.H. Doelling of Utah's Geological Survey verified it was not a fake.** Photo from *Readers Digest Mysteries of the Unexplained* p. 38

Human shoe print with trilobite inside. Found by William Meister of Kearns, Utah June 1, 1968. Dr. H.H. Doelling of Utah's Geological Survey verified it was not a fake. Photo from *Readers Digest Mysteries of the Unexplained* p. 38

See: *The Evolution Cruncher* p. 54
Available from CSE $5

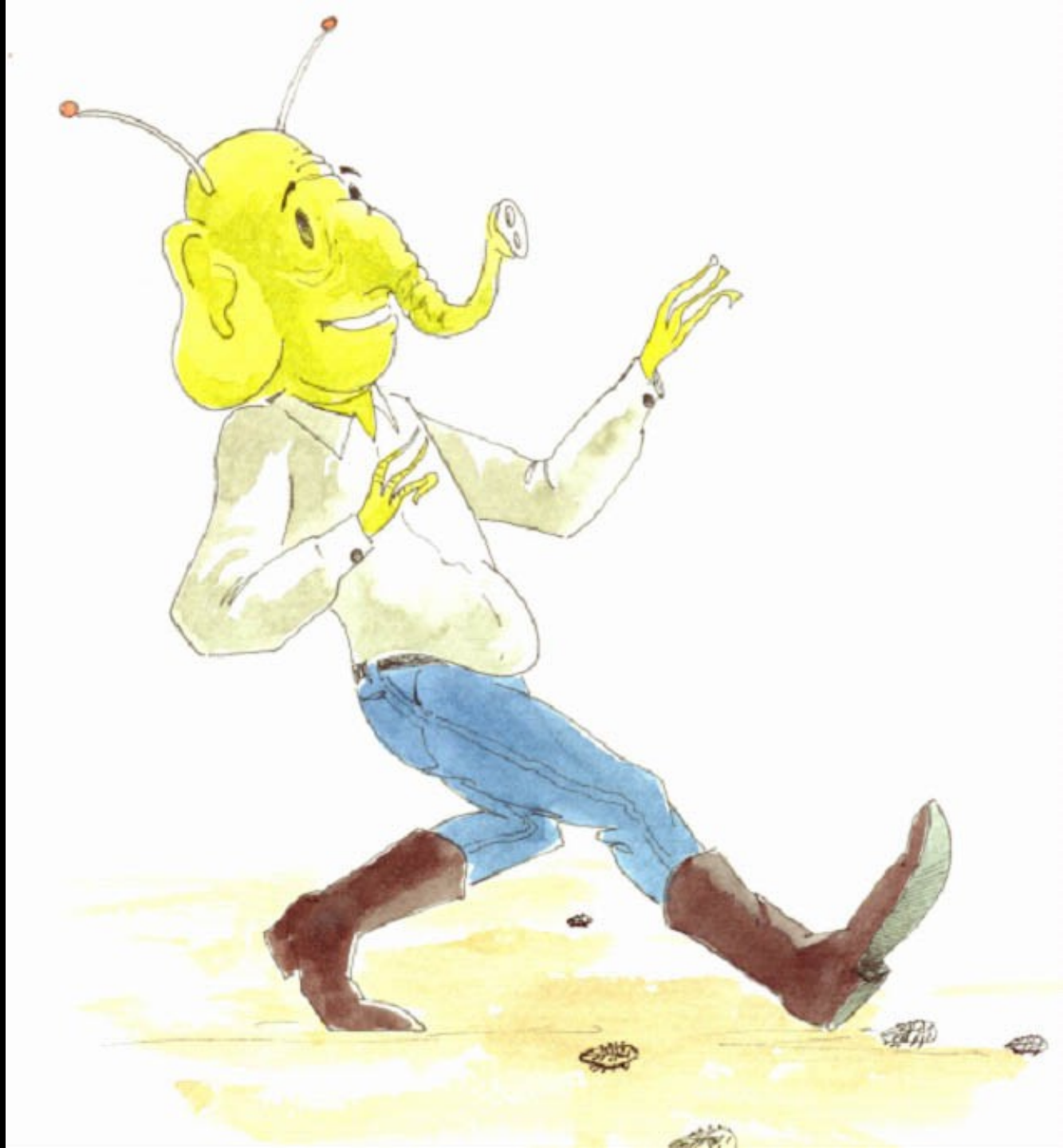


Bob Jones *Earth Science* 1993
p. 305

15B-15 *Shoeprint found in Cambrian shale* (below); *close-up of the fossil trilobite found in the heel* (right)



Maybe aliens visited the planet and stepped on a trilobite.





These trilobites were giants—most were smaller than a cassette tape. Trilobites lived on earth millions of years before the dinosaurs.

Trilobite eyes have “the most sophisticated eye lenses ever produced by nature.”

Lisa Sawver *Science News* Feb. 1974 p. 72



“The eyes of early trilobites… have never been exceeded for complexity or acuity…”



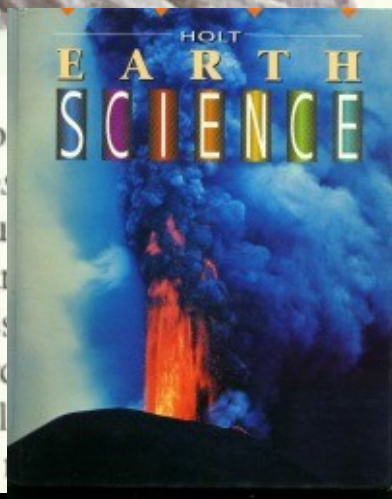
The Trilobite eye is amazing!

Trilobite fossils make good index fossils.
If a trilobite such as this one is found in a rock layer, the rock layer was probably formed 500 to 600



Index Fossils

Certain fossils are found in rock layers of only o
These fossils are called **index fossils** or *guide fos*
ered index fossils, fossils must meet certain requ
must be present in rocks scattered over a wide ar
surface. Second, index fossils must have features
guish them from all other fossil organisms. Third
from which the index fossils formed must have l
tively short span of geologic time. Fourth, they



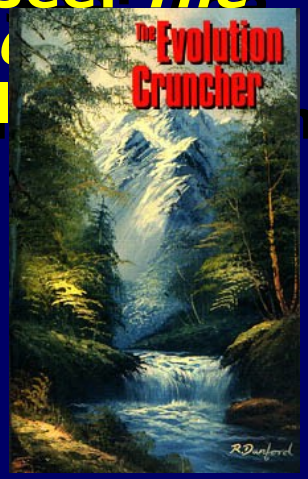
Holt ***Modern Earth Science*** **1989**
p. 290

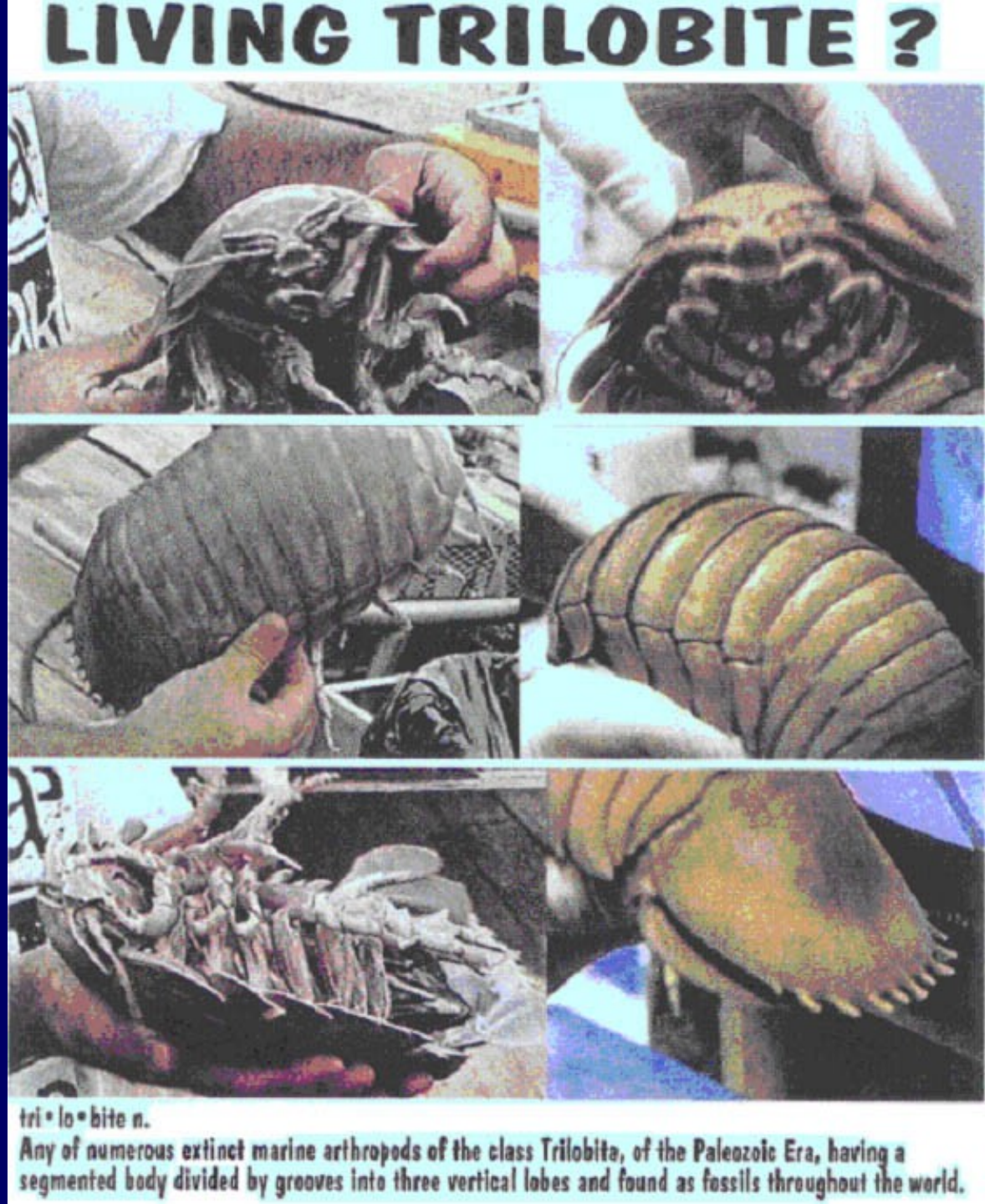

There are many varieties of trilobites.

These deep sea Isopod Crustaceans are found in coastal waters of Florida and Mexico.

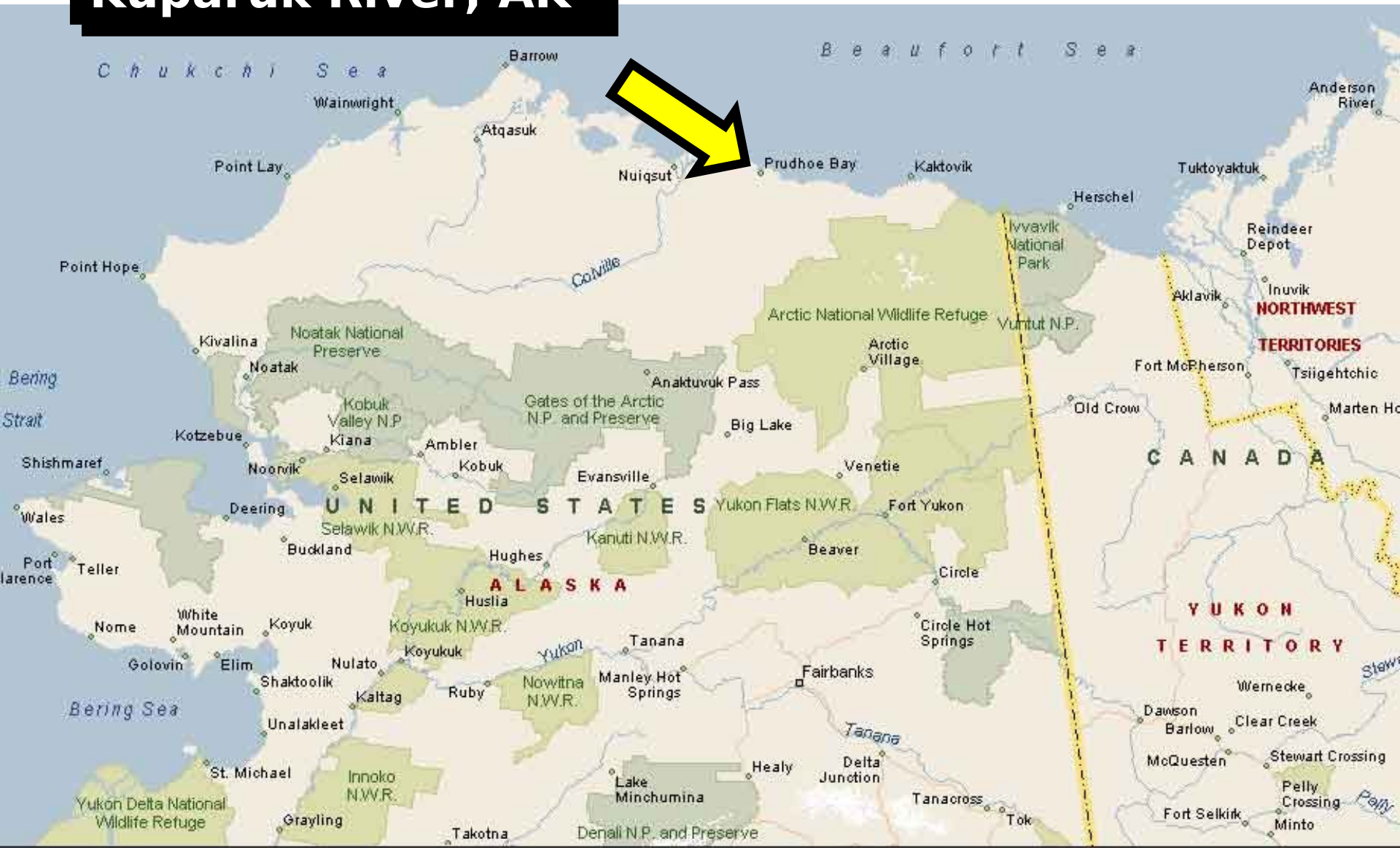
Mt. Blanco Museum 35 miles east of Lubbock has a great display of fossil trilobites.

For info about living trilobites See: *The Evolution* (p. 52 Avail CSE $5





Kuparuk River, AK



We have dozens of Baltic Isopods in our museum. They plug up the screens in the water intake at the Conoco Oil water treatment plant in



aptolites- index fossils for 410 million year old rocks



aptolites found still alive in South Pacifi

These graptolite fossils came from 410-million-year-old New York State rock. Marine biologists recently found living graptolites in the South Pacific.

***Earth Magazine* Sept., 1993**



Figure 22.5 Th
(a) Amphibian
fish, such as
reconstructed
fossil.

...ain force
...t plumes of
...sh the continen
cause the seafloor



Lie #4

Lobe finned fish are still alive!

Lobe ...ish are index ...s for 325-410 million year old rock?



The “325 million year old” lobe fin coelacanth is still very much alive.

Evolution of Amphibians

The first group of vertebrates to live on land were the amphibians, which appeared about 370 million years ago. Amphibians probably evolved from a group of bony fishes called lobe-finned fishes. As shown in **Figure 8,** the pattern of bones in an amphibian's limbs bears a strong resemblance to that of a lobe-finned fish. While several species of lobe-finned fishes exist today, those species ancestral to amphibians are extinct.

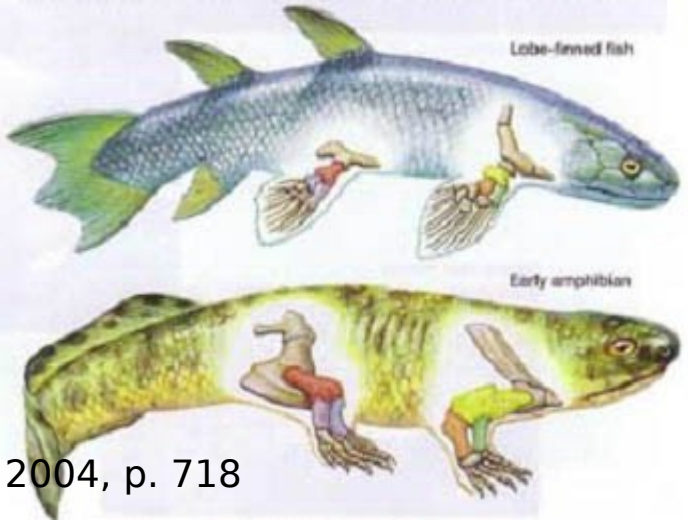
The "Age of Amphibians"

Although amphibians first appeared in the Devonian period, they increased greatly in numbers during the Carboniferous period. During this time, which began what biologists call the "age of amphibians," the number of amphibian families increased from 14 to about 34. (Recall that a family is a taxonomic category composed of one or more genera.) By the late Carboniferous period, much of what was to become North America was covered by low-lying tropical swamplands. Amphibians thrived in this moist environment, sharing it with early reptiles.

In the Permian period that followed, amphibians reached their greatest diversity, increasing to 40 families. In the early Permian period, a remarkable change occurred among amphibians—many of them began to leave the marshes for dry uplands. By the middle Permian, 60 percent of all amphibian species were living in dry environments. *Eryops*, illustrated in **Figure 9,** was typical of amphibians of this period and was well adapted for life on land.

Figure 8 From fin to limb

As shown by the colors below, the pattern of limb bones in an early amphibian bears a distinct resemblance to the pattern of fin bones in a lobe-finned fish.



Holt Biology 2004, p. 718

Lobe-Finned Bony Fishes

Only seven species of lobe-finned fishes survive today. One species is the coelacanth *(SEE luh kanth)*, shown in **Figure 10,** and the other six species are all lungfishes. The lobe-finned fishes have paired fins that are structurally very different from the fins of ray-finned fishes. In many lobe-finned fishes, each fin consists of a long, fleshy, muscular lobe that is supported by a central core of bones. These bones are connected by joints, like the joints between the bones in your hand. Bony rays are found only at the tips of each lobed fin. Muscles within each lobe can move the bony rays independently of each other.

Scientists have debated whether the direct ancestor of amphibians was a coelacanth or a lungfish. However, recent evidence has led biologists to believe that it was neither. The ancestor of the amphibians most likely was a third type of lobe-finned fish that is now extinct.





Figure 10 Coelacanth. Coelacanths were thought to have been extinct for millions of years, until one was caught off the coast of Africa in 1938. Coelacanths can reach up to nearly 3 m (9.8 ft) in length.

ADVANCE PRAISE FOR

A FISH CAUGHT IN TIME

"Samantha Weinberg has told a marvelous tale with elegance and style. I read this book at a single sitting, moved and informed both by what she had to tell and how she told it."

—SIMON WINCHESTER, author of *The Professor and the Madman*

ISBN 0-06-019495-2

A FISH CAUGHT IN TIME

SAMANTHA WEINBERG

A FISH CAUGHT IN TIME



The Search for the Coelacanth

SAMANTHA WEINBERG

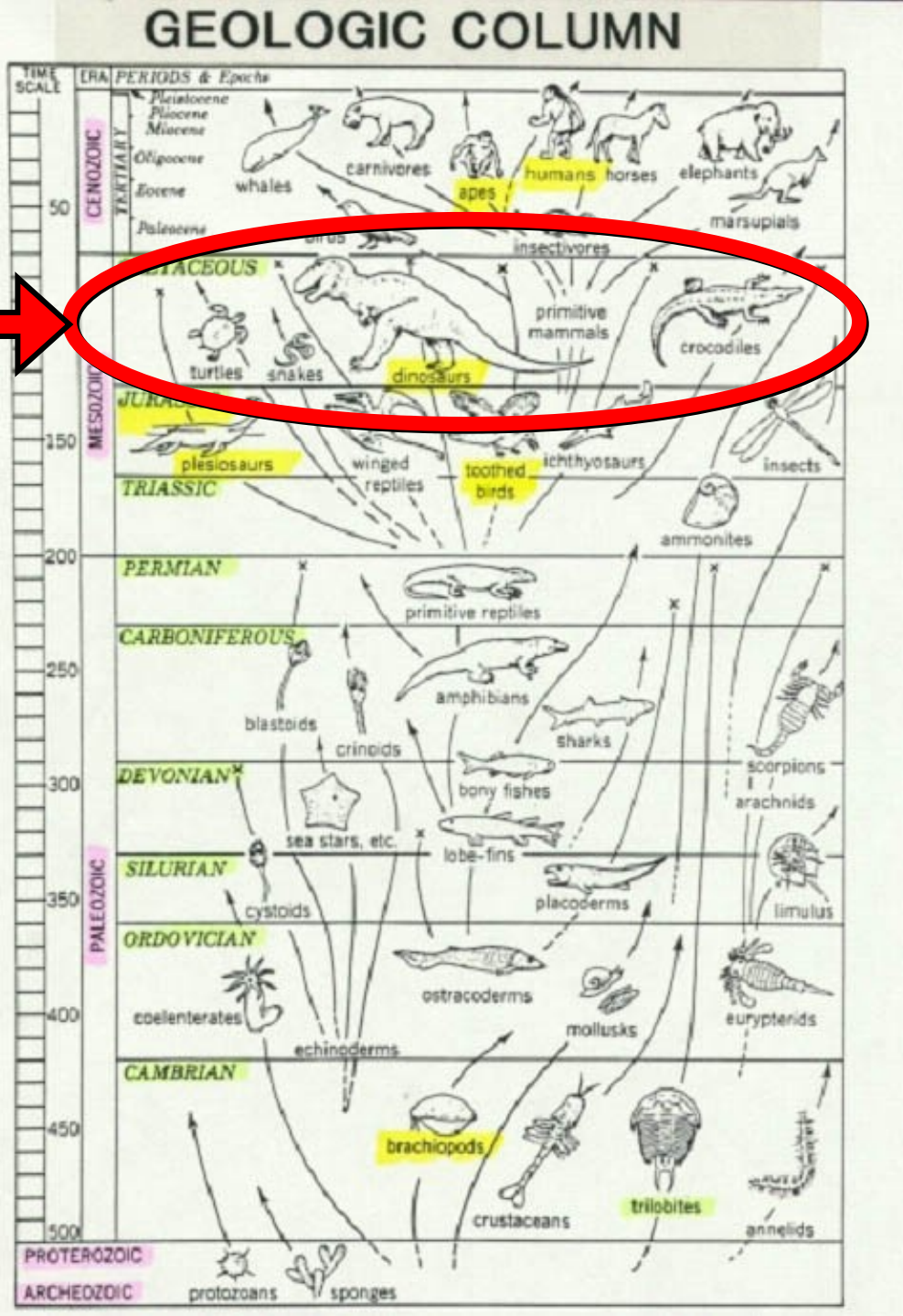
HarperCollins

A Fish Caught in Time is the entrancing story of the most rare and precious fish in the world—our own great-uncle forty million times removed.



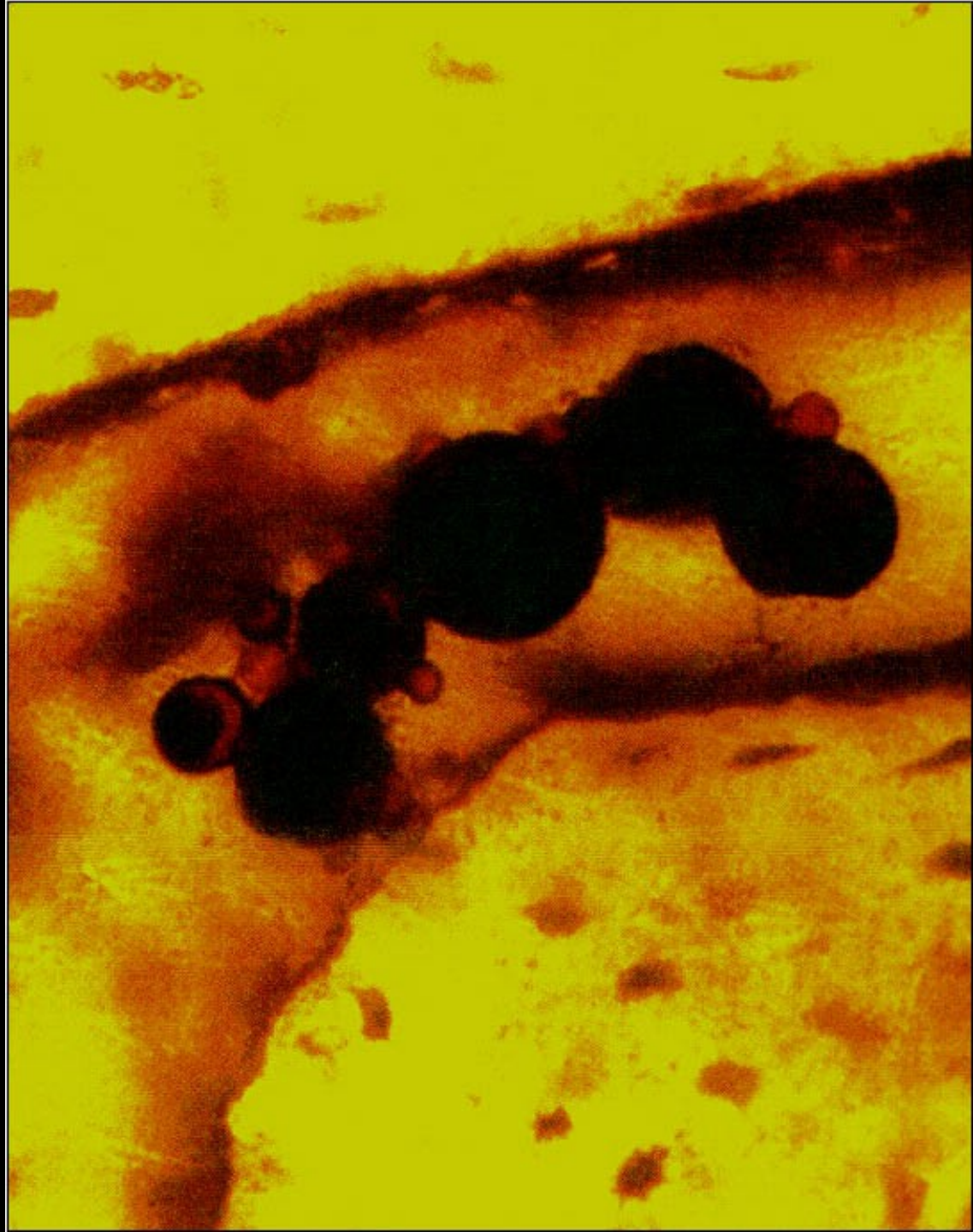
You will be taught that dinosaurs lived in the "cretaceous"over 70 million years ago.

for more on humans living with dinosaurs see seminar part 3 from CSE www.drdino.com



“A medical pathologist examined dinosaur bone under a microscope and found dinosaur blood inside the bone.”

Earth **June**



Soft Tissue Discovered in Bone of a Dinosaur

Intact after 70 million years, bits of a *T. rex*'s hind leg startle and intrigue researchers.

By Robert Lee Hotz
Times Staff Writer

In bone blasted from Montana sandstone, fossil hunters for the first time have discovered the microscopic soft tissue of a *Tyrannosaurus rex*, preserved almost unaltered inside a bone since the dinosaur died 70 million years ago, scientists announced Thursday.

Scientists at North Carolina State University and at Montana State University's Museum of the Rockies in Bozeman found brownish oblong cells, elastic threads of veins and pliable dabs of red bone marrow in the core of a stout hind leg, the researchers reported in the journal Science.

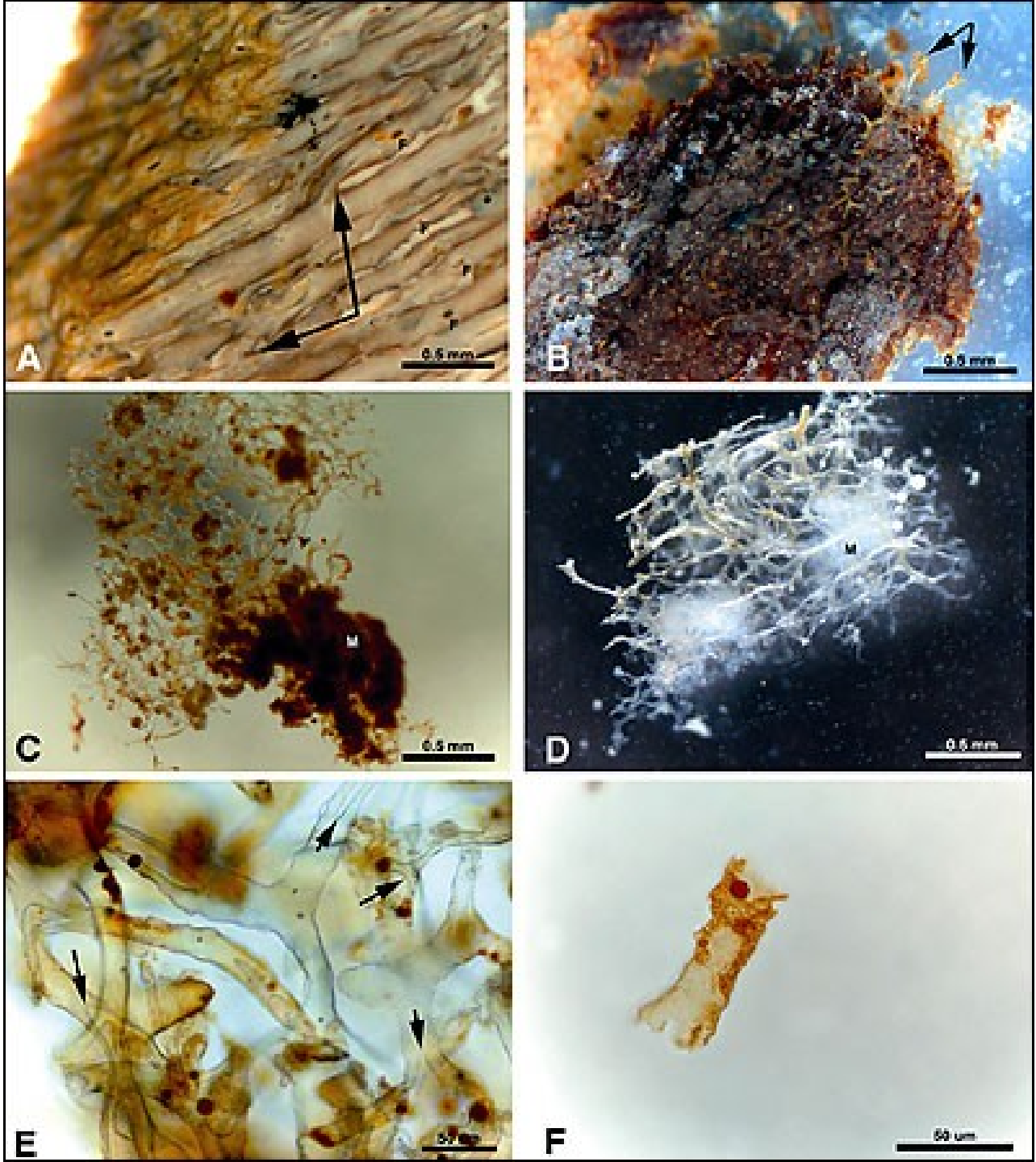
The translucent vessels were so elastic that when one was stretched out and then released, it snapped back like a rubber band.

"To my knowledge, preservation to this extent has not been noted in dinosaurs before," said Mary H. Schweitzer, a paleontologist at North Carolina State University in Raleigh.

"The tissues are still soft," said Schweitzer, who led the research team. "The microstructures that look like cells are preserved in every way."

Under a scanning electron microscope, these dinosaur tissues — minute remains of the

[See Dinosaur, Page A18]

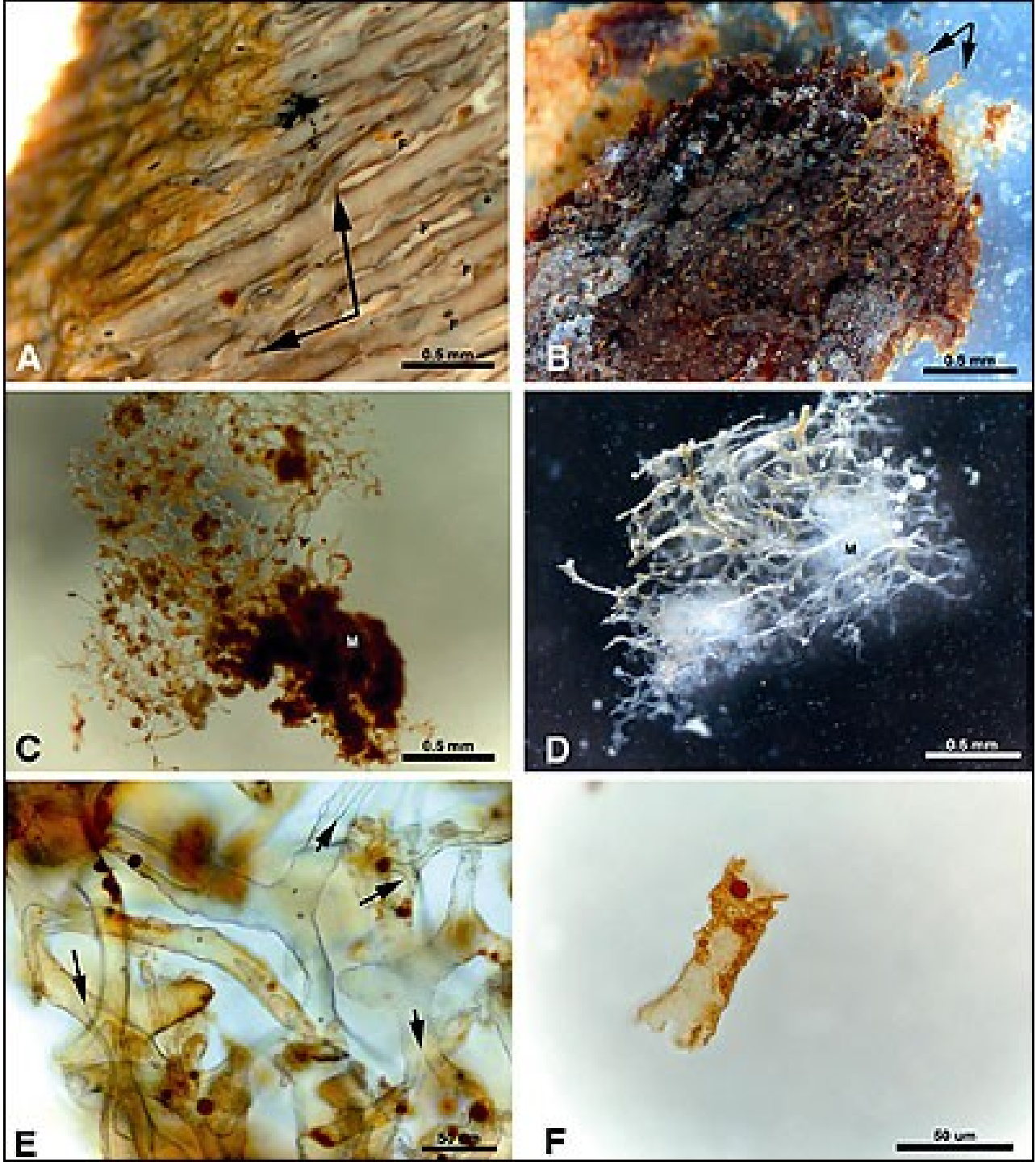


Soft tissue from dinosaurs found March, 2005 www.msnbc.com

“It may be that this isn’t a unique specimen.” John Horner, Montana State Paleontologist

“the find could force scientists to reconsider how all fossils are formed.”

How about reconsidering when they formed!





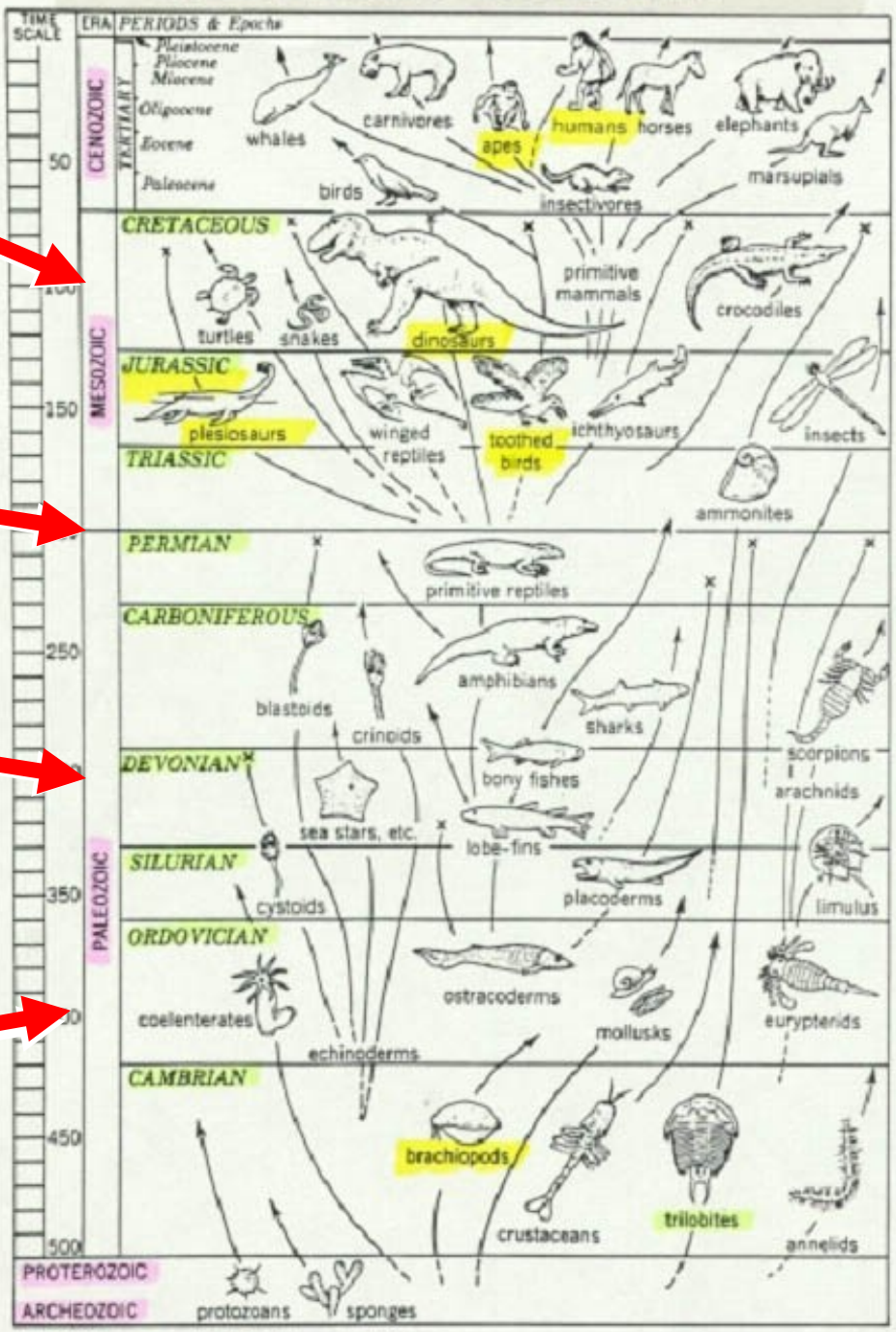
Fossil human hands found in “cretaceous” rock near a large *Ichthyosaurus* (marine dinosaur) by Dr. Jamie Gutierrez in South America. Info, the fossil and more pictures at www.creationevidence.org

100 million years old?

200 million years old?

300 million years old?

400 million years old?

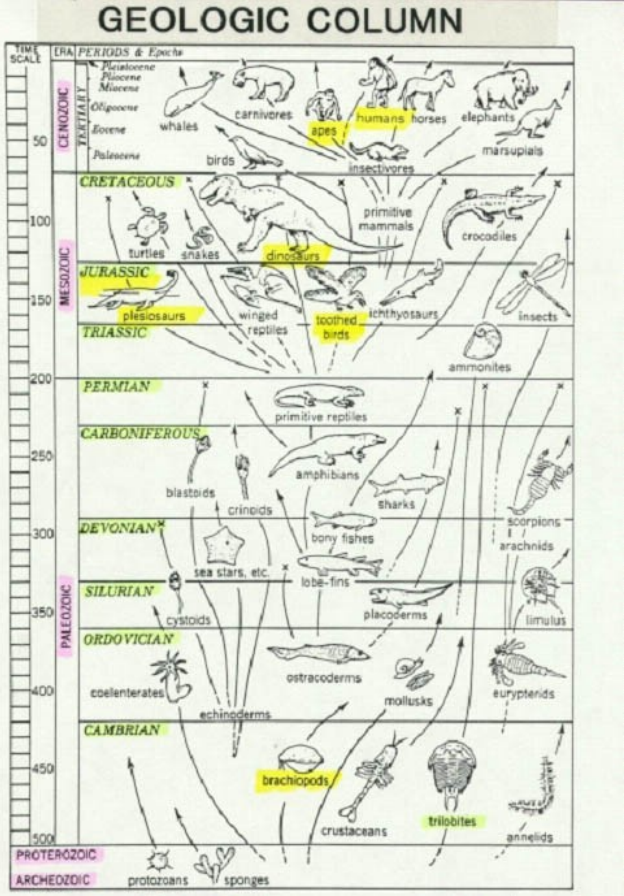


100 million years old?

200 million years old?

300 million years old?

400 million years old?



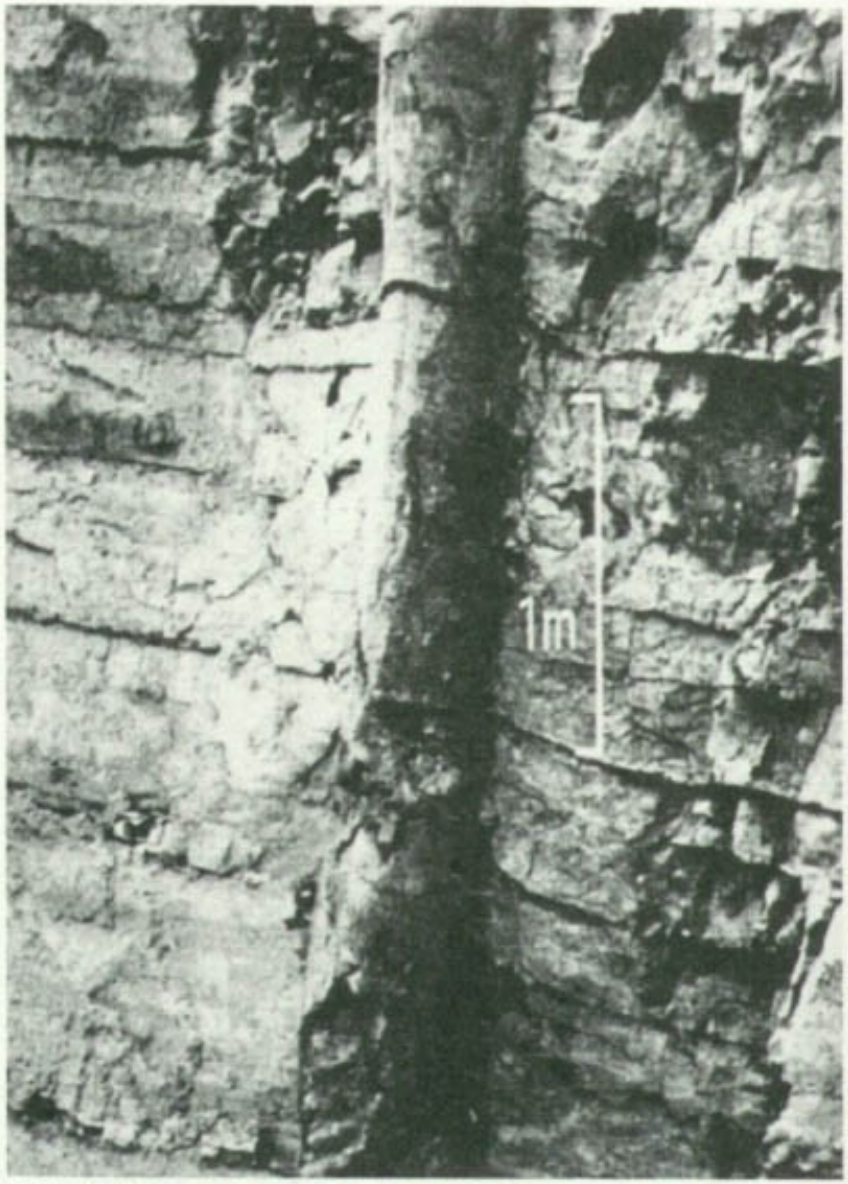
Darwin did not like the round numbers so he said the Wealden deposits in England were 306,662,400 years old?

Noah to Abram the Turbulent Years,

by Erich von Fange p. 116

In Germany, France, the British Isles, Nova Scotia, California, and several eastern states, fossils that extend through several layers of sedimentary rock have been found. These are called **polystrate*** (PAHL ee STRATE) **fossils.** They are usually tree trunks in an upright or somewhat slanted position. Polystrate fossils furnish clear-cut evidence that sediment was deposited rapidly, as in a flood. If the rock layers surrounding the fossils had formed at the slow rate that evolutionists assumed as they constructed the geologic time scale, the trees would have decayed or fallen rather than fossilized.

One type of polystrate fossil in California is especially interesting. Near Santa Barbara, fish fossils extend through several layers of algae fossils. Evolutionists calculate that each algae layer took hundreds or thousands of years to form. That would mean that the head and tail of the same fish were buried several thousands of years apart! Clearly the beds must have formed rapidly around the fish, not slowly. The most remarkable find was a polystrate whale fossil extending through many layers and many thousand

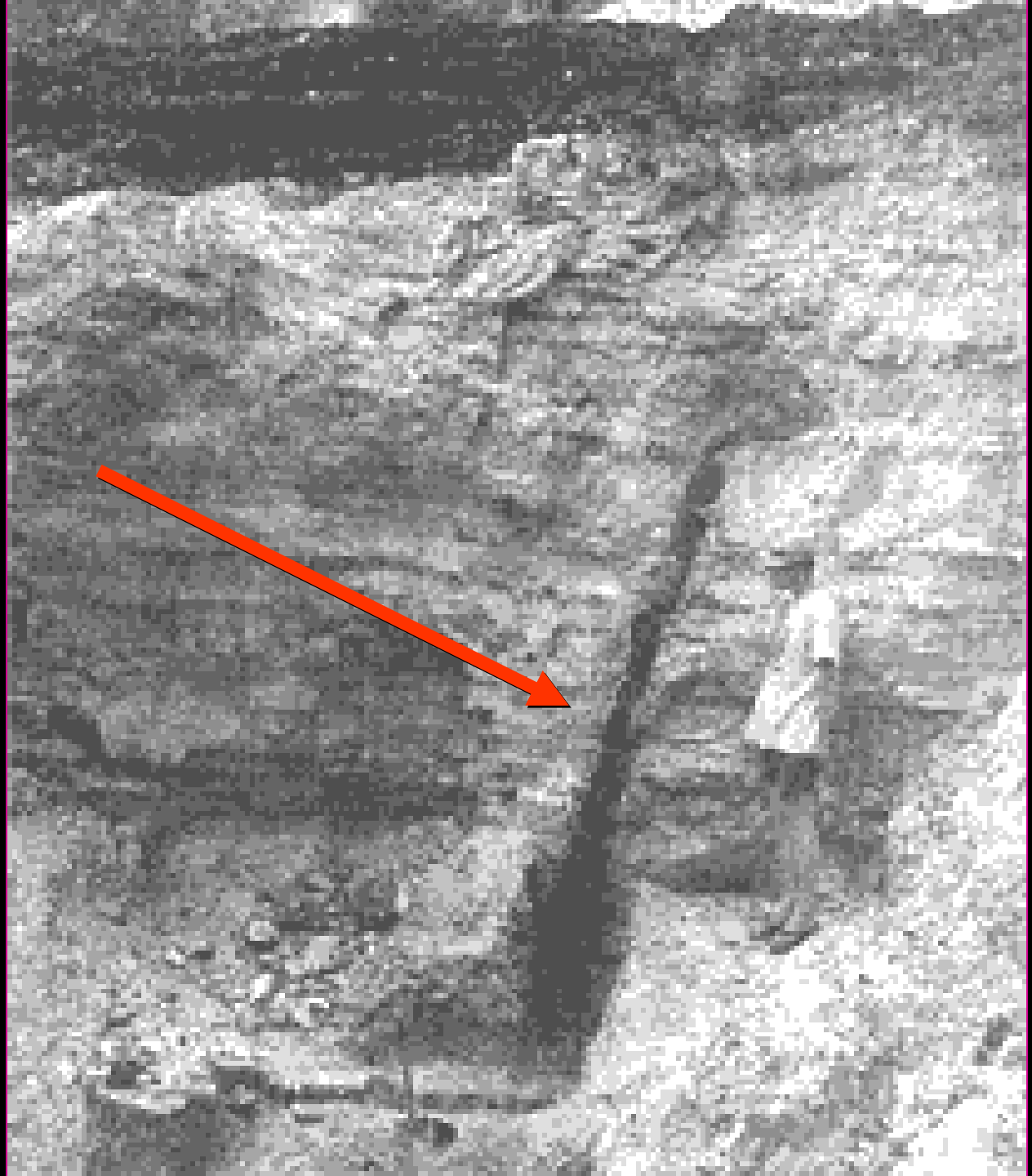


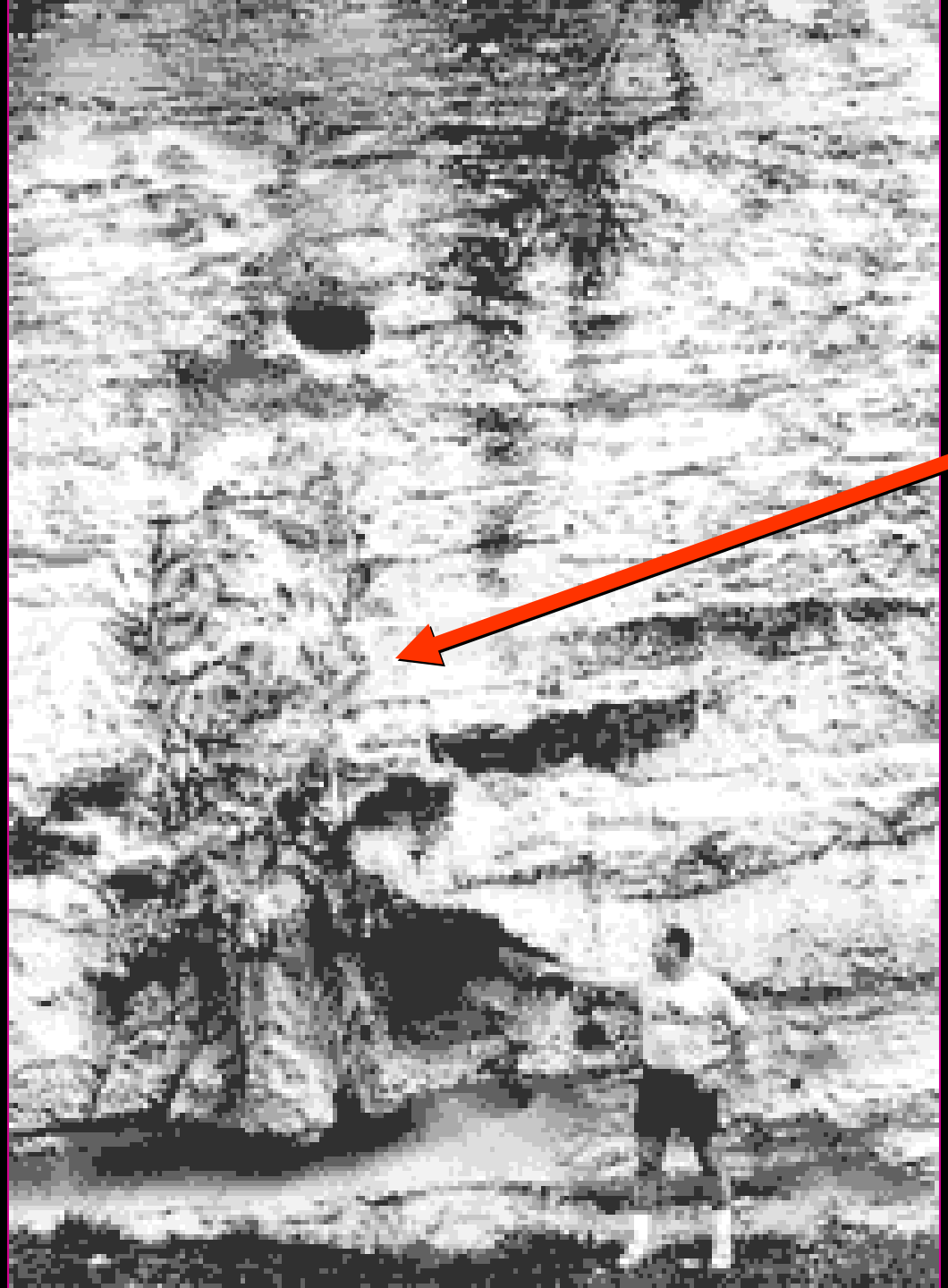
15B-17 *Polystrate tree trunk near Essen-Kupferdreh, Germany; the overall height of the tree trunk is approximately 7.6 m.*

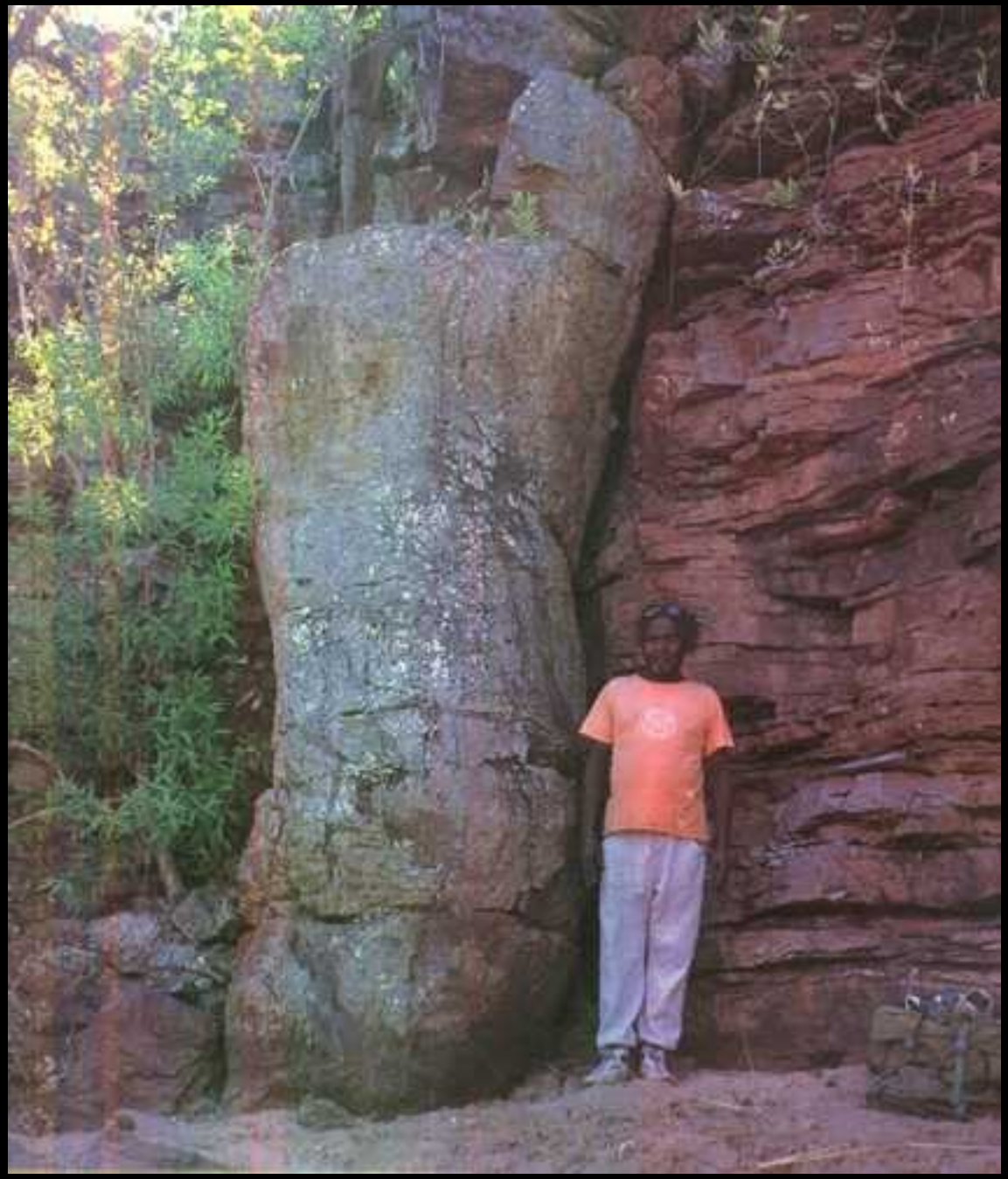
***Bob Jones Earth Science* p. 306**

How long would a dead tree stand upright before falling over in your town?







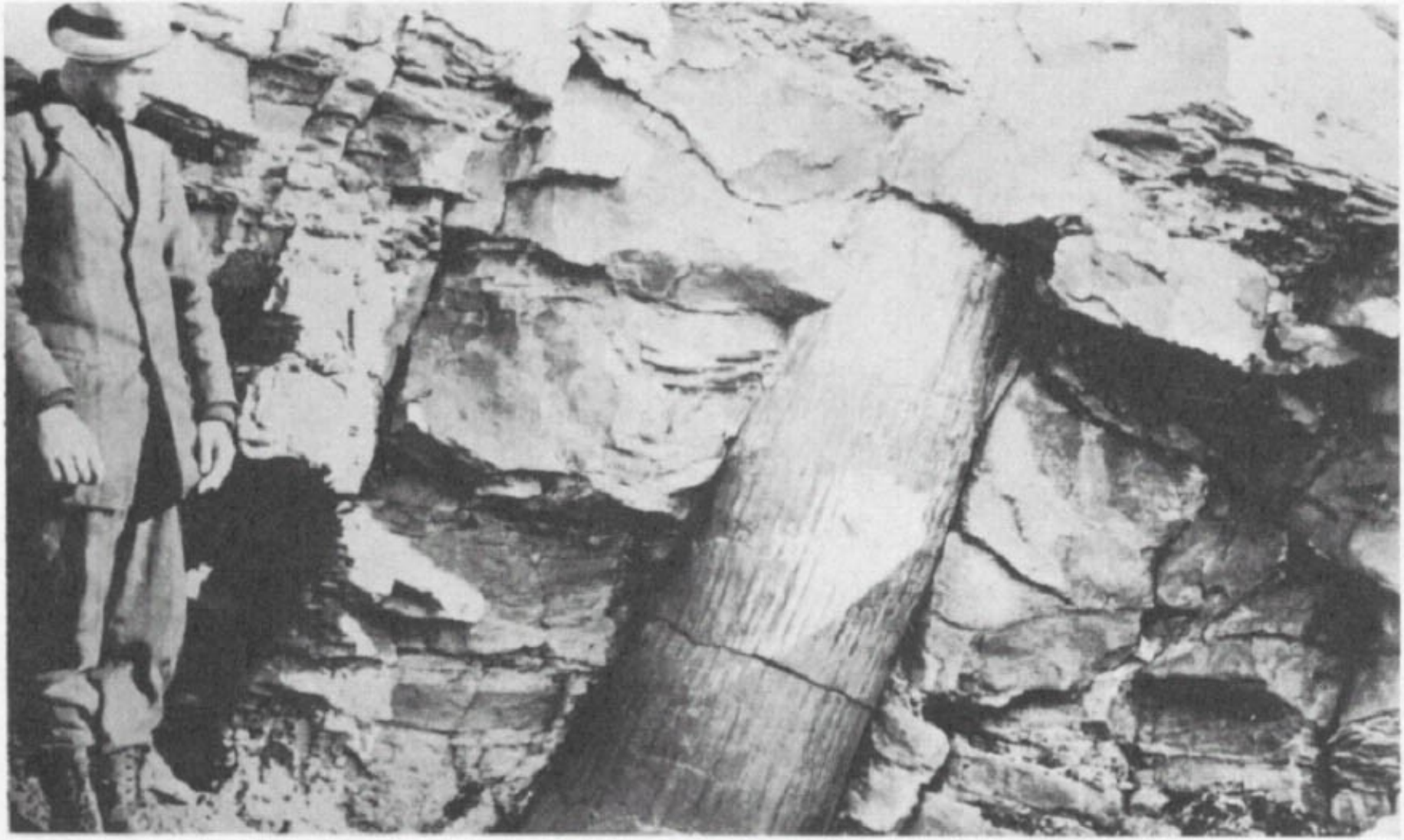



Dr. Hovind by
vertical petrified tree
in Yellowstone 1998

Standing, petrified trees found in Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming, USA

See Impact #268





Polystrate fossil tree passing through sedimentary rock suggesting rapid deposition. Joggins, Nova Scotia. Geological Survey of Canada, 1910. Neg. 15092.

In the Minds of Men **Ian Taylor**

p.114



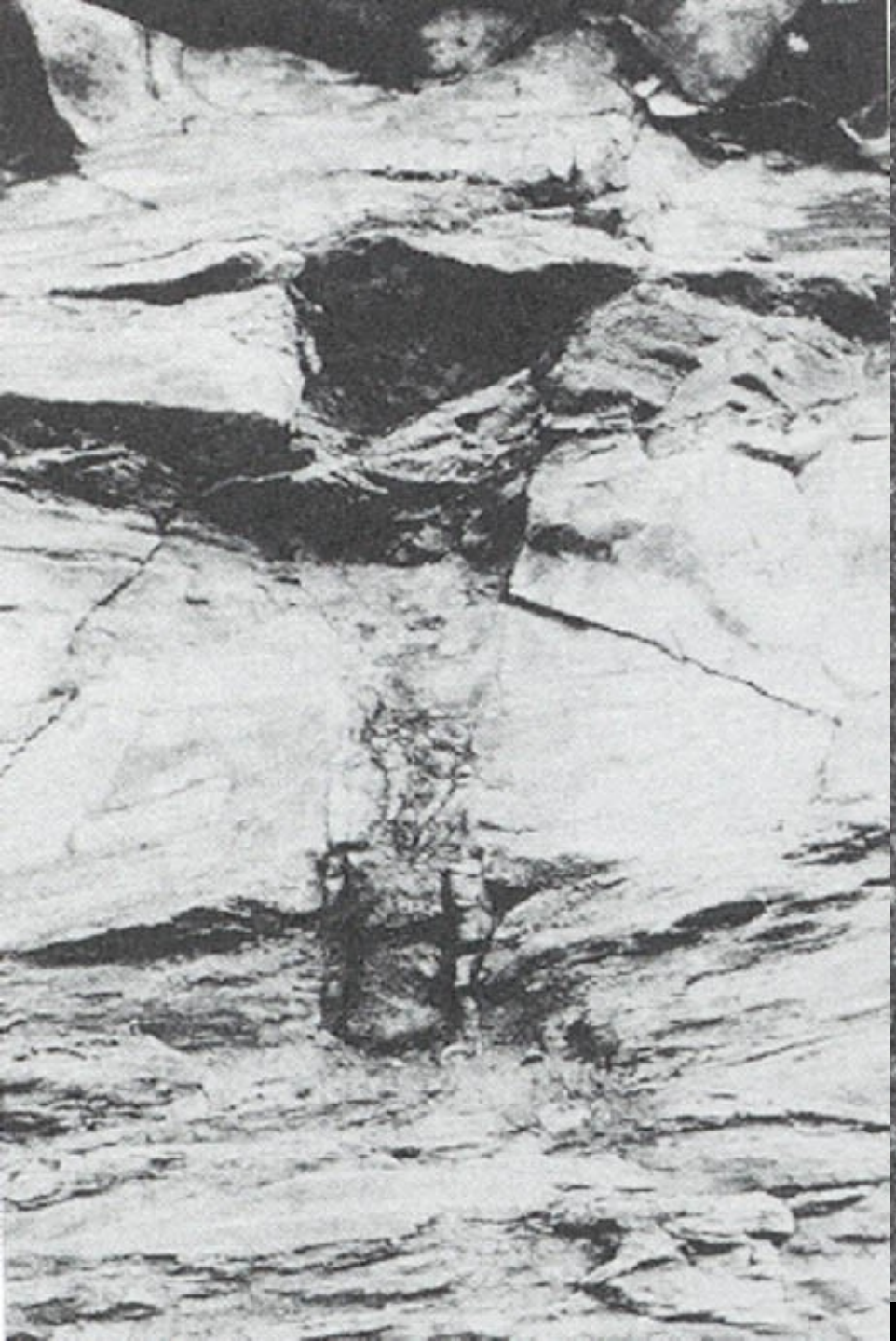




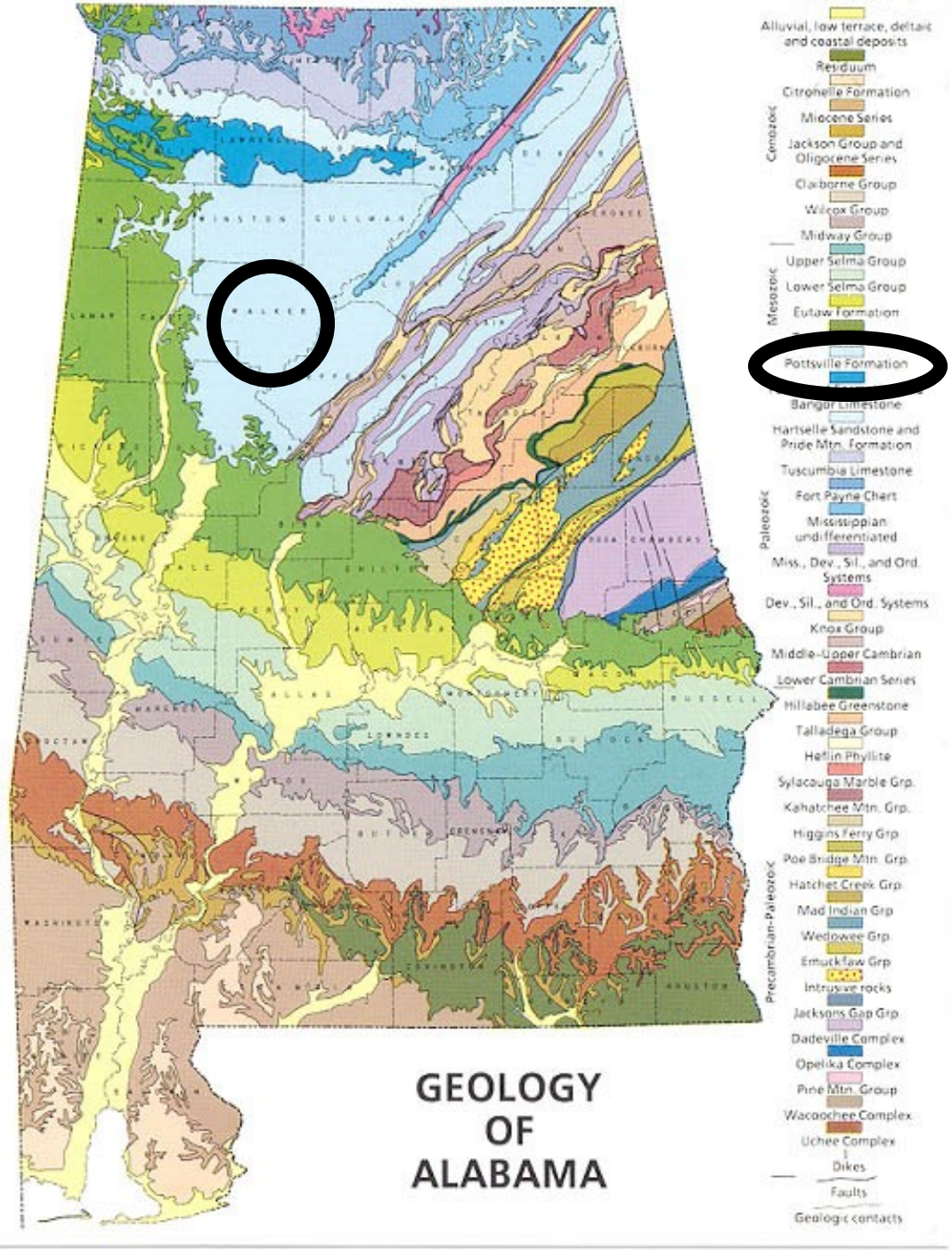


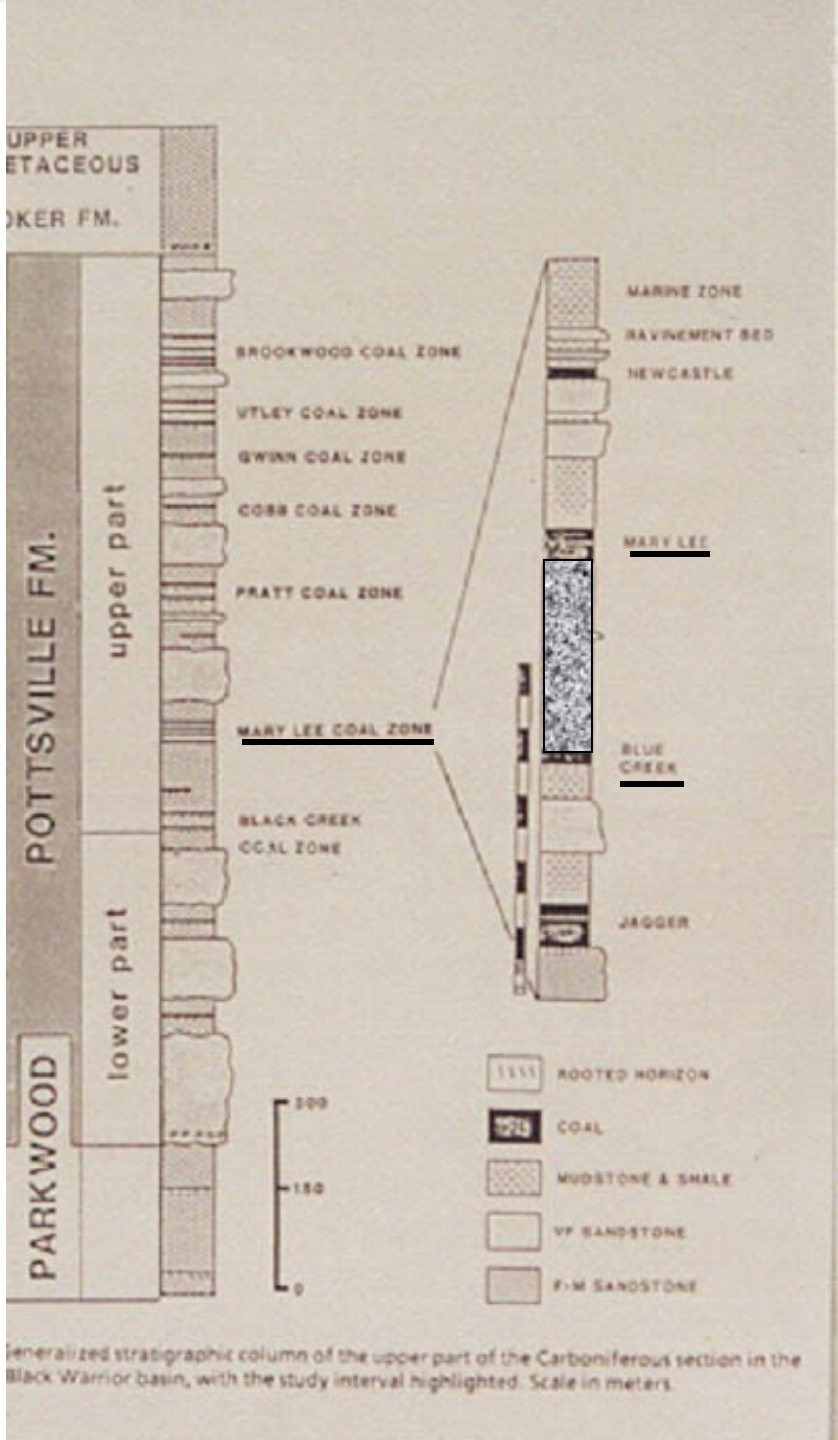


(Right) Lesvos Island, Greece. Cluster of standing fossilized trunks of coniferous trees of the *Protopinaceae* family, in the Petrified Forest park at «Pali Alonia». Some trunks in this park are over 4 meters tall.









Generalized stratigraphic column of the upper part of the Carboniferous section in the Black Warrior basin, with the study interval highlighted. Scale in meters.

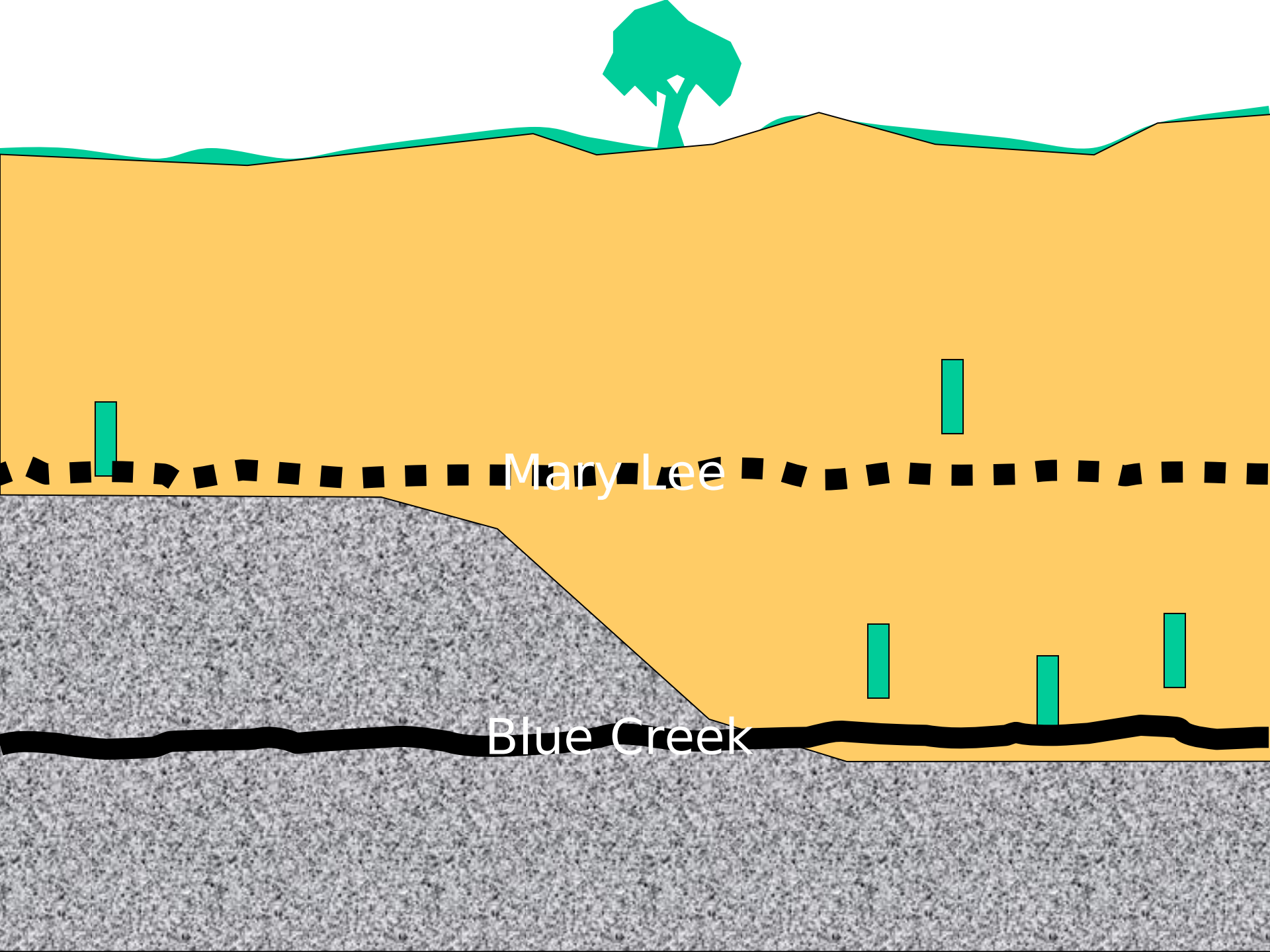


http://www.westga.edu/geology/algs_web/bps_field_trips.html#Trips_7_99

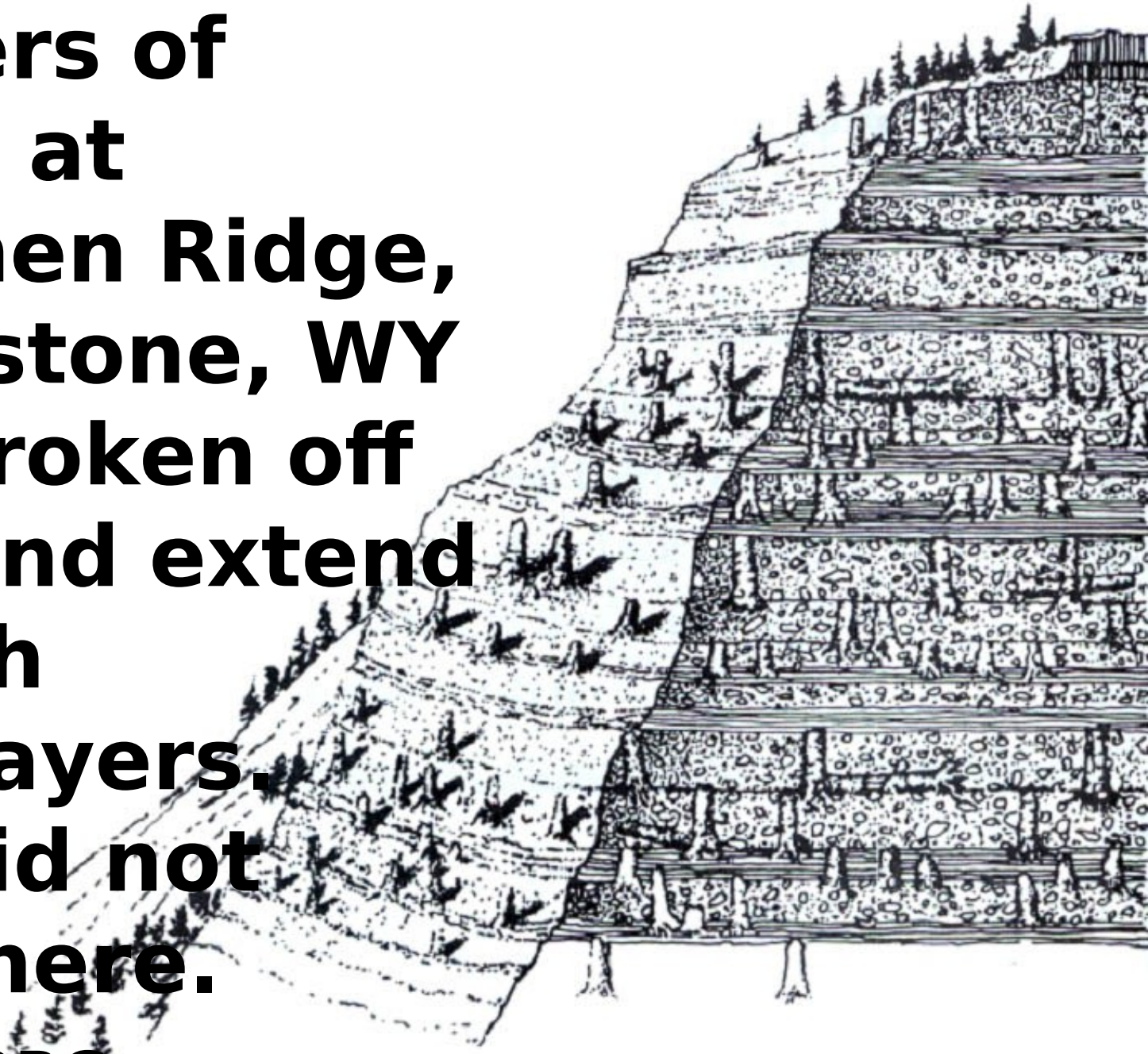
Dr. Don McDonald, Troy State University, 334-361-1296, FAX 334-241-9734 mcdonald@tsum.edu or Samford Hendon 205-384-2466






Mary Lee
Blue Creek

27 layers of forests at Specimen Ridge, Yellowstone, WY have broken off roots and extend through many layers. They did not grow there.

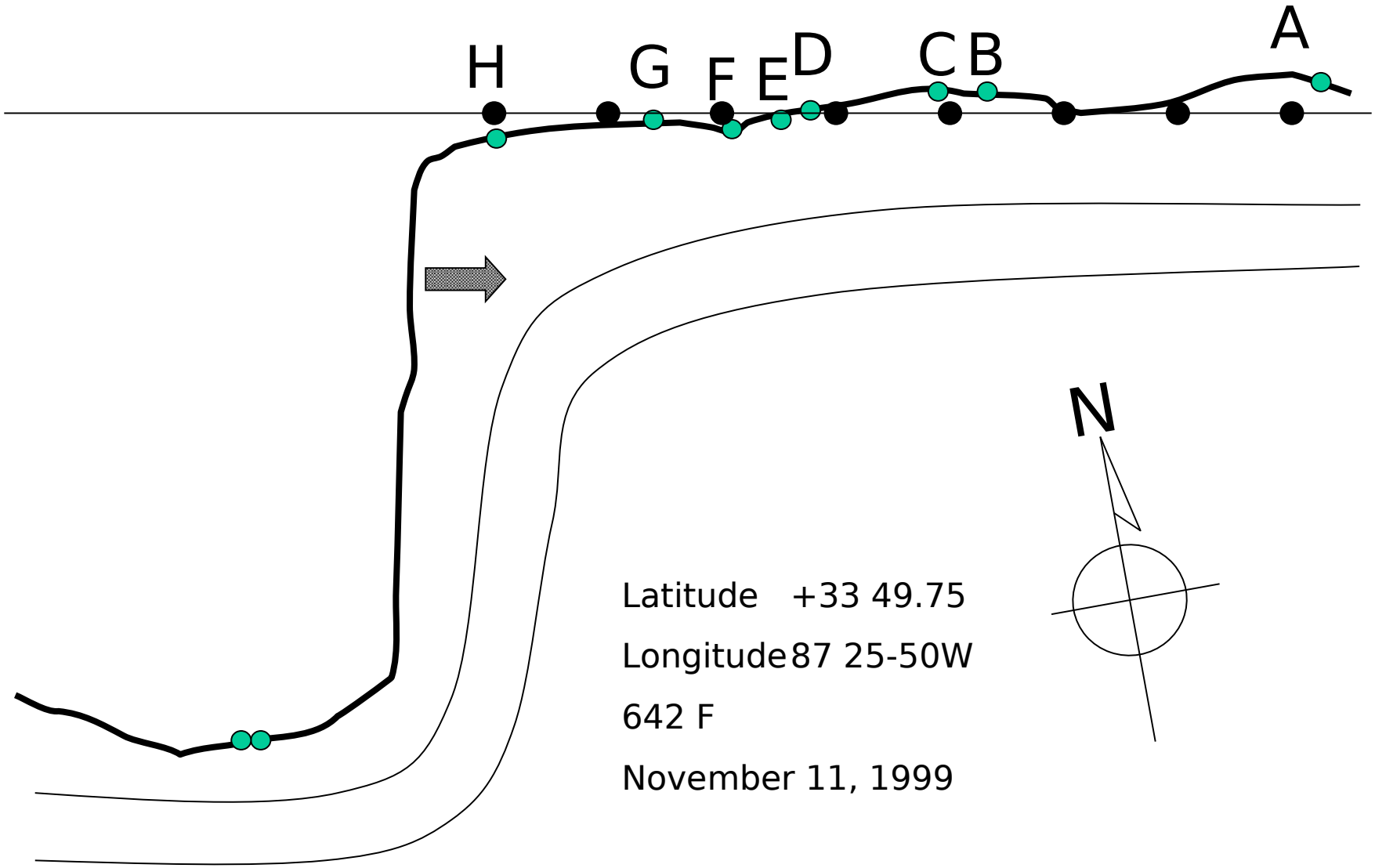


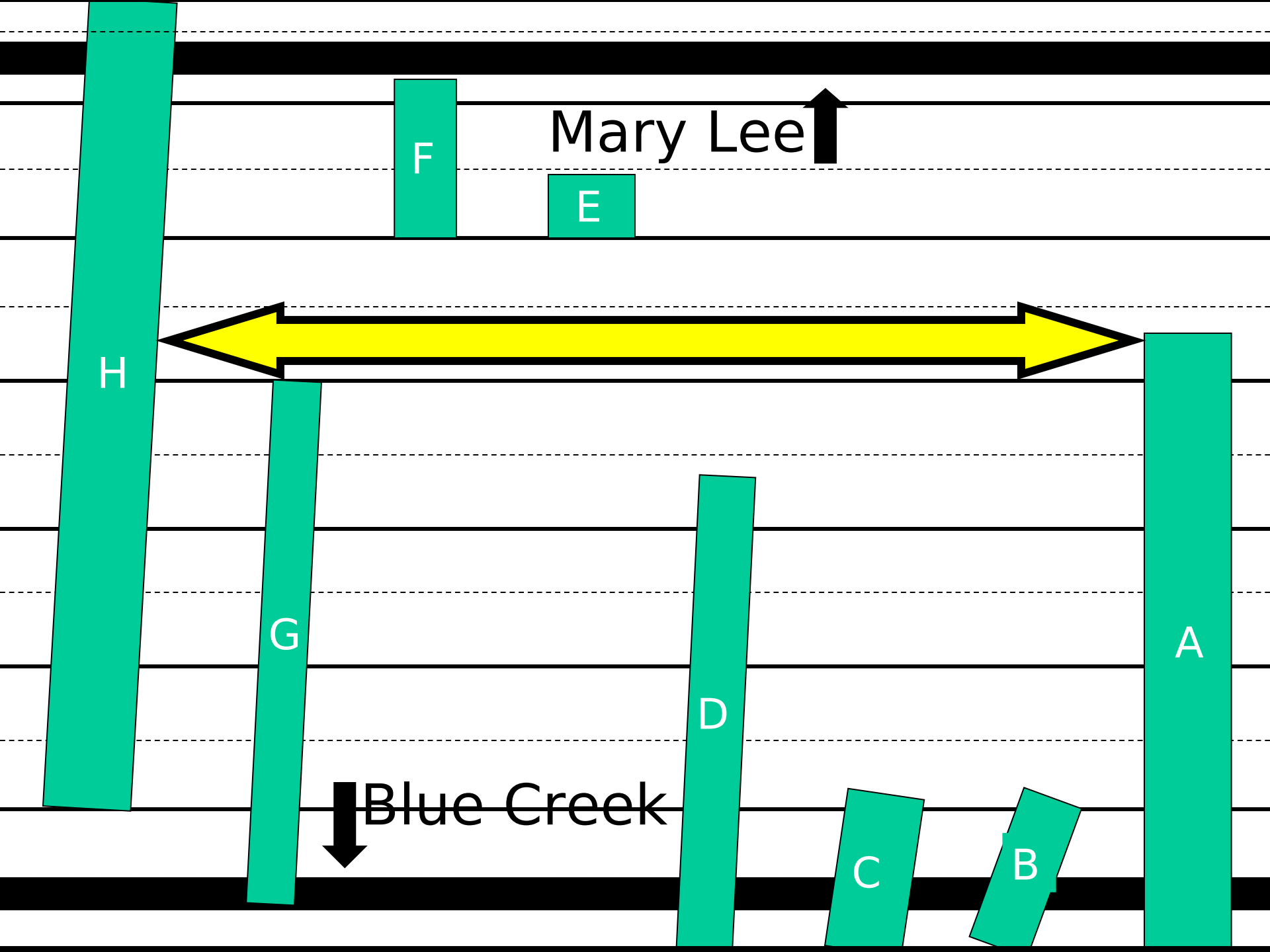
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November 11, 1999


Mary Lee
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Blue Creek

This **30 foot petrified tree** is one of hundreds found in the Kettles coal mines near Cookville, TN. **The top and bottom are in different coal seams** dated thousands of years different in age.

Www.bible.ca/tracks



Why are the coal seams nearly always found on layers of clay or rock? This would be poor soil to support growth of a forest.





Many polystrate fossil trees may still be seen in Joggins, Nova Scotia, Canada.

Photos 1997

See also: “Creation Research Pty Ltd (Australia)”

creatres@vicmar.com.au

John Mackay for more on polystrate fossils.

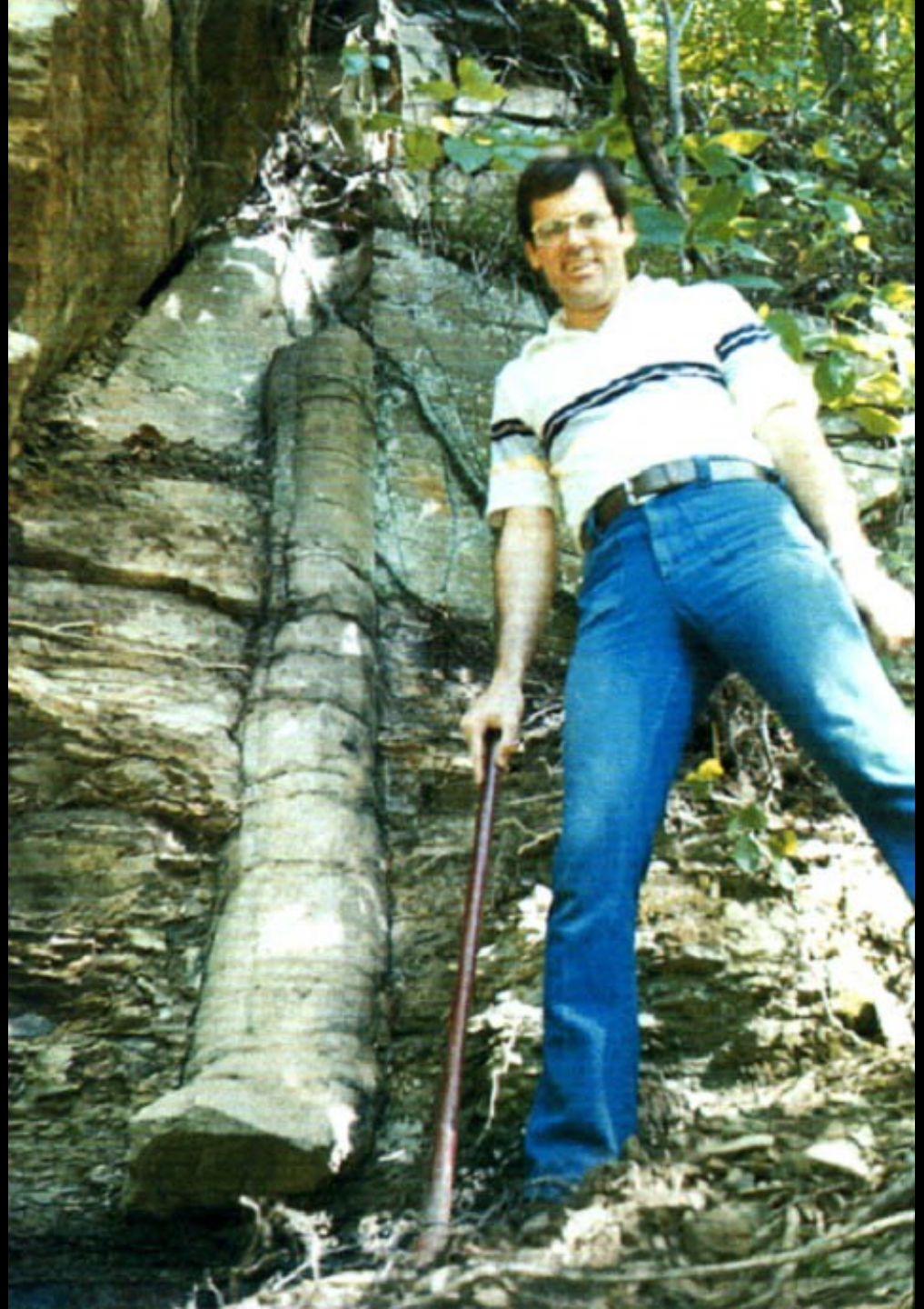
In N.S. they extend though 2500 feet and 20 geologic zones. *In the Days of Noah* Clanin, p. 75 *



Joggins, Nova Scotia, Canada. 1997



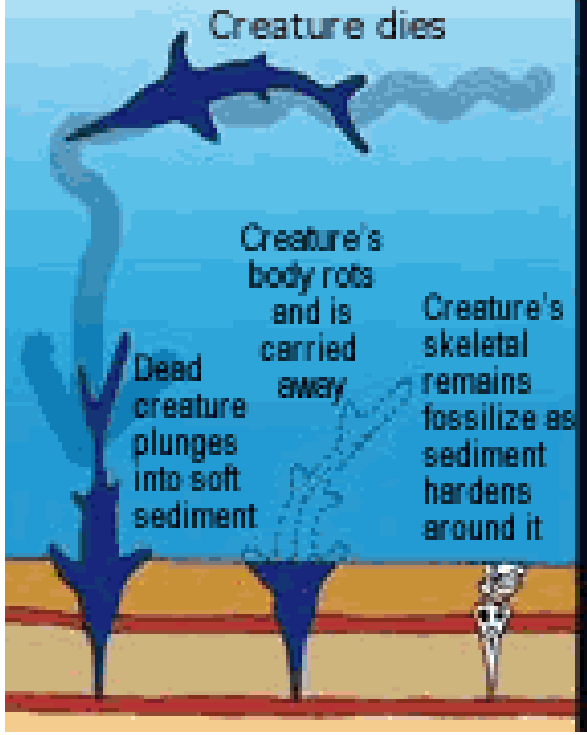

Petrified wood running through about 12 layers of slate. In the Creation Museum in Pensacola, FL



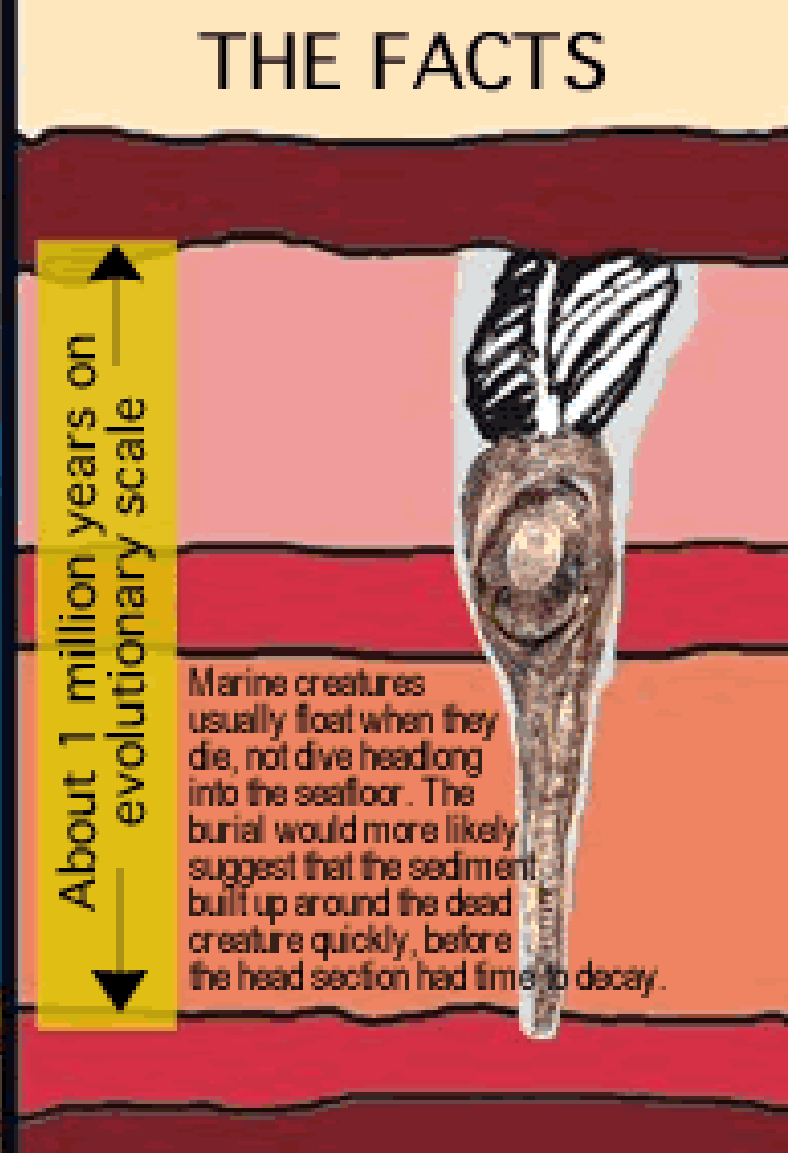


The evolutionary explanation:

Creature dies and plummets head-first into sediments on sea floor.



THE FACTS



ttp://www.answersingenesis.org/creation/v27/i4/ichthyosaur.as

CREATION - THE EVIDENCE FROM POLYSTRATE FOSSILS

© Copyright Creation Research 2003AD



The mountains north of Anchorage Alaska glow eerily under the famous northern lights. Nights are cold in Alaska, but "black diamonds" from beneath the mountains can warm even the coldest night. Coal (alias black diamond) has been mined here for the past century.



Rapidly falling night snow quickly turns trees into bizarre pillars as the Aurora flashes mysteriously across the sky. But under these present trees are petrified ones. Fossil trees reveal a once warmer Alaska and throw interesting light on Creation, Noah's Flood, and catastrophic rapid formation of sediments. They also show evidence against millions of years of evolution.

Turn the page to commence your trip across the globe - under the earth - in company with John

AROUND THE WORLD

When John Mackay first began collecting and presenting this evidence to geological gatherings, he was often confronted with statements both verbally and in print, that polystrate trees are exceptions. They are rare. They are irrelevant. A quick check of photos below from his 30 years around the globe will help you evaluate such claims.



20 Bob Powell, USA, excavates the trunk of a huge fossil tassel fern on the border of Tennessee and Kentucky.



21 Such fossils show stem markings similar to modern diminutive tassel ferns, but the fossils were giants. Such change is the opposite of evolution.



22 Many excursions were made to Joggins Nova Scotia Canada, where founding father of uniformitarian geology - Charles Lyell - also observed polystrate trees.



23 Excavating below these trees, you notice that the roots are often also polystrate (Canadian 25c coin for scale). They do not disturb strata they pass through. Modern plant roots distort any strata they penetrate.



24 Across to England where John Young stands at a coal face near Manchester, where a very famous fossil tree still stands. Because of the varying fossil layers around it, orthodox geology interprets this tree as



standing while many environments (marine, terrestrial etc) buried it over vast periods of time - an obvious impossibility. 25 This problem exists for every polystrate, including the fossil tree above.



26 Mark Harries and team give indication of the size of fossil pine trees passing through many sandstone and siltstone layers in coal seams near Newcastle, Australia.



27 Back to Queensland Australia, where Dr Allen Hall points to a polystrate tree in sandstone near the little known Town of 1770 (Captain Cook fame). 28 For those who want to claim that polystrate



fossil trees grew where they are found, this little beauty (discovered by John Mackay Redhead NSW) should help the argument. It is snapped in two and buried with the break still preserved.

Excellent full color brochure with over 30 pictures of polystrate fossils. $2 from CSE

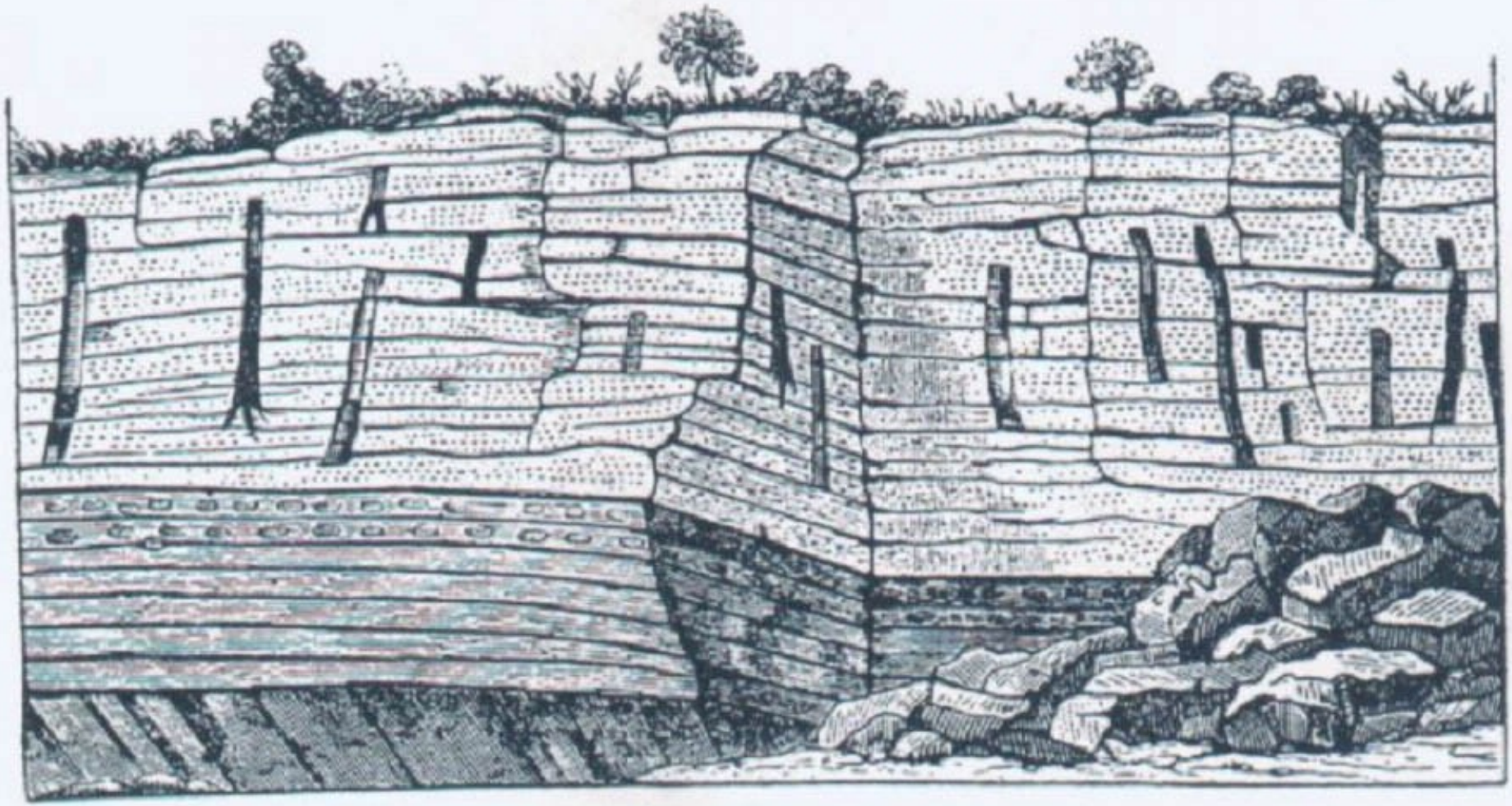
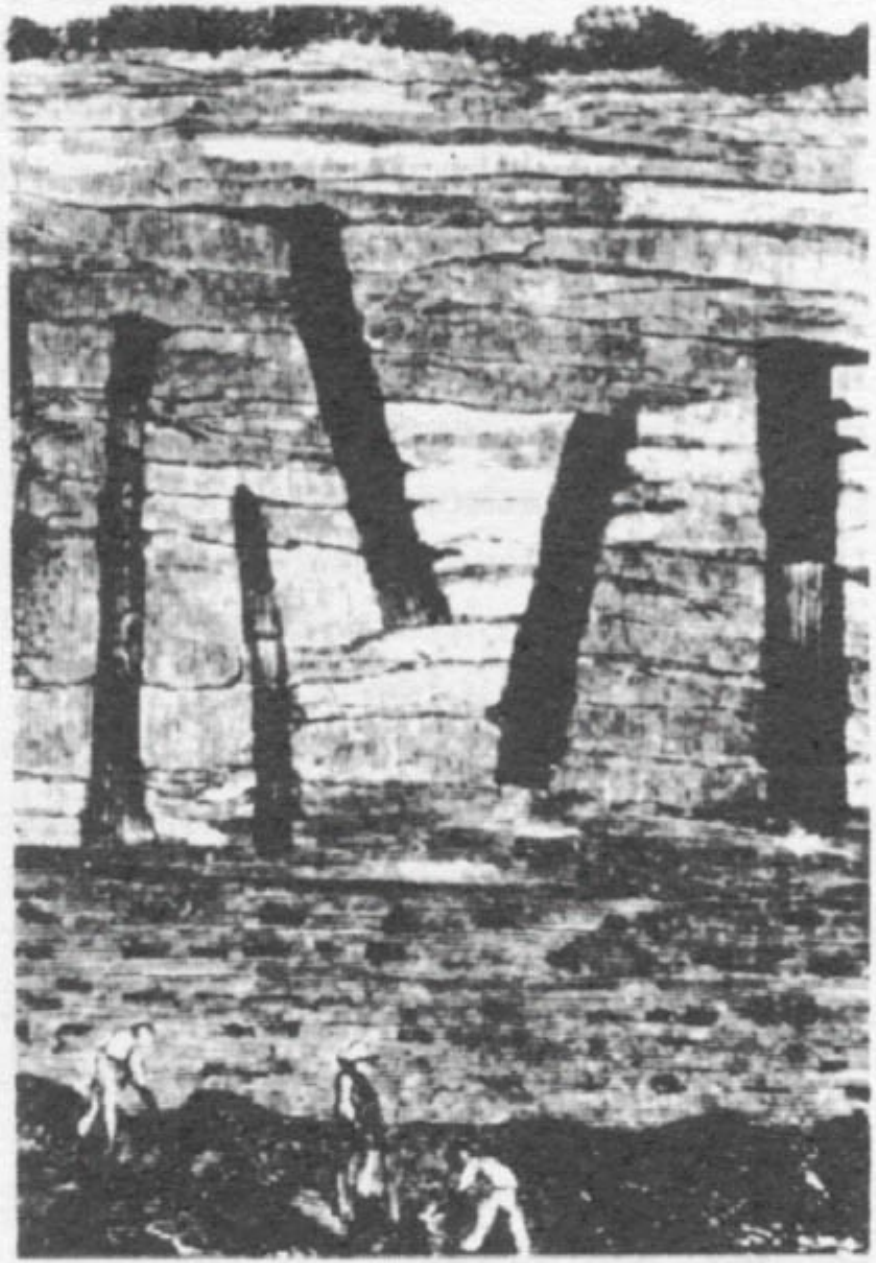


Fig. 442. — Vertical trees in the Coal Measures sandstone, St.-Étienne, France. From Credner's *Elemente der Geologie.*

A Text-Book of Geology **by Charles Schuchert, John Wiley & Sons, Inc. London p. 784**

Some polystrate trees are **upside down** extending through many layers including layers of coal.

Picture from



Polystrate tree trunks near Saint-Etienne, France.

The evolutionist has only two choices to solve this dilemma:

1. The trees stood upright for millions or years while the sediment layers formed around them.
2. The trees grew through hundreds of feet of solid sedimentary rock looking for sunlight.

There is a third way to look at this.

The trees were buried upright in a **big flood.**

How fast was that calf going?



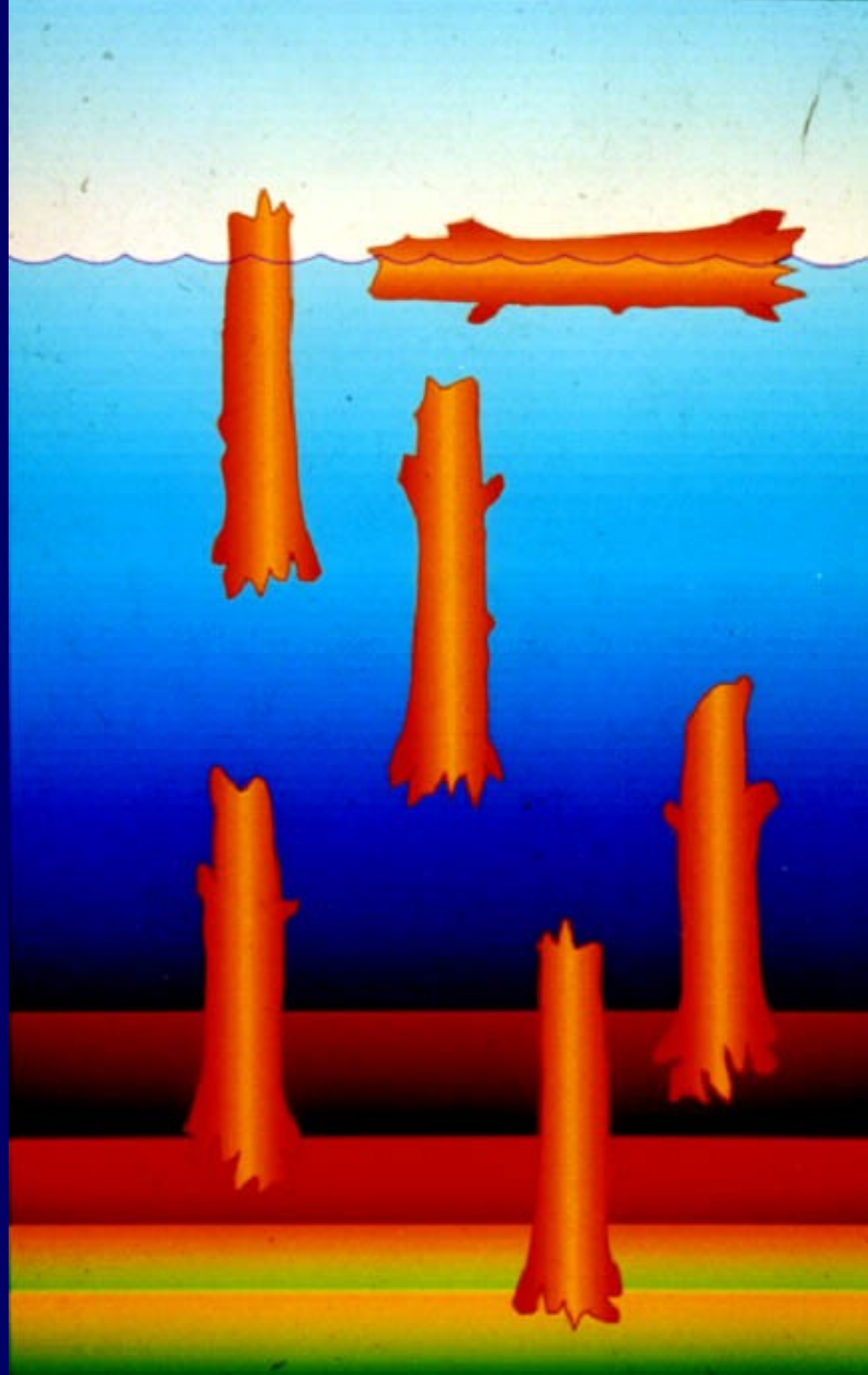




Scientists estimate there are 20,000 trees in the bottom of Spirit Lake.

Many of them are buried upright and some are already **15 feet deep in sediments.**

They seem to settle out by species giving the appearance of a complete forest.



Chopped Petrified wood in Arizona's Petrified Forest.

***World Explorer** 815-253-6390* **P.65**





Mummified dog in a tree!

Southern Forest World Museum in Waycross, GA Tu-Sat. 9-5 pm.

912-285-4056, Don Brown has the dog. Or see: Mr. Mike Taylor at the Heritage Center next door. 912-285-4260.



Mummified dog in a tree!

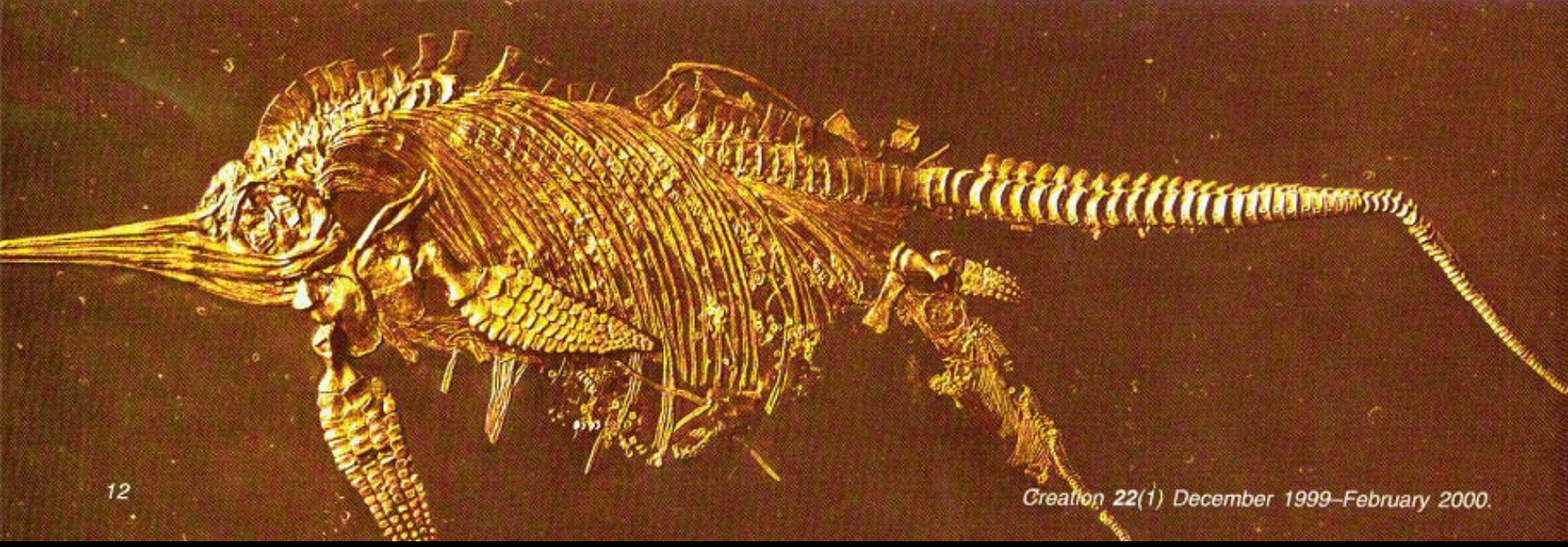
Southern Forest World Museum in Waycross, GA Tu-Sat. 9-5 pm. 912-285-4056, Don Brown has the dog. Or see: Mr. Mike Taylor at the Heritage Center next door. 912-285-4260.

Four year old hound found twenty feet up in this hollow Chestnut Oak.



Petrified cowboy leg found in a dry creek bed near the West Texas town of Iraan, about 1980 by Mr. Jerry Stone, an employee of Corvette oil company.

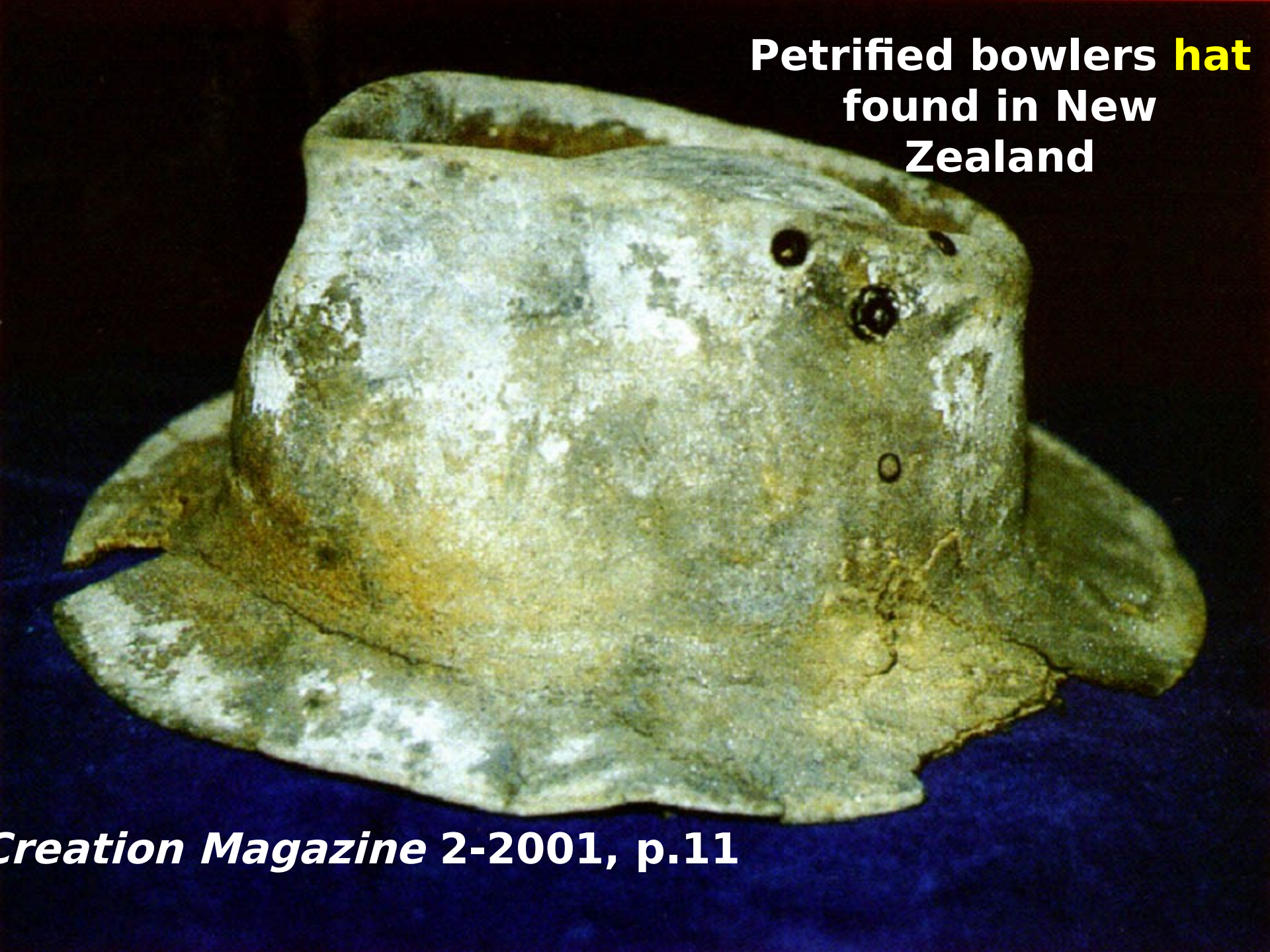
The bones of the partial leg and foot within the boot were revealed by an elaborate set of C.T. Scans performed at Harris Methodist Hospital in Bedford, Texas on July 24, 1997. The Radiologic Technician was Evelyn Americus, AART. A complete set of these scans remains with the boot at the



This incredible fossil of an ichthyosaur, buried and fossilised while giving birth, is clear evidence of its having been buried quickly by water-borne sediments. The fossil record is consistent with creatures having been buried suddenly, otherwise most creatures would either rot or be devoured by scavengers.

Photo copyright Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart.

Creation Magazine **12-99, 1-800-350-3232**


Petrified bowlers hat found in New Zealand
Creation Magazine 2-2001, p.11


Petrified Pickle
found by:
R. David Cozby
300 Pine Street,
Anaconda,
Montana 59711
Now in CSE's
Creation
Museum
Pensacola, Fla






Petrified Pickle
found by:
R. David Cozby
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Petrified Pickle
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Montana 59711
Now in CSE's
Creation
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PETRIFIED FLOUR

Tas Walker

THE OBLONG ROCKS at the Eureka Springs Gardens in Arkansas, USA, bring a curious smile to passing tourists, once they inspect them closely.

Grey and smooth, the rocks have a fabric imprint, resembling coarse canvas sacking. They look remarkably like sacks of flour! The bottom of one sack is elongated and even preserves a pattern of stitching. The top is pulled together, complete with petrified wrinkles, as if it was once tied with rope.

Although they look like bags of flour, they are heavy and difficult to lift. The largest one weighs 38 kg (84 lb)—over three times heavier than a similar amount of flour.

The bags feel different too. A bag of flour is normally soft, and bends when it is lifted. These bags are as hard as rock. They make a hard, sharp sound when slapped, and would break your knuckles, too, if you punched them.

The little sign gives the story. 'You are looking at parts of petrified flour sacks from the Blue Spring mill.' Although not suitable to eat, these sacks of petrified flour give lots of 'food for thought'.

Blue Spring holds the secret of these petrified flour sacks. It is a tranquil circular pool at least 155 metres (510 feet) deep, into which cool water rises silently from the earth at 150 million litres (38 million gallons) per day. It is a feature of the gardens.

Since the 1840s, spring water was used to drive a large mill, and grind wheat and corn (maize). The bags of flour were almost certainly made in the mill, and left abandoned when it stopped operating around 1903.

The bags became petrified after they were saturated by water from the spring. Minerals from the limestone strata dissolved in the spring water before it flowed from the earth. Later these minerals precipitated in the waterlogged flour sacks—turning them into solid rock.

A small sample of petrified flour was chipped from one of the bags for analysis. It was like hammering hard rock. Microscopic examination revealed that the flour was still present, but all the air space had been filled with tiny calcium carbonate crystals. There was no burlap bag remaining—it must have rotted away.

We are told repeatedly that petrification requires an unimaginably long time—millions of years—to occur. Because of this cultural conditioning, people are surprised to discover that rocks can form quickly. This sense of surprise is the reason for the exhibit, and the notice alongside the sacks explains it all:

'It is commonly believed that petrification is a process taking millions of years ... not true! Under ideal conditions petrification can take place in as few as three weeks.'

It's a fact. Petrification does not need millions of years. Rocks can harden very quickly under the right conditions. The evidence is all around us. We just need eyes to see and willingness to accept the obvious. ■

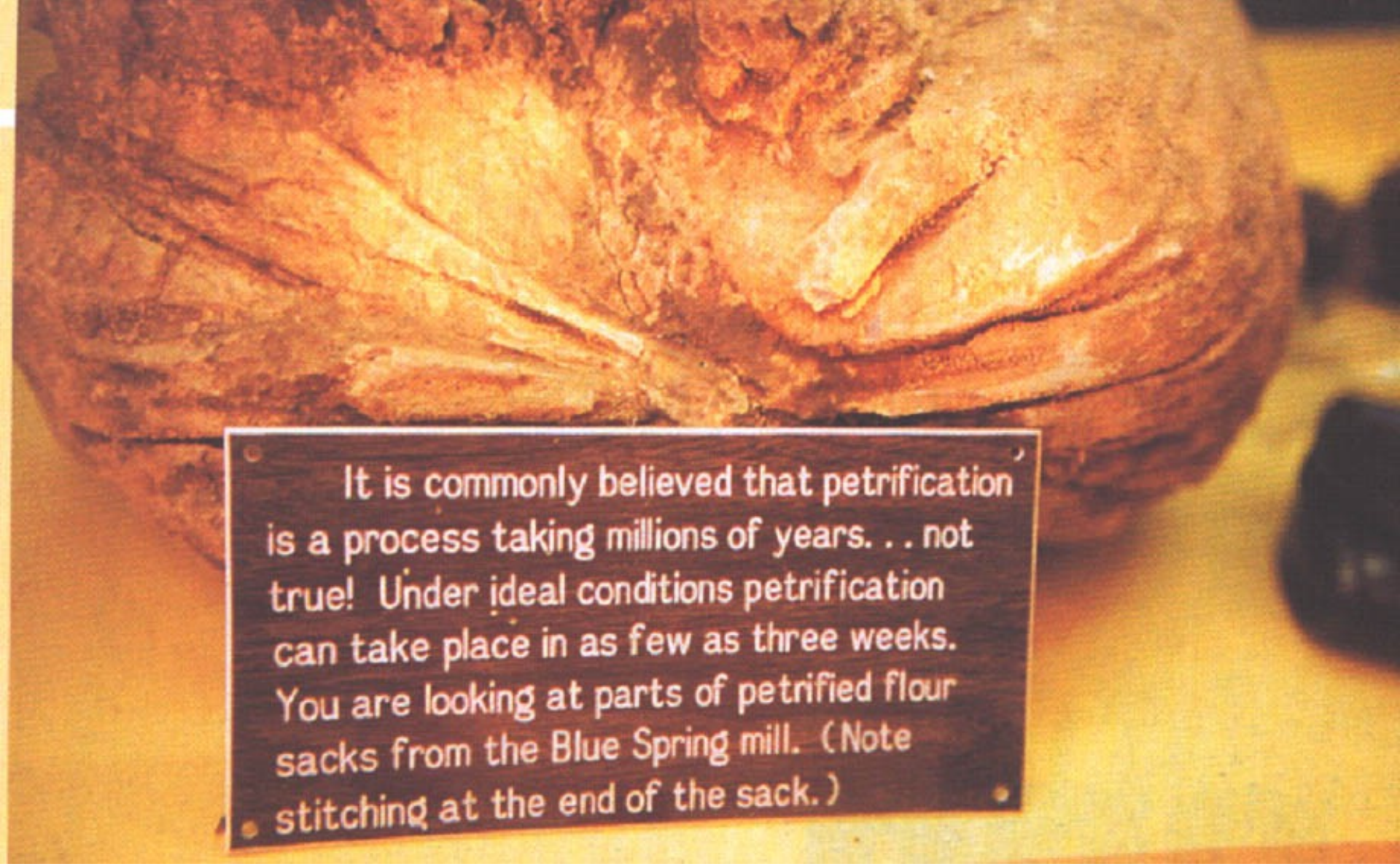
TAS WALKER,
B.Sc.(Hons) [geology], B.Eng.(Hons), Ph.D.
Dr Walker worked in power station design and operation, and the geological assessment of coal deposits. He now works full-time researching and speaking for Answers in Genesis in Australia.









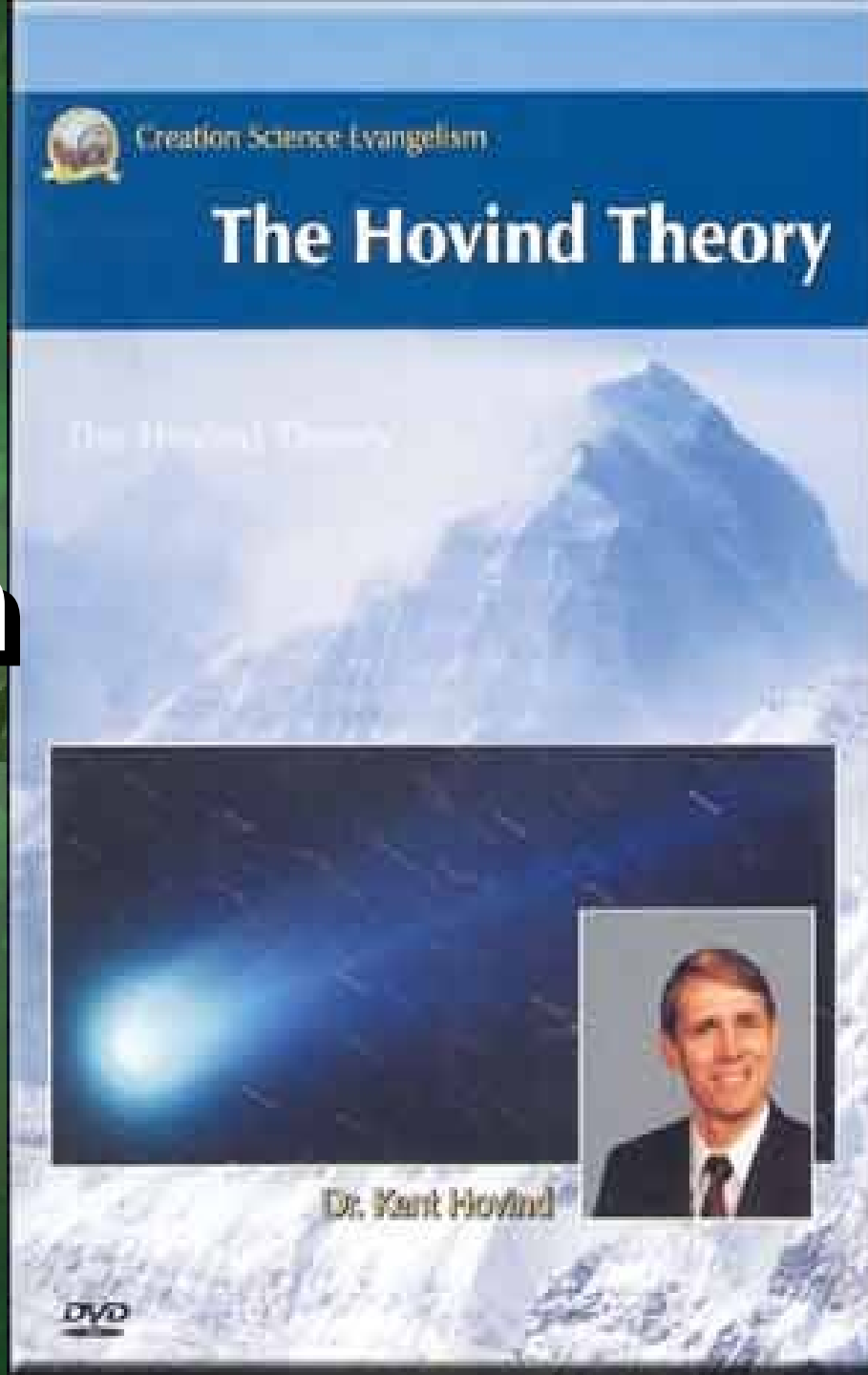

It is commonly believed that petrification is a process taking millions of years. . . not true! Under ideal conditions petrification can take place in as few as three weeks. You are looking at parts of petrified flour sacks from the Blue Spring mill. (Note stitching at the end of the sack.)


Petrified Toad Stool
In Funk Gem and
Mineral Museum,

Ethan Brach (7) sent me a bag of petrified acorns. He put them in water one year earlier and forgot about them. PO Box 155 Ellerbe, NC 28338, 910-652-2040



More about rapid petrification on seminar part 6



100 million years old?

200 million years old?

300 million years old?

400 million years



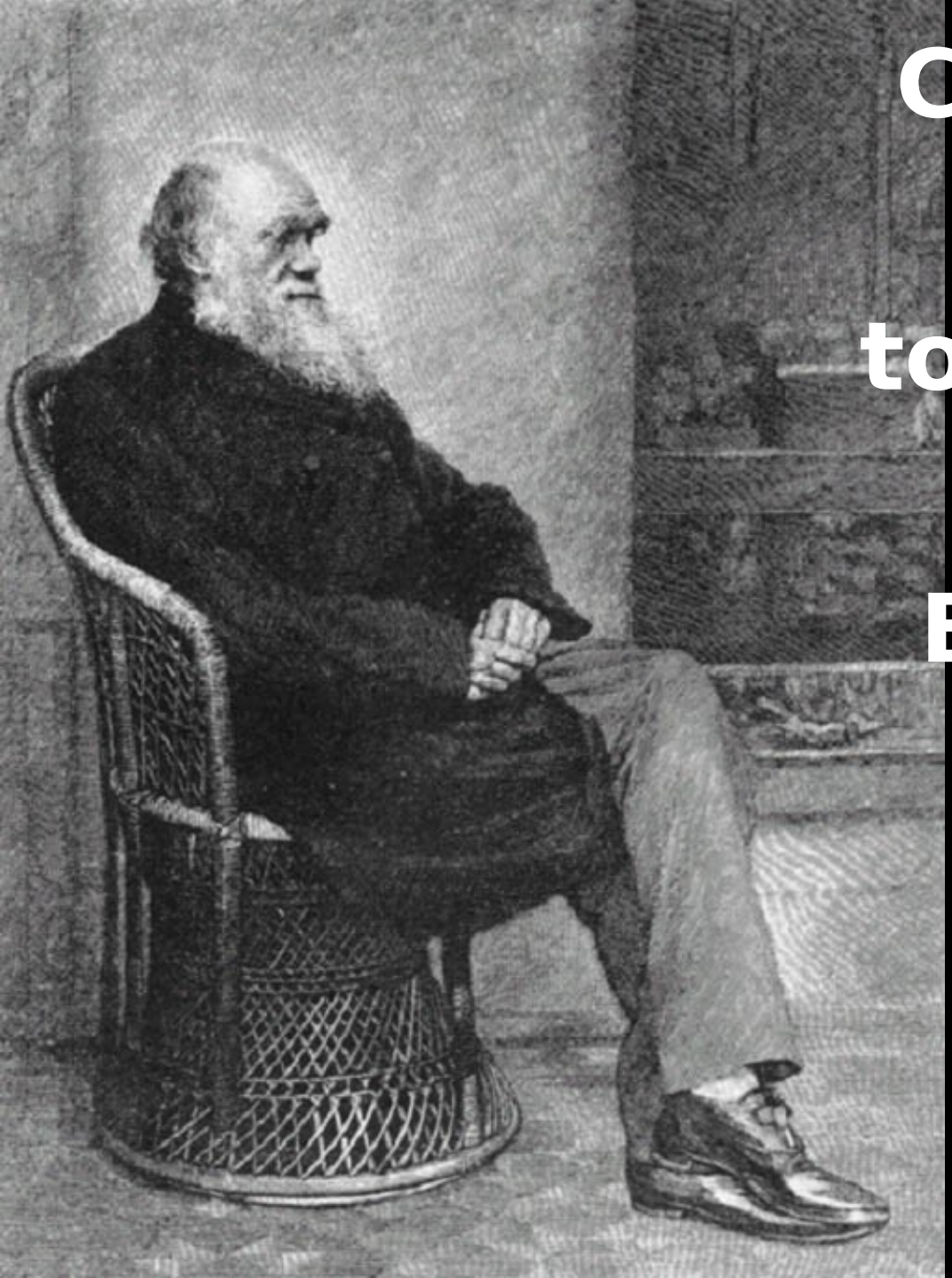
Lie #5

the layers are not different ages!

“Eighty to eightyfive percent of Earth’s land surface does not have even 3 geologic periods appearing in ‘correct’ consecutive order. It becomes an overall exercise of gargantuan special pleading and imagination for the evolutionary-uniformitarian paradigm to maintain that there ever were geologic periods.”

Dr. John Woodmorappe, geologist “The Essential Non-Existence of the Evolutionary Uniformitarian

In spite of the fact that the geologic column does not exist (except in the textbook and in the minds of those who believe it), people who believed in it changed their world view away from Biblical flood geology to

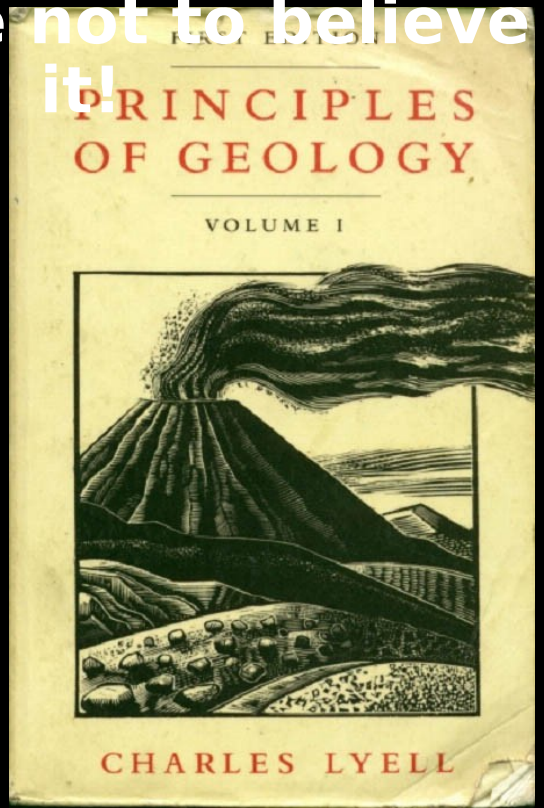


Charles Darwin age 22, fresh out of school to be a preacher set sail on H.M.S. Beagle in 1831



Darwin brought his Bible and Charles Lyell's book *Principles of Geology* on his 5 year voyage.

Rev John Henslow had given it to Darwin with the advice not to believe it!



Lyell's book changed his life forever.

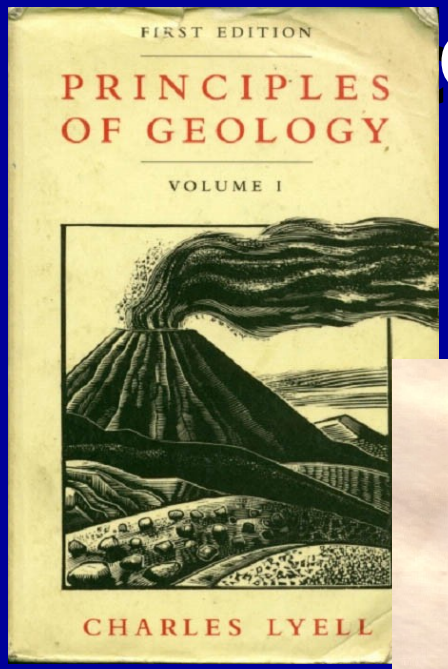


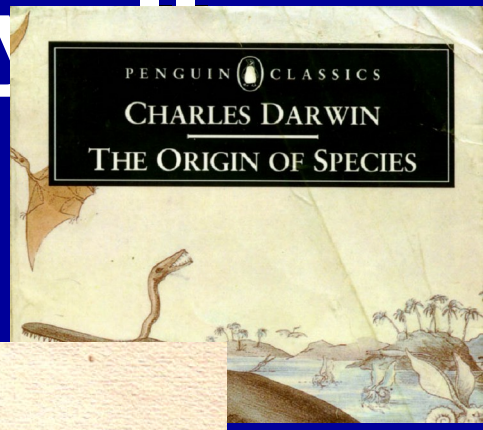
me. Thus disbelief crept over me at a very slow rate, but was at last complete. The rate was so slow that I felt no distress, and have never since doubted even for a single second that my conclusion was correct. I can indeed hardly see how anyone ought to wish Christianity to be true; for if so the plain language of the text seems to show that the men who do not believe, and this would include my Father, Brother and almost all my best friends, will be everlastingly punished.

And this is a damnable doctrine.[1]

Letter to Russell Wallace in 1868 published in *World's Greatest Letters*

Darwin dedicated his ond edition to Ly





TO

CHARLES LYELL, ESQ., F.R.S.

THIS SECOND EDITION IS DEDICATED WITH GRATEFUL PLEASURE, AS AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT THAT THE CHIEF PART OF WHATEVER SCIENTIFIC MERIT THIS JOURNAL AND THE OTHER WORKS OF THE AUTHOR MAY POSSESS, HAS BEEN DERIVED FROM STUDYING THE WELL-KNOWN AND ADMIRABLE

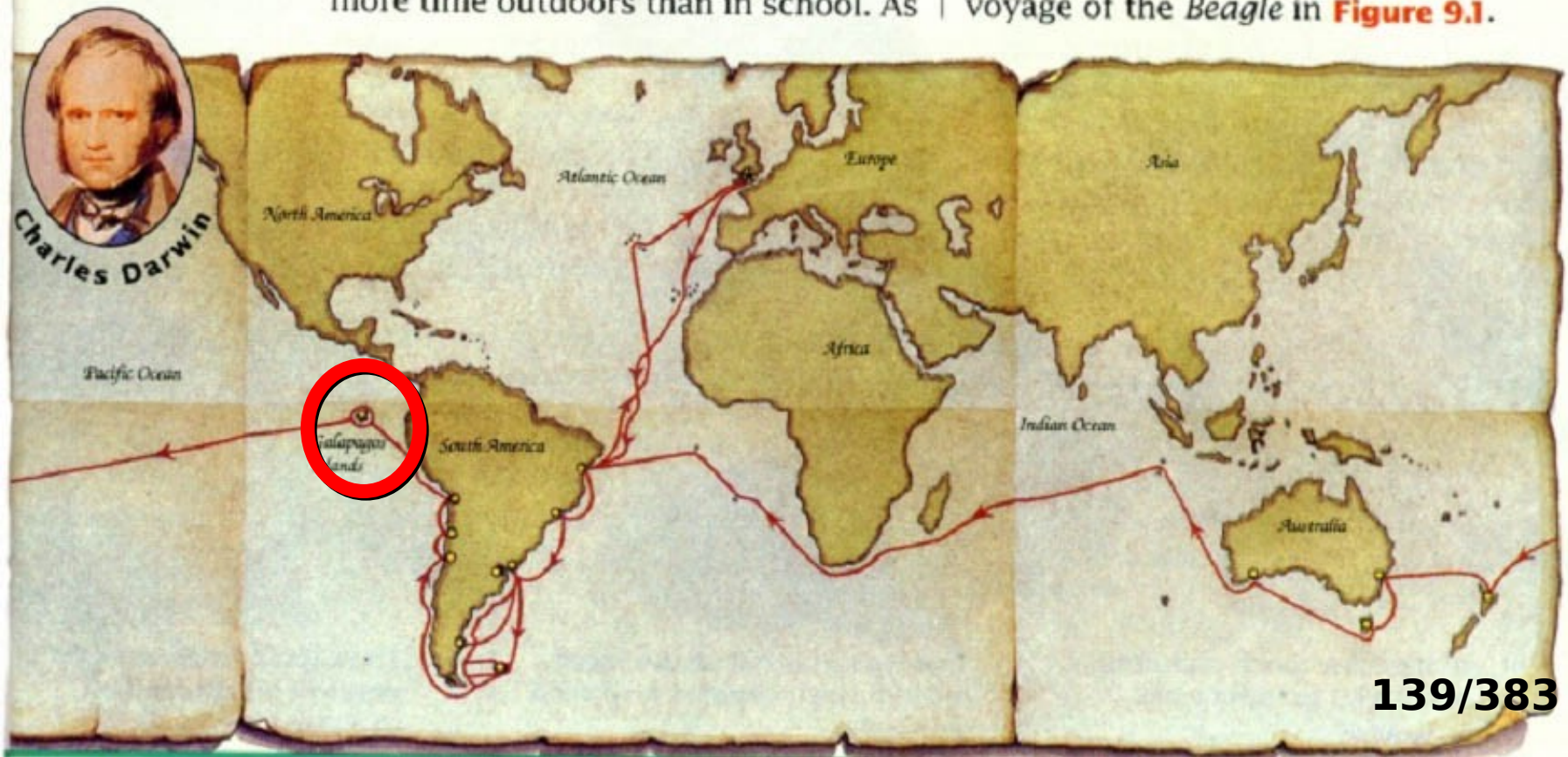
PRINCIPLES OF GEOLOGY

Voyage of the Beagle

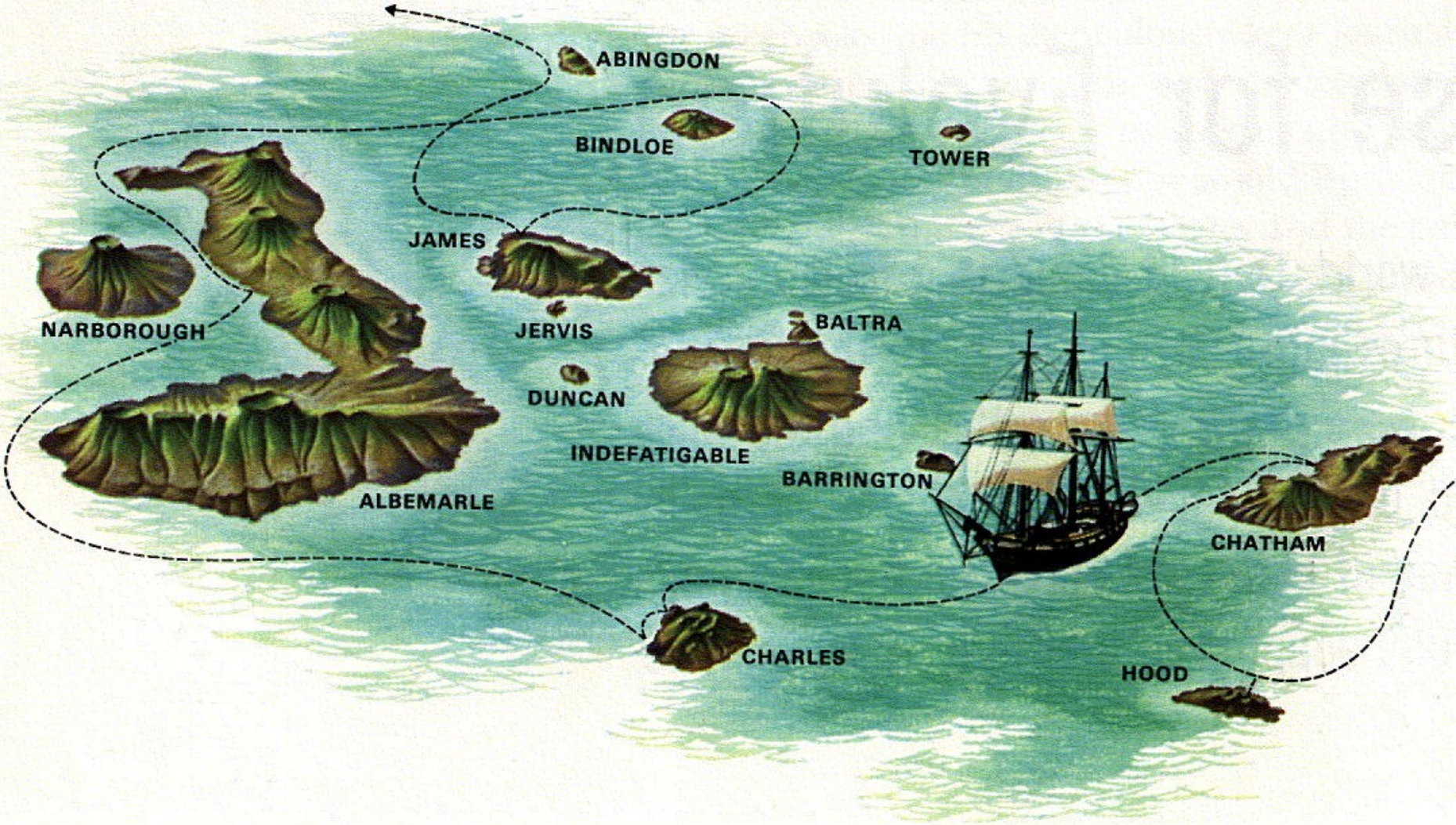
Figure 9.1
Below you can see the course of the *Beagle*, the ship in which Darwin sailed around the world. On this voyage, Darwin collected thousands of specimens of plants, animals, and fossils.

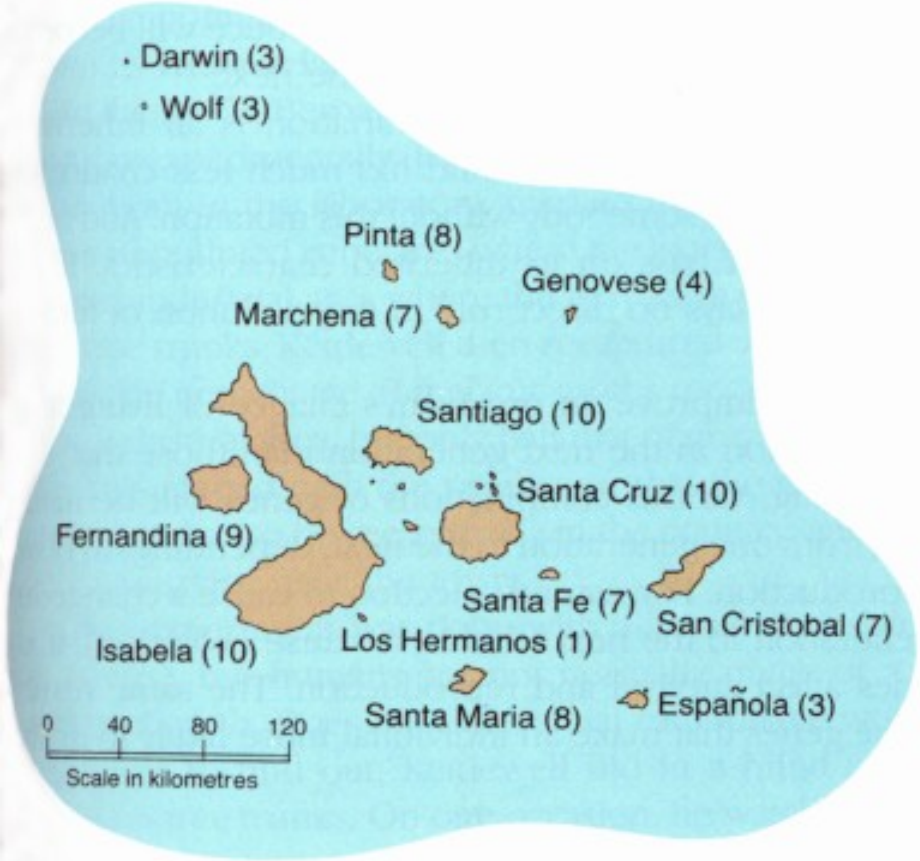
On December 27, 1831, H.M.S. *Beagle* sailed from England to survey the coast of South America. On board as the ship's unpaid naturalist was Charles Darwin, a 22-year-old who had graduated from Cambridge University. Darwin's observations during his five years at sea would eventually change the way we think of ourselves and our world.

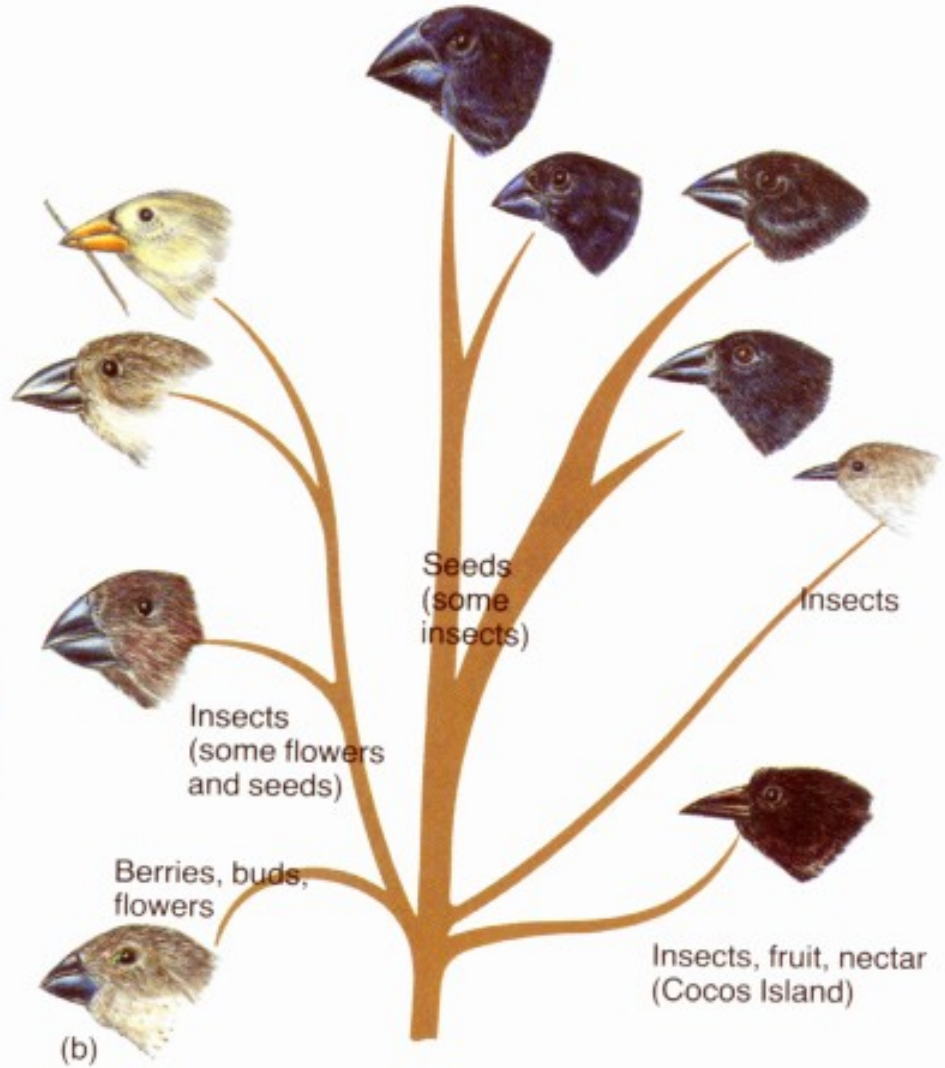
The son of a wealthy doctor, Darwin was not an attentive student, spending more time outdoors than in school. As a medical student in Edinburgh, he was horrified by operations, which were performed without anesthetic. For two years Darwin skipped lectures to spend time collecting biological specimens. In desperation, his father sent him to Cambridge University to train to be a minister. After graduating from Cambridge in 1831, Darwin was recommended by one of his professors for the position on the *Beagle*. Follow the voyage of the *Beagle* in **Figure 9.1**.



ABOARD THE "BEAGLE," DARWIN SPENT FIVE WEEKS EXPLORING THE GALAPAGOS ISLANDS





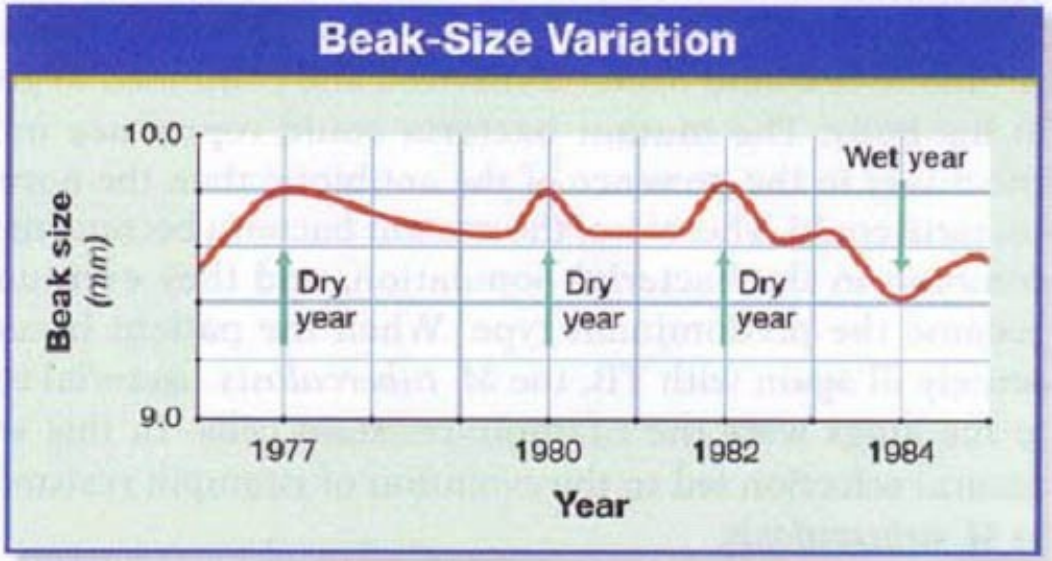


Darwin counted 14 varieties of finches on the Galapagos Islands.

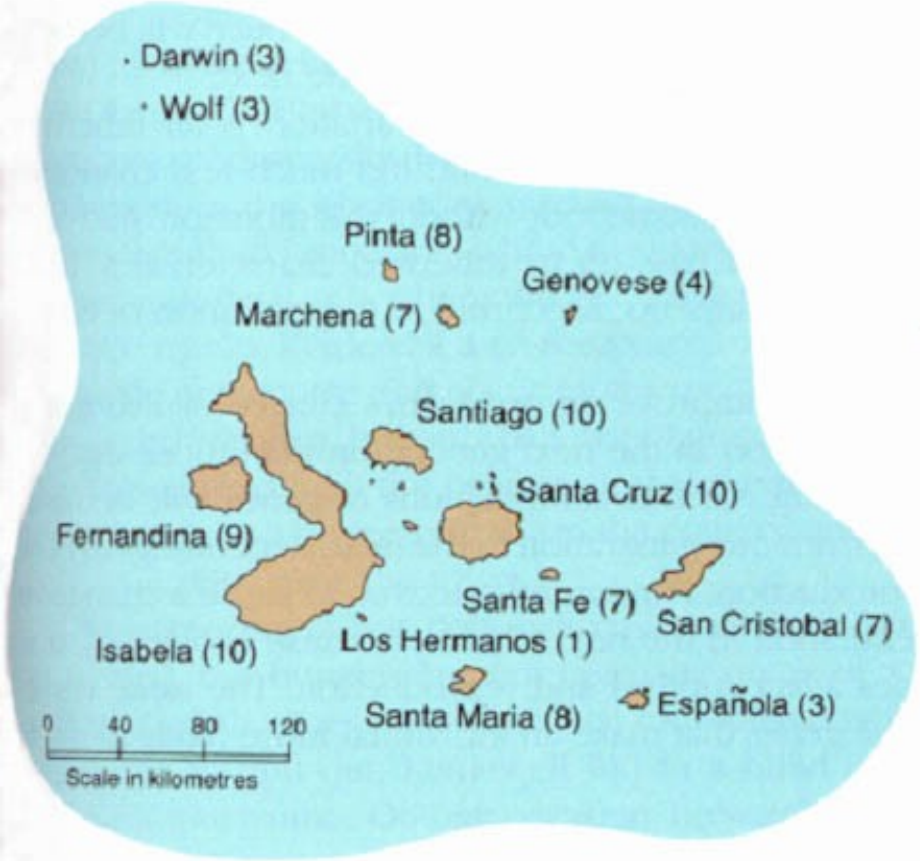
Figure 13 Natural selection in finches

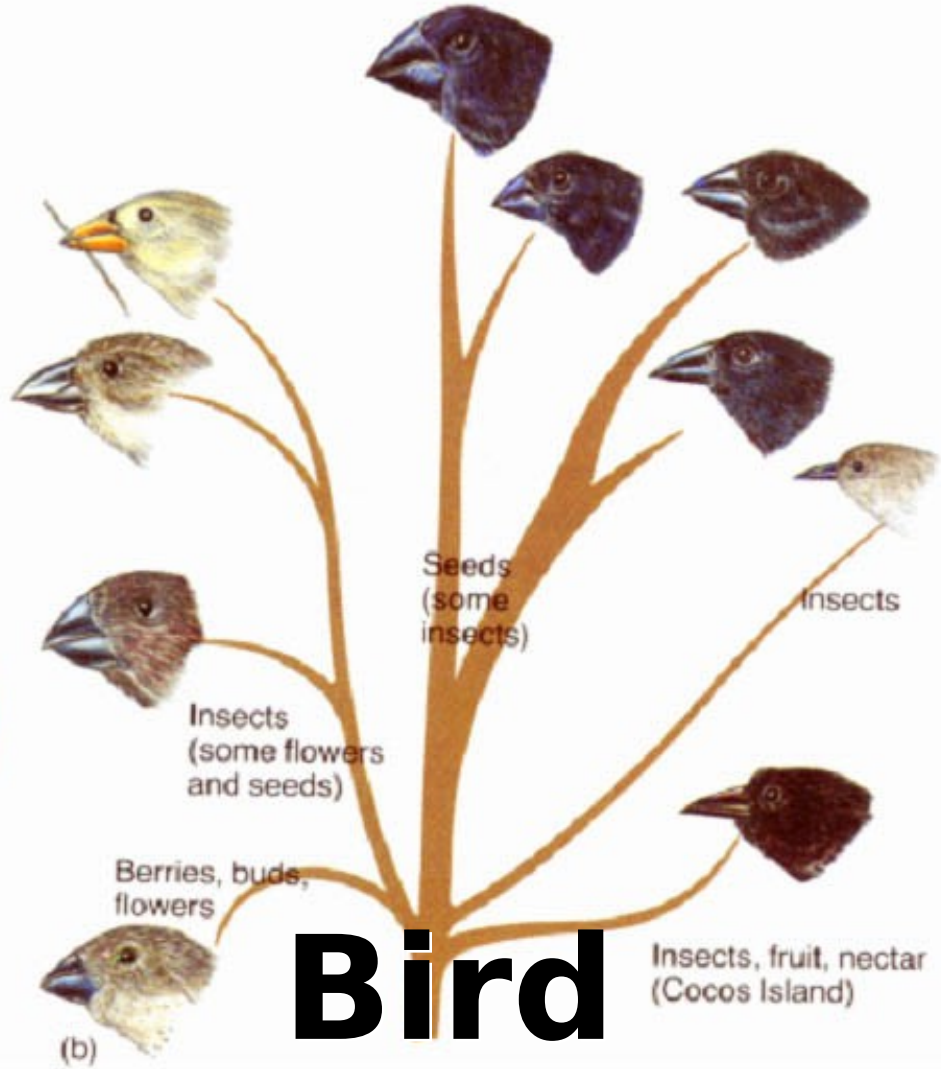
By relating the environment to beak size, the Grants showed that natural selection influences evolution.





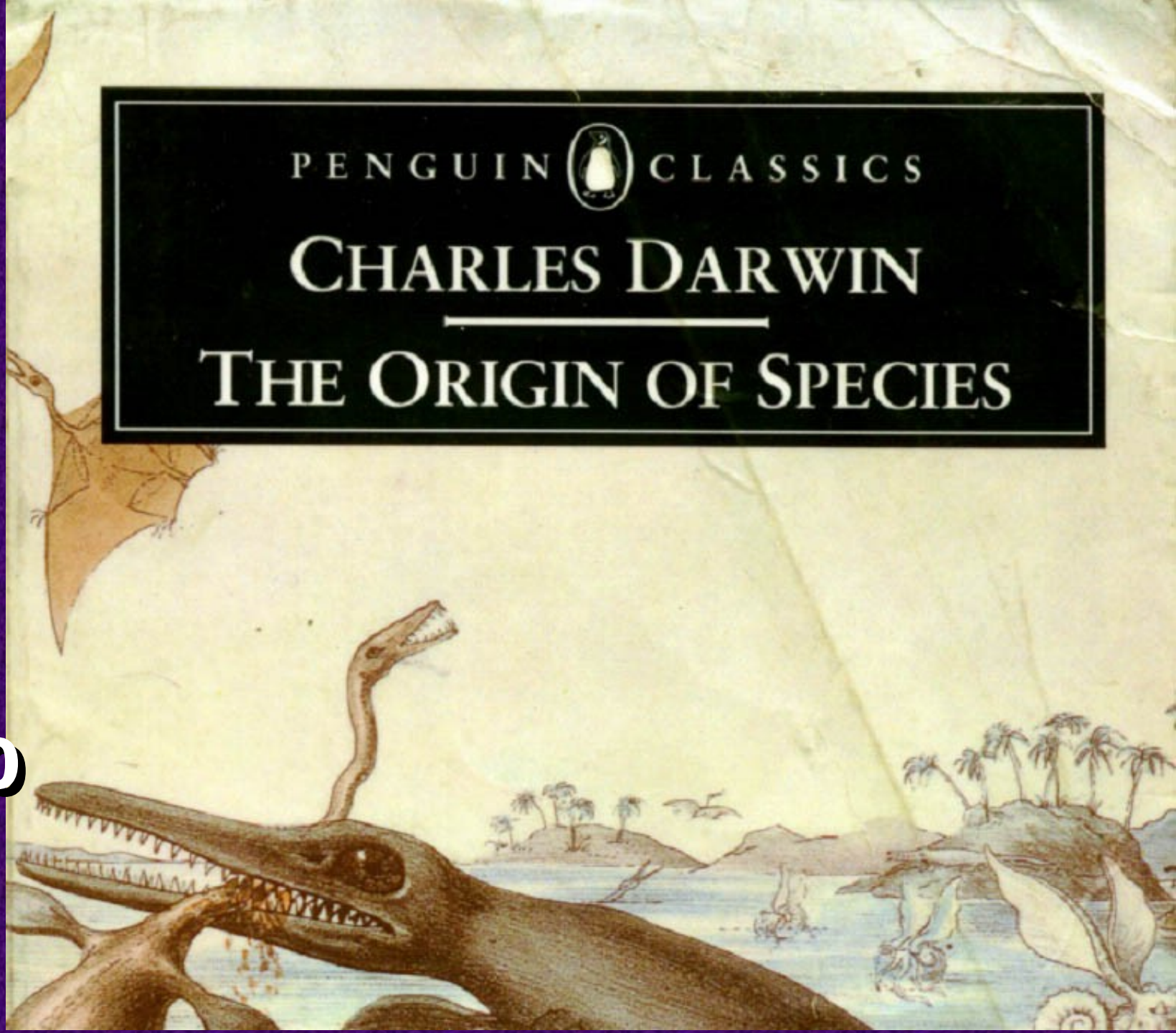
Holt Biology 2004, p. 290





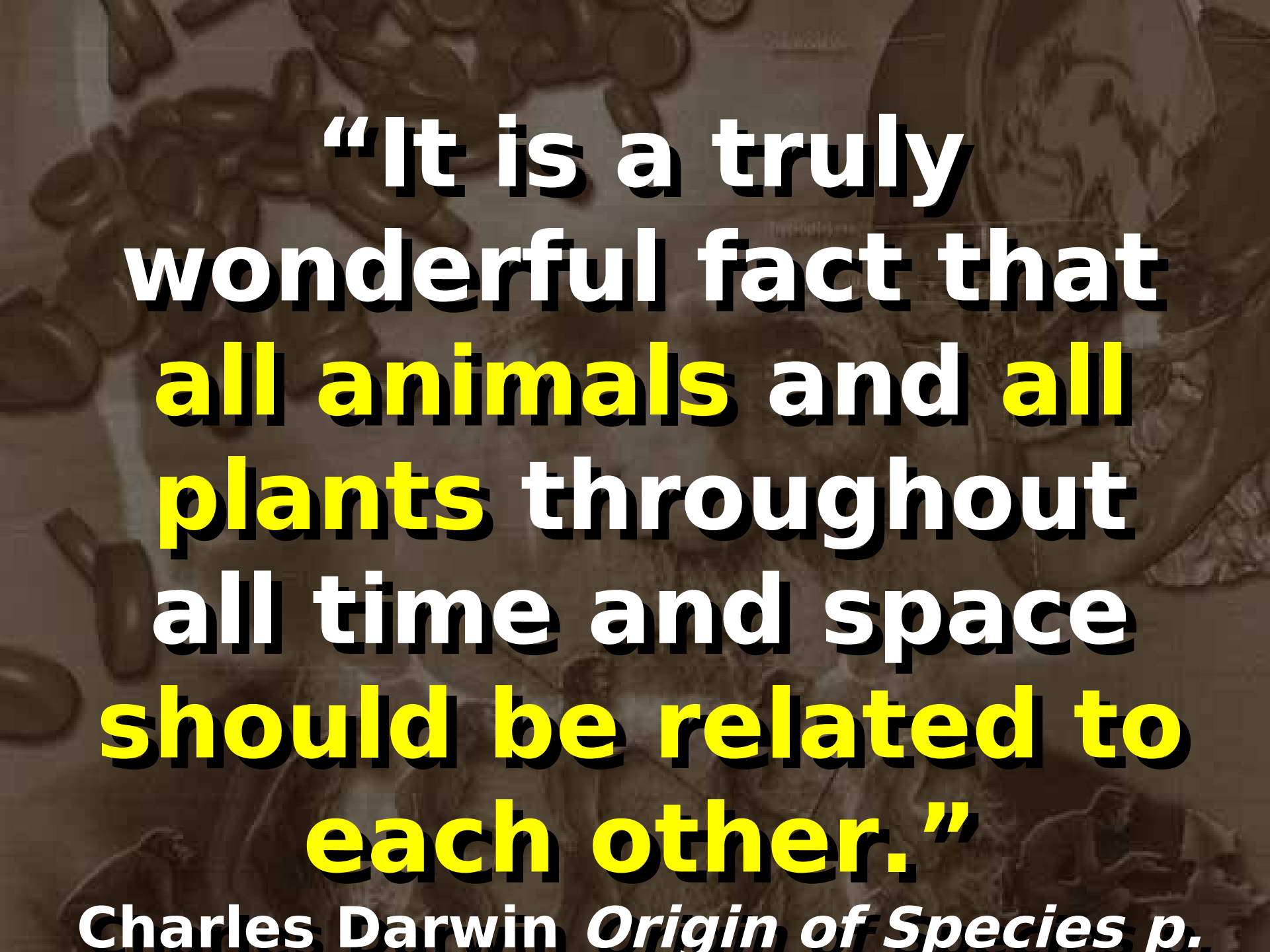
Bird

Darwin counted 14 varieties of finches on the Galapagos Islands.



1859

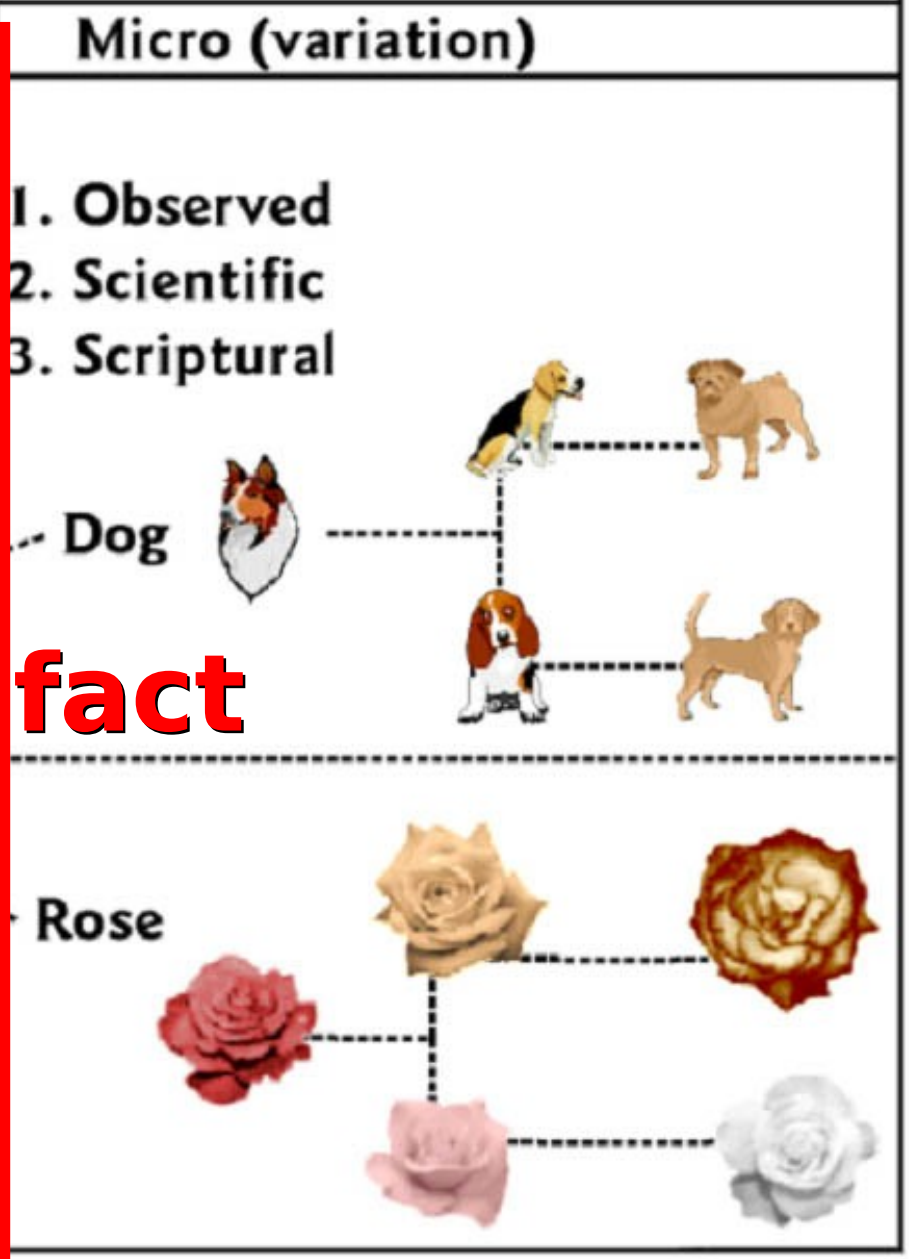
p. 170


“It is a truly wonderful fact that all animals and all plants throughout all time and space should be related to each other.”
Charles Darwin *Origin of Species p.*

The Word "Evolution" Has Two Very Different Meanings

What Charley had observed is what is often called "Micro Evolution." We should just call it variation.

Calling it "micro evolution" gives it the free rider effect.



Still a dog!

That's not evolution only variation.

The dog, wolf and coyote probably had a common ancestor!



Dog



Wolf



Which one is not like the others?



Coyote



Banana



A child can tell you!


ISLAM
FAITH AND POLITICS
NATIONALGEOGRAPHIC.COM • AOL KEYWORD: NATGEO • JANUARY 2002
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The New Europe
Instant Superpower 32
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U.S.S. Enterprise
Zip on the High Seas 110
EVOLUTION
OF DOGS
WOLF TO WOOF

"...The fruit tree yielding fruit after his kind...v. 12 ...the living creature after his kind..."v. 24

(10 times in chapter 1)

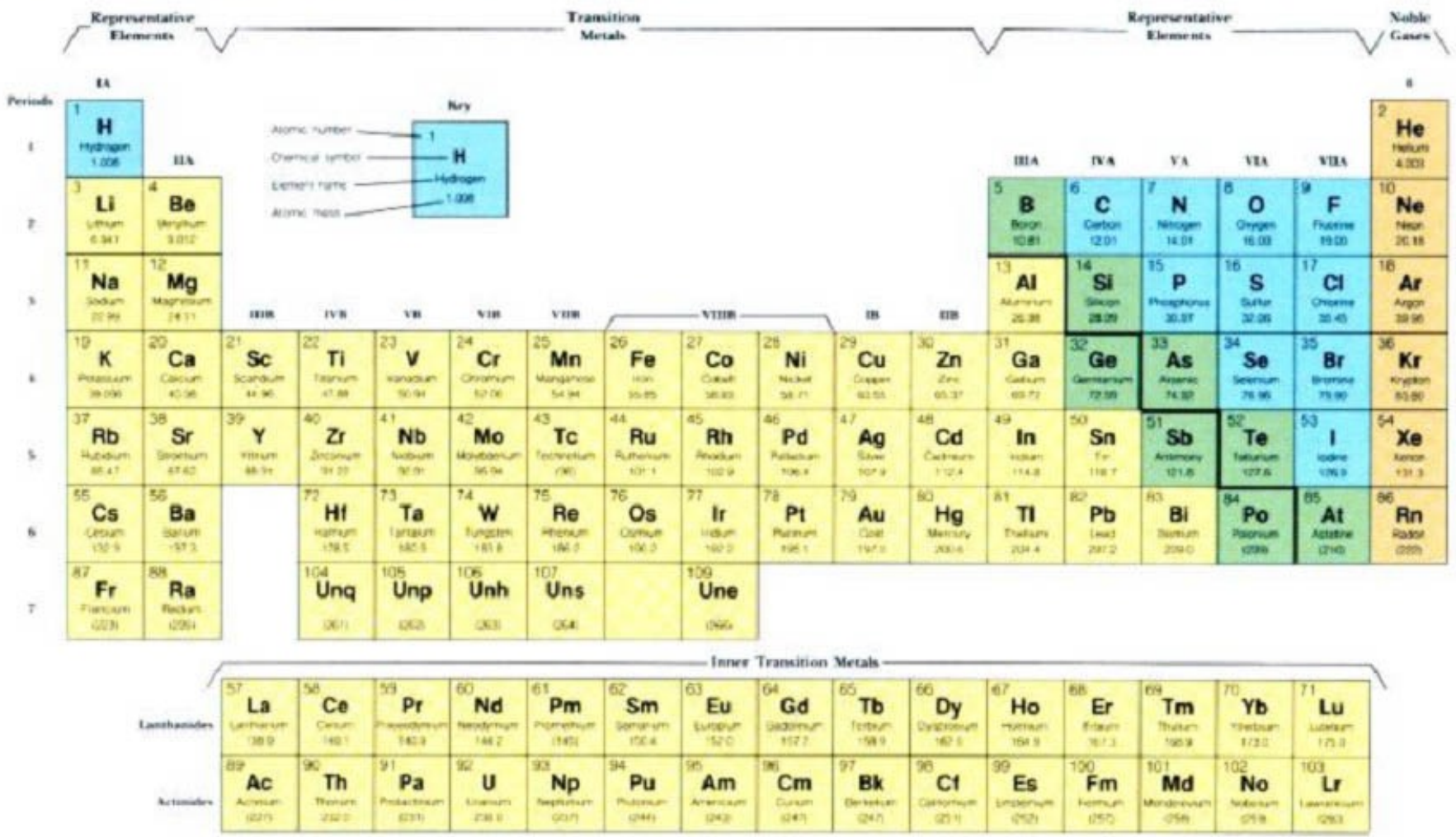


Genesis 1

H

The word “Evolution” has many meanings, only one of which is scientific.

1. Cosmic evolution- the origin of time, space and matter, ie. Big Bang.
2. Chemical evolution- the origin of higher elements from hydrogen.



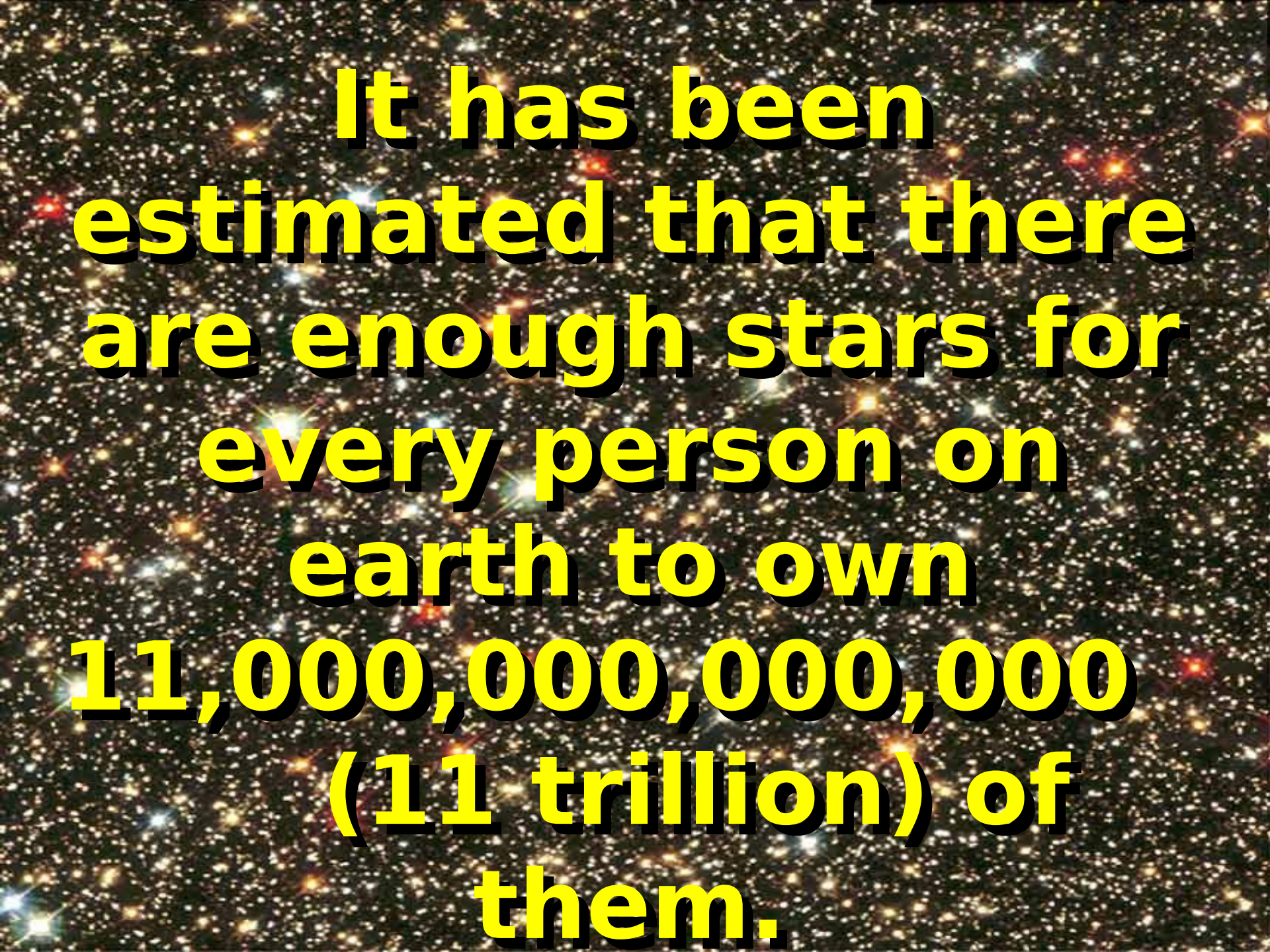
If the "Big Bang" produced hydrogen and some helium, how did the other 105 elements evolve?

The word "Evolution" has many meanings, only one of which is scientific.

1. Cosmic evolution- the origin of time, space and matter, ie. Big Bang.

2. Chemical evolution- the origin of higher elements from hydrogen.

3. Stellar and planetary evolution. Origin of stars and planets. No one has


It has been estimated that there are enough stars for every person on earth to own 11,000,000,000,000 (11 trillion) of them.

The word “Evolution” has many meanings, only one of which is scientific.

1. **Cosmic evolution-** the origin of space and matter. **Big Bang**
2. **Chemical evolution-** the origin of elements from hydrogen.
3. **Stellar and planetary evolution.** Origin of stars and planets.
4. **Organic evolution.** Origin of life.
5. **Macro-evolution.** Changing from kind into another.
6. **Micro-evolution.** Variations kinds. **Only this one has observed.**

Religious

re·li·gion *n.*

1. A. Belief in and reverence for a supernatural power or powers [evolution] regarded as creator and governor of the universe.

B. A personal or institutionalized system [public schools] grounded in such belief and worship.

2. The life or condition of a person in a religious order.

3. A set of beliefs, values, and practices based on the teachings of a spiritual leader. [Darwin]

4. A cause, principle, or activity pursued with zeal or conscientious devotion.

http://dictionary.reference.com/search?q=religion

20–4 Evolution: Change Over Time 1

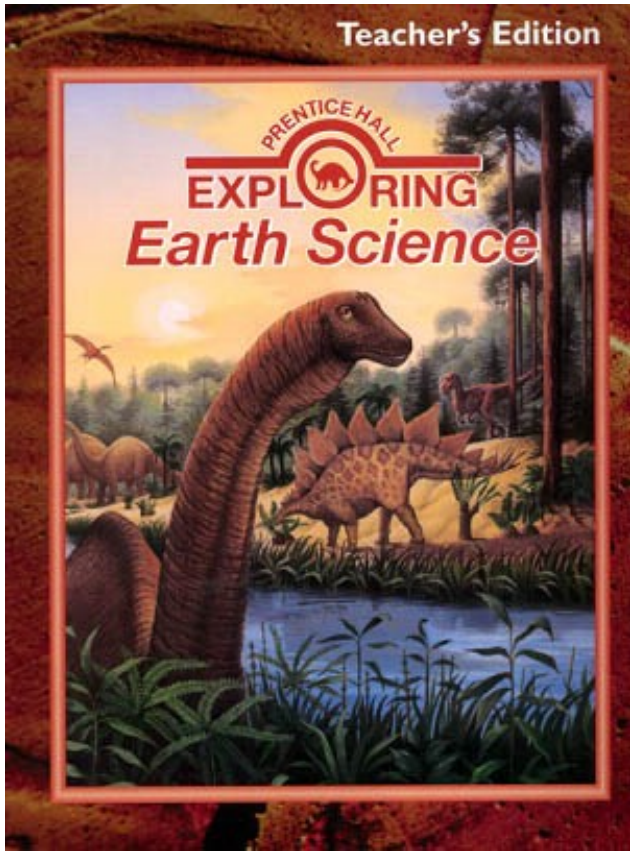
Guide for Reading

Focus on these questions as you read.

- *What is evolution?*

Earlier in this chapter you read about Earth's history. You learned that by studying rocks and fossils, scientists have developed a fairly accurate picture of how Earth and its inhabitants have changed over long peroids of time. Although the picture is far from complete, there is no doubt that changes have occurred and that many of the living things on Earth today are very different from the living things that existed in the past. In other words, there is no doubt that living things have changed over time. 2

How and why have living things changed? And



Prentice Hall *Earth Science* 1999 p. 627

"Living things"-what happened to the first 4 stages of evolution?

The word "Evolution" has many meanings, only one of which is scientific.

Religious

1. **Cosmic evolution-** the origin of space and matter. **Big Bang**
2. **Chemical evolution-** the origin of elements from hydrogen.
3. **Stellar and planetary evolution.** Origin of stars and planets.

Science

4. **Organic evolution.** Origin of Life.
5. **Macro-evolution.** Origin of major kinds.

And modification means change. Thus evolution means that all inhabitants of Earth changed forms of living things that cam

Evolution can be define **cies over time.** A species is a share similar charact d with one another ns,



3

Lie #7

This is not what they really mean by evolution

given a the word only micro- volution ...

Prentice Hall
Earth Science
1999 p. 627

Most evolutionists tell you that **macro-evolution** is just **micro-evolution over longer periods of time.** This is dreaming!

"The central question of the Chicago conference was whether the mechanisms underlying microevolution can be extrapolated to explain the phenomena of macroevolution. ... **the answer can be given as a clear, No.**"

ariations do happen but

1. They have **limits.** Farmers breed for bigger pigs. They will never get a pig as



1. They have limits.

Roaches become resistant to pesticides.



Variations within the same family. AP 10-04



By Udo Richter, Hollywood and Safaripark, via AP

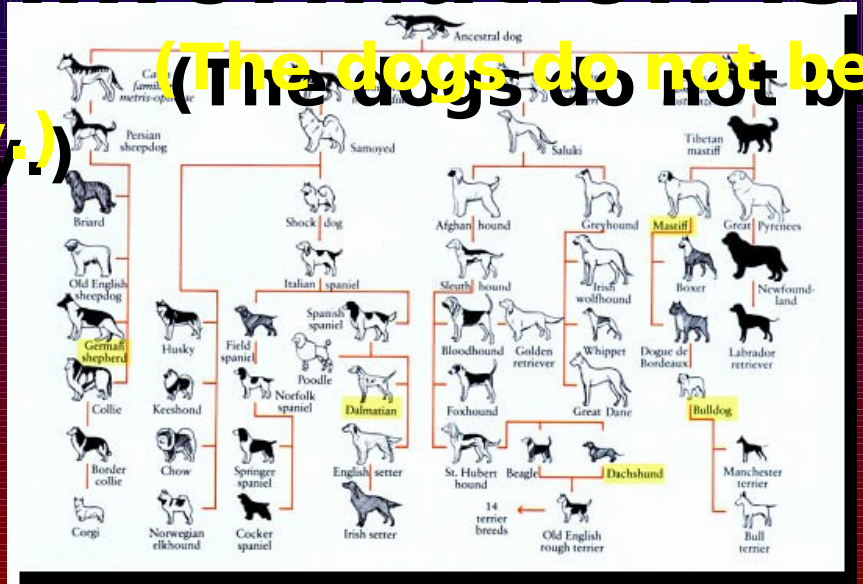
Tiger cubs show their colors

Rare sisters: Three female Bengal tiger cubs, in three different fur colors, (from left, gold, white, and brown) relax Saturday at the Hollywood and Safaripark in Schloss Holte-Stukenbrock, western Germany. Their parents carry recessive white genes.

2. They produce the **same kind** of animal or plant. That is not evolution! See www.bryancore.org/bsg/

3. The information for the variation was **already present.**

No new information is added. (The dogs do not become pink or learn to fly.)

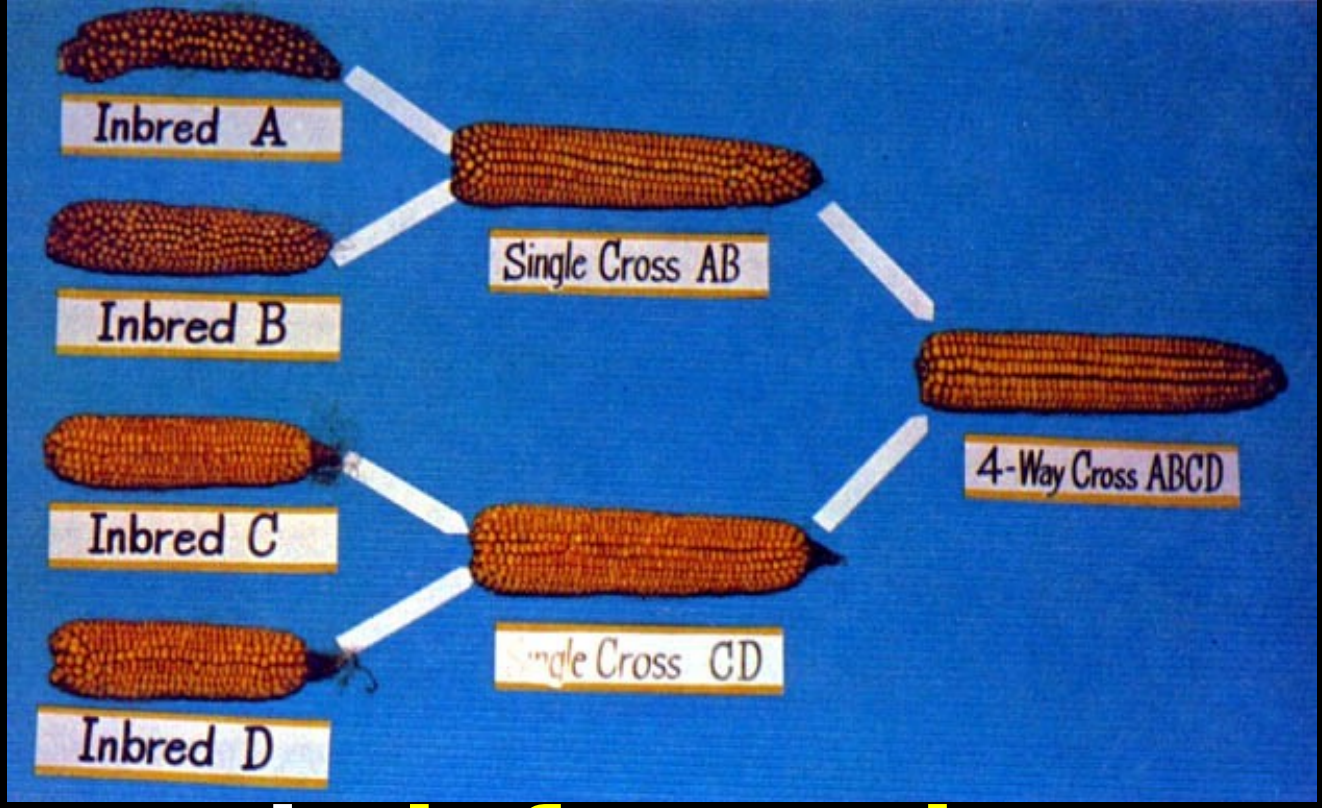


4. The gene pool of the new variety is more limited than before and less able to adapt to future changes.

Chihuahuas cannot produce Great Danes.

How long will Chihuahuas last in the real world?





5. Genetic information was lost not added.

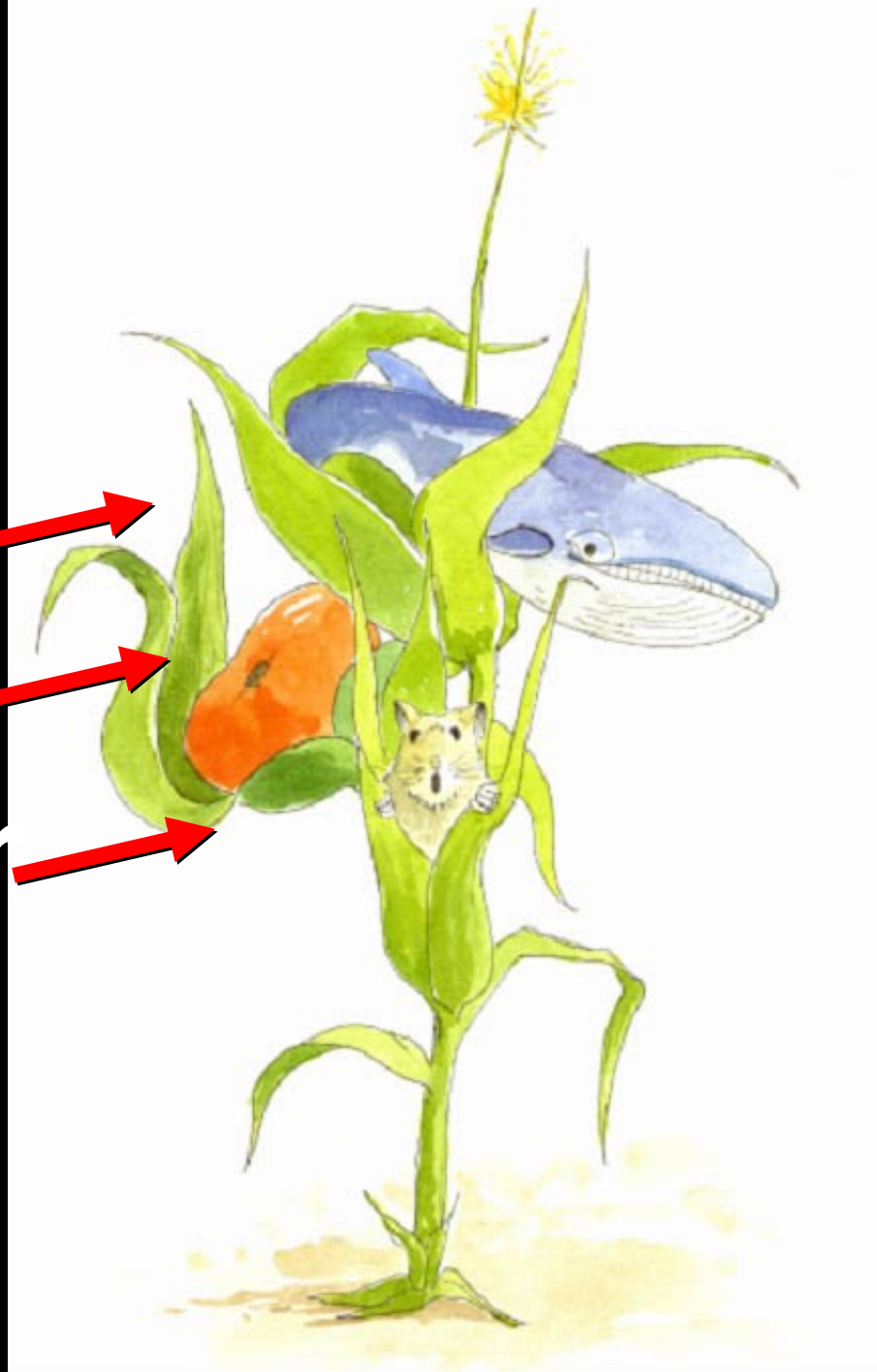
6. Real evolution would require an increase in genetic complexity not just a shift in gene frequency.

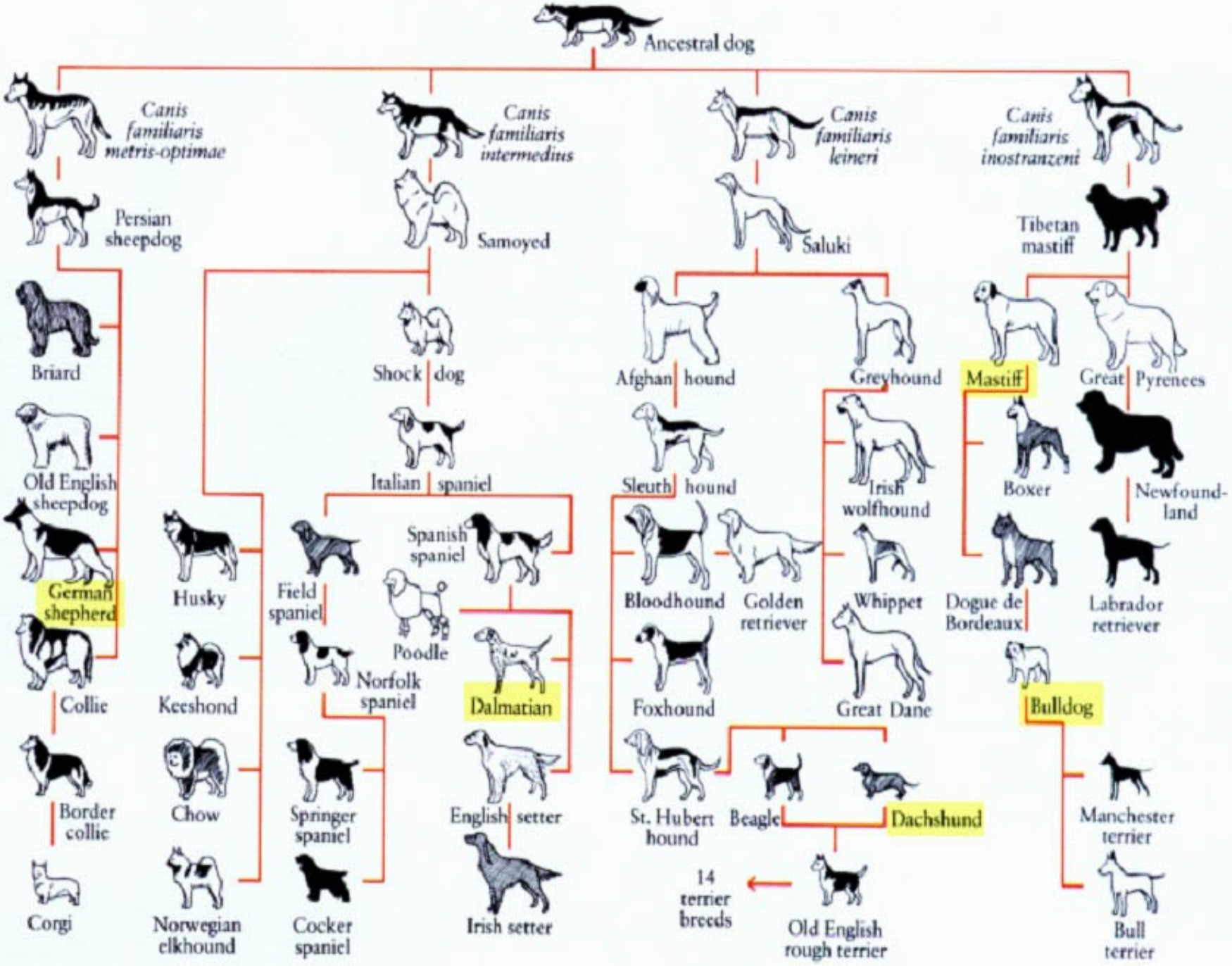

BX65
BURRUS
774
BURRUS
639
BURRUS

Whale

Tomato

Hamster




Ancestral dog
Canis familiaris metris-optimae
Canis familiaris intermedius
Canis familiaris leineri
Canis familiaris inostranzeni
Persian sheepdog
Samoyed
Saluki
Tibetan mastiff
Briard
Shock dog
Afghan hound
Greyhound
Mastiff
Great Pyrenees
Old English sheepdog
Italian spaniel
Sleuth hound
Irish wolfhound
Boxer
Newfound-land
German shepherd
Husky
Field spaniel
Spanish spaniel
Bloodhound
Golden retriever
Whippet
Dogue de Bordeaux
Labrador retriever
Collie
Keeshond
Poodle
Norfolk spaniel
Dalmatian
Foxhound
Great Dane
Bulldog
Border collie
Chow
Springer spaniel
English setter
St. Hubert hound
Beagle
Dachshund
Manchester terrier
Corgi
Norwegian elkhound
Cocker spaniel
Irish setter
14 terrier breeds
Old English rough terrier
Bull terrier

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EDITIONS
Change to World

Friday, 22 November, 2002, 05:03 GMT

Origin of dogs traced



Even puppies seem to have an innate understanding of humans

By Christine McGourty

BBC Science Correspondent

Dogs today come in all shapes and sizes, but scientists believe they evolved from just a handful of wolves tamed by humans living in or near China less than 15,000 years ago.

Three research teams have attempted to solve some long-standing puzzles in the evolution and social history of dogs.

> It looks as if 95% of current dogs come from just three original founding females
>
> Matthew Binns, Animal Health Trust

Their findings, reported in the journal Science, point to the existence of probably three founding females - the so-called "Eves" of the dog world.

They conclude that intensive breeding by humans over the last 500 years - not different genetic origins - is responsible for the dramatic differences in appearance among modern dogs.

One team studied Old World dogs to try to pin down their origins, previously thought to be in the Middle East.

WATCH/LISTEN REAL MEDIA
ON THIS STORY
The BBC's Pallab Ghosh
"[Research suggests] dogs inherit the ability to understand humans"

BBC GENE STORIES
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See also:

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- 29 Nov 99 | Science/Nature
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Links to more Science/Nature stories are at the foot of the page.

> It looks as if 95% of current dogs come from just three original founding females
>
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http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/sci/tech/2498669.stm

Internet



Even puppies seem to have an innate understanding of humans

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The basics of being

See also:

- 27 Sep 02 | Science/Nature
 Plans to decode dogs
- 29 Nov 99 | Science/Nature
 How old is that doggie?
- 05 Jul 99 | Science/Nature
 Similarity in diversity

Internet links:

- Science
- BBCi Nature - Wildfacts Search

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Top Science/Nature stories now:

- Date for first Australians
- Fifth closest star discovered
- Mona Lisa smile secrets revealed
- The gene that maketh man?
- Gravity wave detector all set

Divergent evolution?

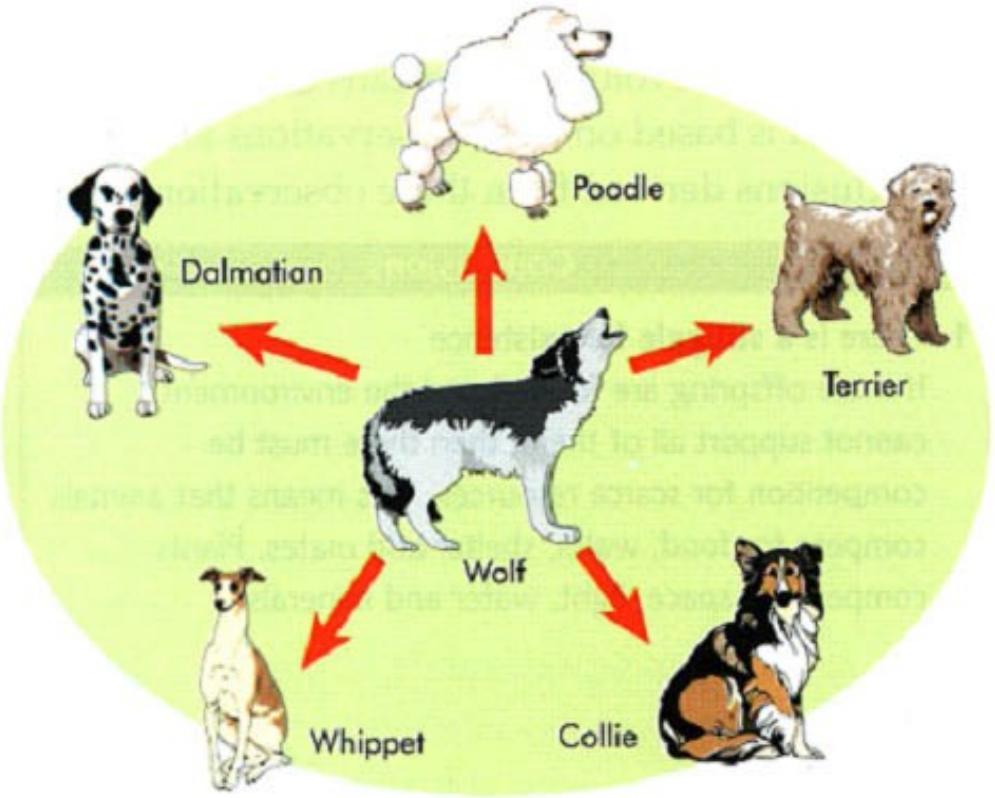
Giving it a **fancy name** does not change the facts.

It is still a **dog!**

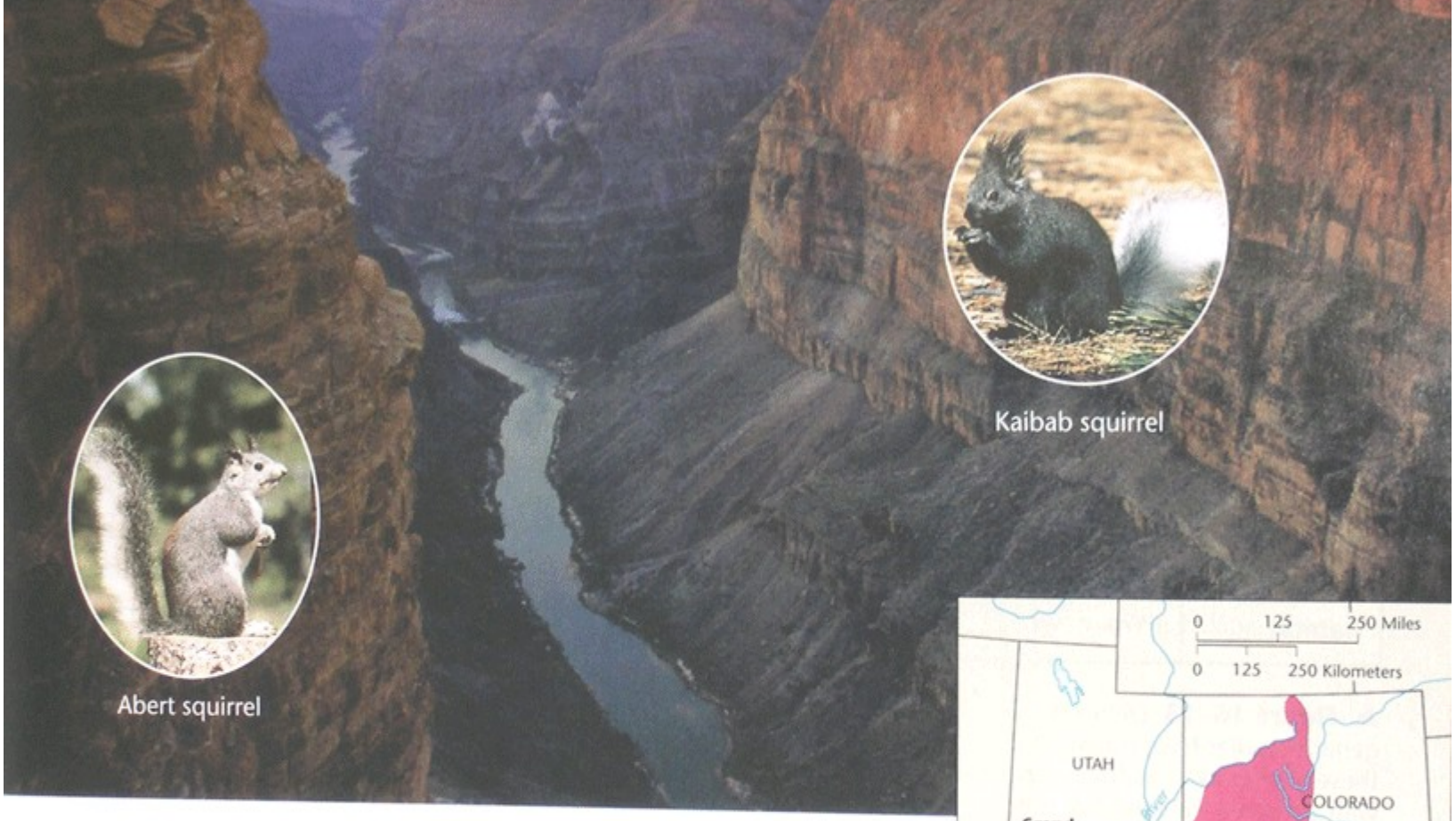
Irish Textbook p. 25

Divergent and convergent evolution

The method of evolution in which a variety of species evolve from a common ancestor is called **adaptive radiation (or divergent evolution)**. This is the way in which all modern domestic dogs have evolved from ancestral wolves.



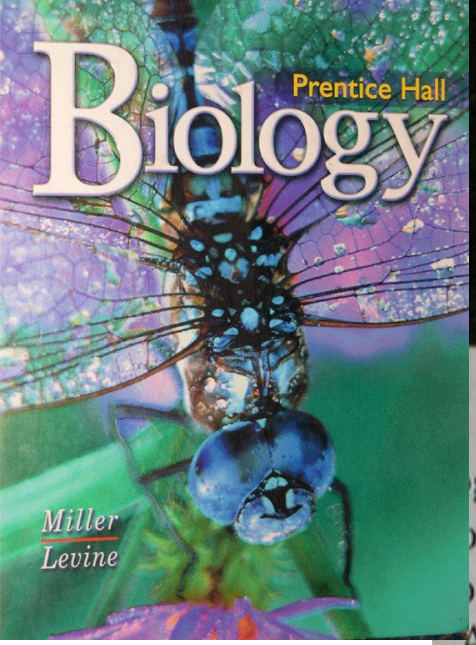
34.1 Adaptive radiation (or divergent evolution)





Geographic Isolation With **geographic isolation,** two populations are separated by geographic barriers such as rivers, mountains, or bodies of water. The Abert squirrel in **Figure 16–12,** for example, lives in the Southwest. About 10,000 years ago, the Colorado River split the species into two separate populations. Two separate gene pools formed. Genetic changes that appeared in one group were not passed to the other. Natural selection worked separately on each group and led to the formation of a distinct subspecies, the Kaibab squirrel.

Geographic barriers do not guarantee the formation of new species, however. Separate lakes may be linked for a time during a flood, or a land bridge may temporarily form



graphic isolation, two
hic barriers such as rivers,
ert squirrel in **Figure 16–12,**
. About 10,000 years ago, the
o two separate populations.
enetic changes that appeared
e other. Natural selection
nd led to the formation of a
irrel.
rantee the formation of new
ay be linked for a time during
rarily form between islands,
mix. If two formerly sepa-
ed, they remain a single
hic barrier may separate
others. A large river will keep
apart, but it does not neces-

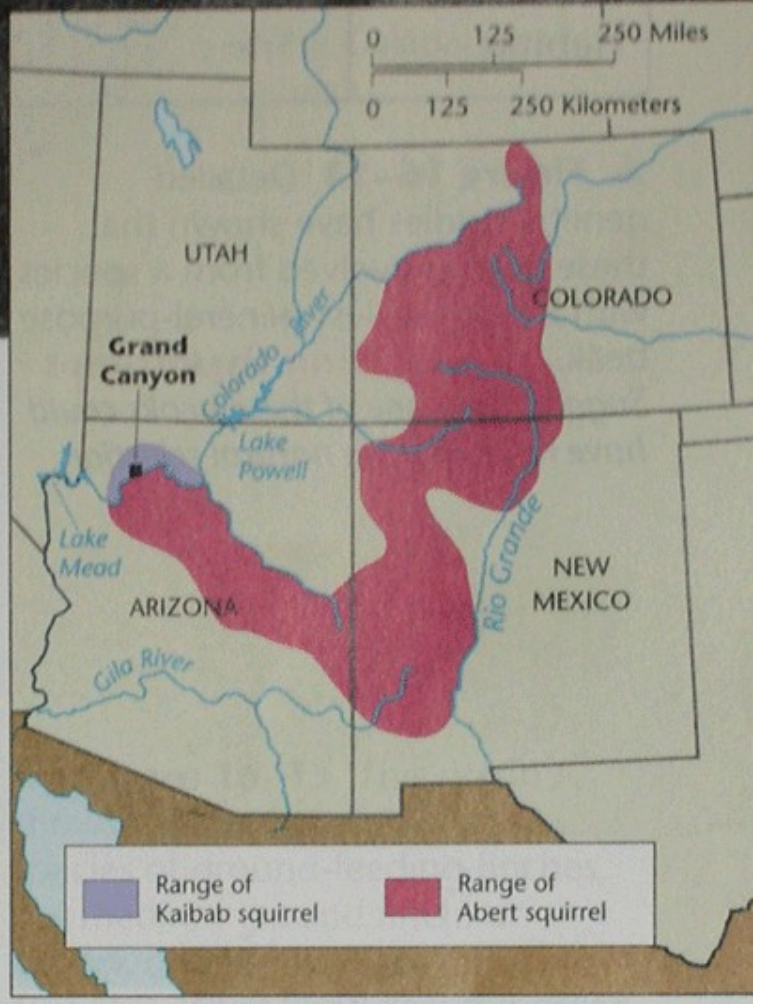
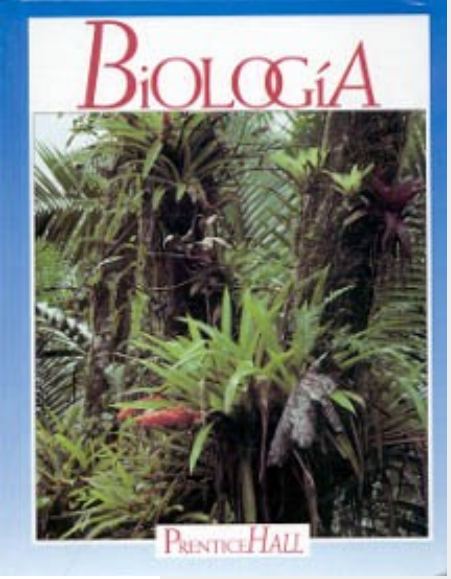


Figure 16–12 When two populations of a species become reproductively isolated, new species can develop. The Kaibab squirrel evolved from the Abert squirrel. The Kaibab squirrels were isolated from the main population by the Colorado River.



Mexican Textbook

Pliohippus

Cebra

Burro

Caballo

LÁMINA 8 • 11 Se cree que las cebras, los burros y los caballos son el resultado de divergencia de un antecesor común, Pliohippus. El tiburón, el delfín y el ictiosauro ilustran convergencia.


Miniature 30” horses in Baton Rouge,

The World's smallest horse? Minibucks is 4 1/2 years old. Shown here at DAL Oct. 02




The World's smallest horse? Minibucks is 4 1/2 years old. About the right size for my 4 week old granddaughter.
Shown here at DAL Oct. 02
Horses, zebras and asses can be crossed

What was the original “Kind”?

Zorse (Zebra stallion-horse mare)
Zonkey (Zebra stallion-donkey mare)
zeony (pony- zebra mare)
zeedonk (zebra-ass)
Zebrass (donkey-zebra)
Shebra (zebra-shetland)

Hometown.aol.com/stripedhos
members.aol.com/_ht_a/zzorse/index



Horse has 64 chromosomes
Donkey has 62 chromosomes





Stripeless zebra baffles experts Updated 13 April 2004, 14.54

An all-white zebra has been discovered in Kenya, Africa, and wildlife experts don’t know why it's got no stripes. Paul Gaithu, from Nairobi National Park said: “We don't have any records of ever having seen one like this before.”







http://members.aol.com/jshartwell/hybrid-bigcats.html

Zonkey or Deebra?
By Phillip Spooner
Associated Press
posted: 29 April 2005
12:59 pm ET



Figure 17.13 A mixed herd of zebroids and horses.

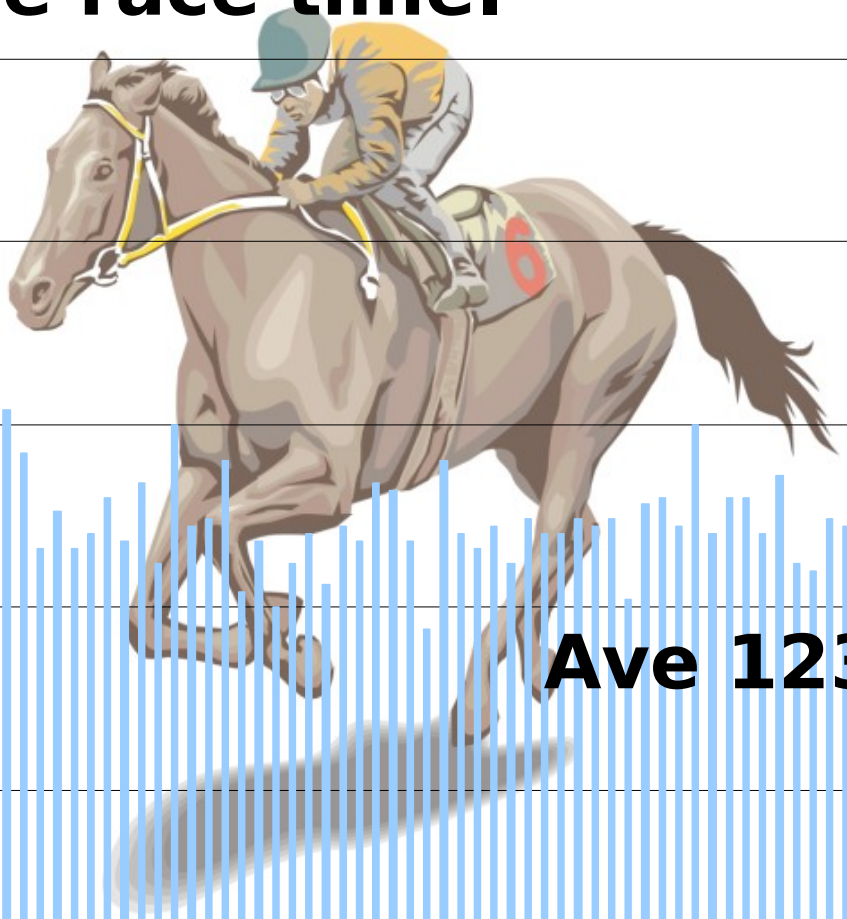
Zebroids and horses.

***Biology Concepts and Applications,* p. 271published by Brooks and Cole, 2000**

http://horseracing.about.com/library/blderbywin.htm

Kentucky Derby

100 years of very expensive selective breeding has done very little to improve the race time.



Ave 127

Ave 123

Time in Seconds

140
135
130
125
120
115
110

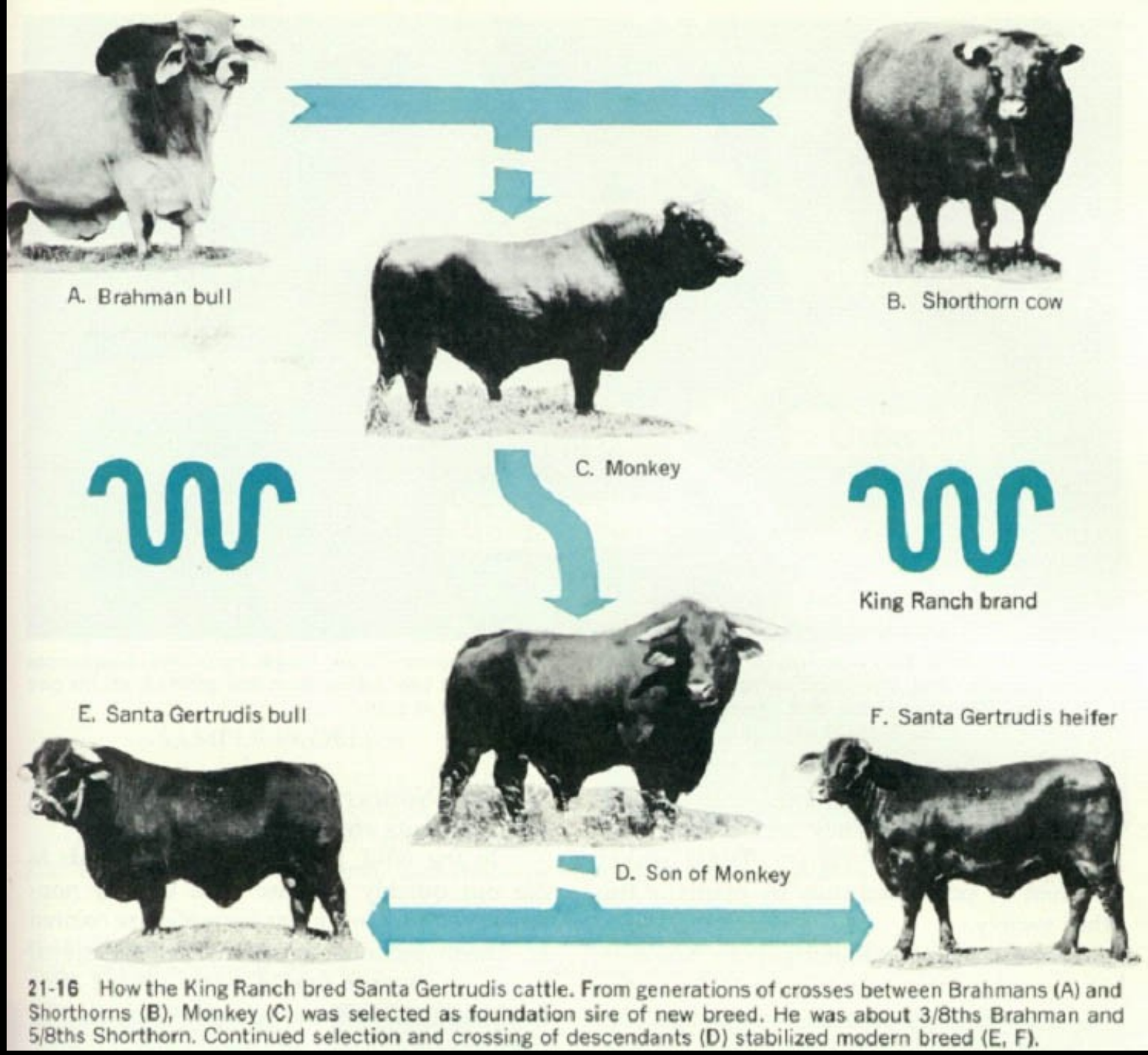
1900 1903 1906 1909 1912 1915 1918 1921 1924 1927 1930 1933 1936 1939 1942 1945 1948 1951 1954 1957 1960 1963 1966 1969 1972 1975 1978 1981 1984 1987 1990 1993 1996 1999





Leopon- lions and leopards can produce offspring.

Allyn and Bacon *Biology* 1977 p. 367



21-16 How the King Ranch bred Santa Gertrudis cattle. From generations of crosses between Brahmans (A) and Shorthorns (B), Monkey (C) was selected as foundation sire of new breed. He was about 3/8ths Brahman and 5/8ths Shorthorn. Continued selection and crossing of descendants (D) stabilized modern breed (E, F).

STANDARD BREED CHICKS

- Sil-Go-Links
- Buff Orpingtons
- White Wyandottes
- Silver Laced Wyandottes
- Anconas
- White Leghorns
- Rhode Island Reds
- Barred Plymouth Rocks
- Cinnamon Queens
- Rock Reds
- White Rocks
- Cherry Eggers
- Brown Leghorns
- Golden Comets
- New Hampshire Reds
- Black Australorps
- Production Reds
- White Orphingtons
- Silver Links



Straight Run	Pullets	Cockerels
5 - $12.00	5 - $13.00	2 - $5.00
10 - $18.00	10 - $20.00	5 - $8.00
25 - $31.00	25 - $39.00	10 - $12.00
50 - $47.00	50 - $61.00	25 - $20.00
75 - $63.00	75 - $88.00	50 - $27.00
100 - $71.00	100 - $106.00	100 $45.00

Crow 2001 Catalog, Windsor, MO 660-647-2614

Red Jungle Fowl

Jungle fowl are the original bird from which all varieties and strains of domesticated chickens are derived. They are beautiful in appearance, having long colorful hackle feathers and a beautiful tail. When you order these rare "Jungle Birds", you will receive the pedigree papers and a history of these birds. These are out of healthy, hardy imported breeding stock.



DAY OLD STRAIGHT RUN CHICKS

2 for $18.00 5 for $29.00

Available April through September.

Black Sumatras

The Sumatra came from the Island of Sumatra in Southeast Asia. This is a fowl of graceful form, has a long flowing tail and lustrous, black plumage. These are very rare and beautiful. Our supply is limited.



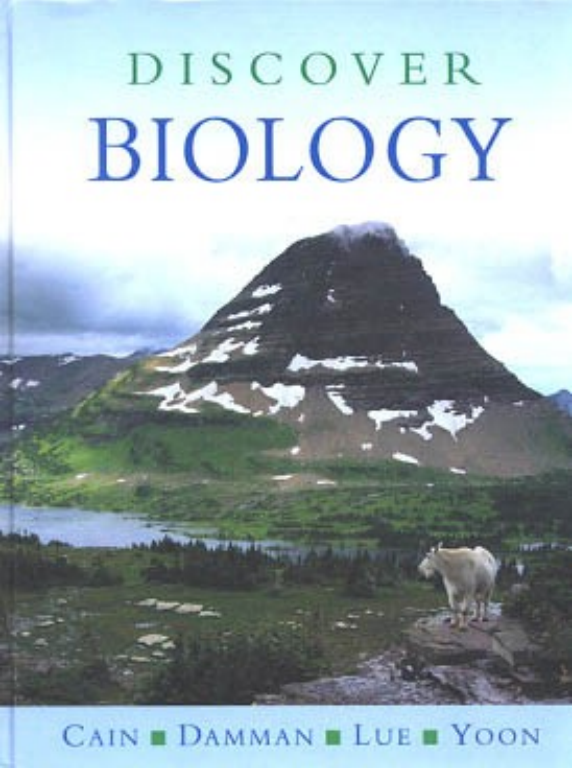
DAY OLD STRAIGHT RUN CHICKS

2 for $7.00 10 for $20.00

5 for $13.00 25 for $40.00

ORDER 1-660-647-2614


There are 8 varieties of bears in the world. They may have had a common ancestor.
BIG BEAR
BEARS
GRIZZLY BEAR



© 2000 p.301

■ Evolution is viewed as fact because of (1) evidence from the fossil record; (2) the many examples of organisms that share characteristics because they share a common ancestor; (3) evidence from continental drift; (4) direct observations of biological change in populations; and (5) the experimental and natural formation of new species.



Figure 19.7 Artificial Selection
Humans directed the evolution of *Brassica oleracea*, the wild mustard shown in the center of the figure, to produce such different crop plants as brussels sprouts, cabbage, and broccoli. Despite their obvious differences, all the crop plants shown here are members of the same species, *B. oleracea*.



English walnut tree grafted on black walnut stump near Yuba City, CA, They live for years.
5-16-03


English walnut trees
grafted on black walnut
stumps near Yuba City, CA
5-16-03



Experiments in selective breeding was done on sugar beets to increase the sugar content.



The sugar content was raised from 6% to 17% but no further increase was possible.





Did moose, elk, reindeer and caribou come from a common ancestor?

I don’t know but that would be a good field of research for biology.





Don’t bacteria become resistant to drugs? To advance their view, evolutionists have long pointed to mutations with beneficial effects. The most common example given: mutations sometimes make bacteria resistant to antibiotics (germ-killing drugs).

And so, the argument goes, “If mutations can make bacteria stronger, they must be able to do the same for other creatures.” Dr. Spetner points out that this is based on a misunderstanding, for the mutations that cause antibiotic resistance still involve information loss.

Dr. Lee Spetner, who taught information theory for a decade at Johns Hopkins University and the Weizman Institute, spent years studying mutations. He has written an important new book, *Not by Chance: Shattering the Modern Theory of Evolution*. In it, he writes: “In all the reading I’ve done in the life-sciences literature, I’ve never found a mutation that added information. . . . All point mutations that have been studied on the molecular level turn out to reduce the genetic information and not increase it.” Lee

For example, to destroy a bacterium, the antibiotic streptomycin attaches to a part of the bacterial cell called ribosomes. Mutations sometimes cause a structural deformity in ribosomes. Since the antibiotic cannot connect with the misshapen ribosome, the bacterium is

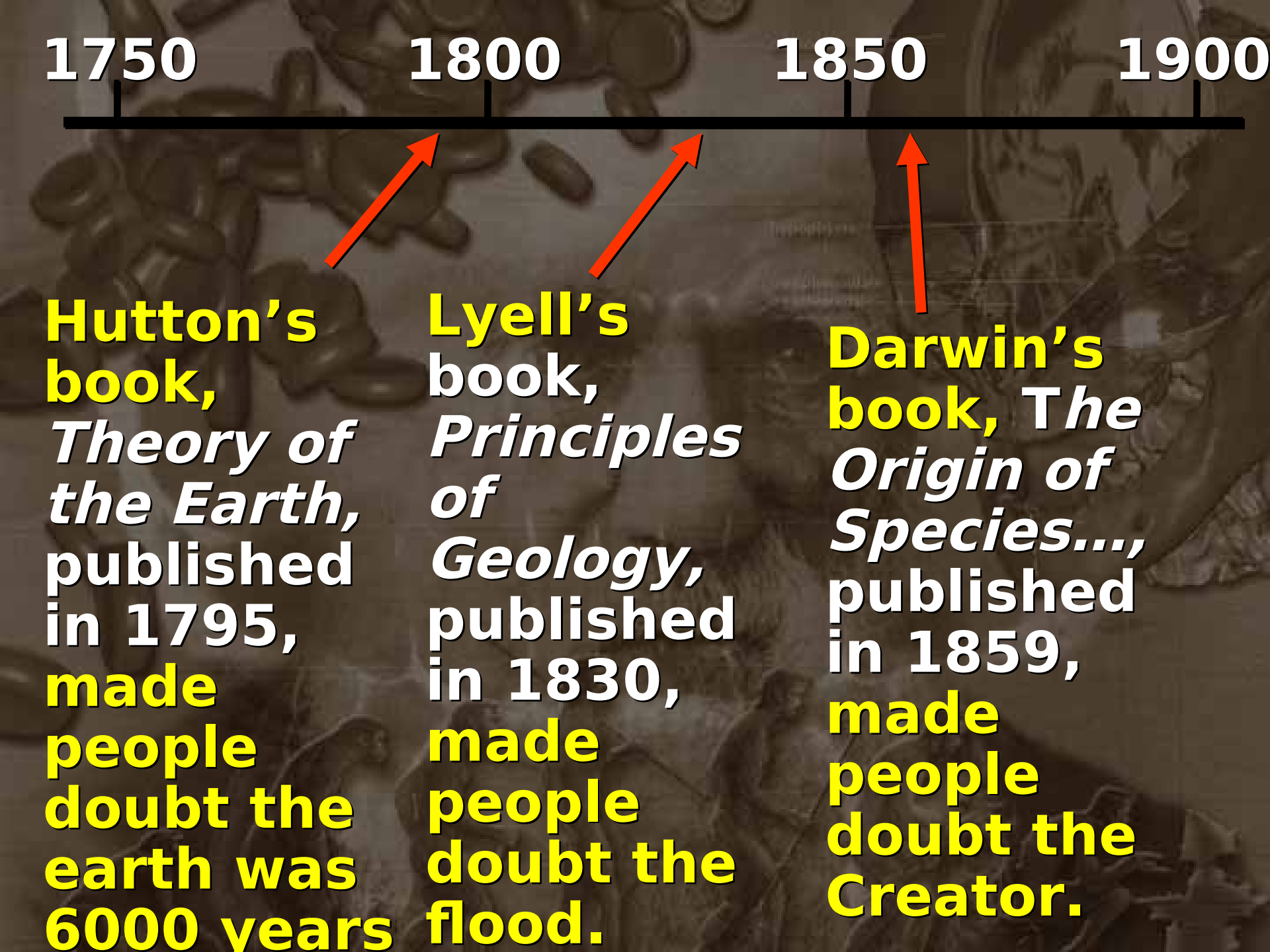
But even though this mutation turns out to be beneficial, (for the moment) it still constitutes a *loss* of genetic information, not a gain. No "evolution" has taken place; the bacteria are not "stronger." In fact, under normal conditions, with no antibiotic present, they are weaker than their nonmutated cousins.

"...The fruit tree yielding fruit after his kind...v. 12 ...the living creature after his kind..."v. 24

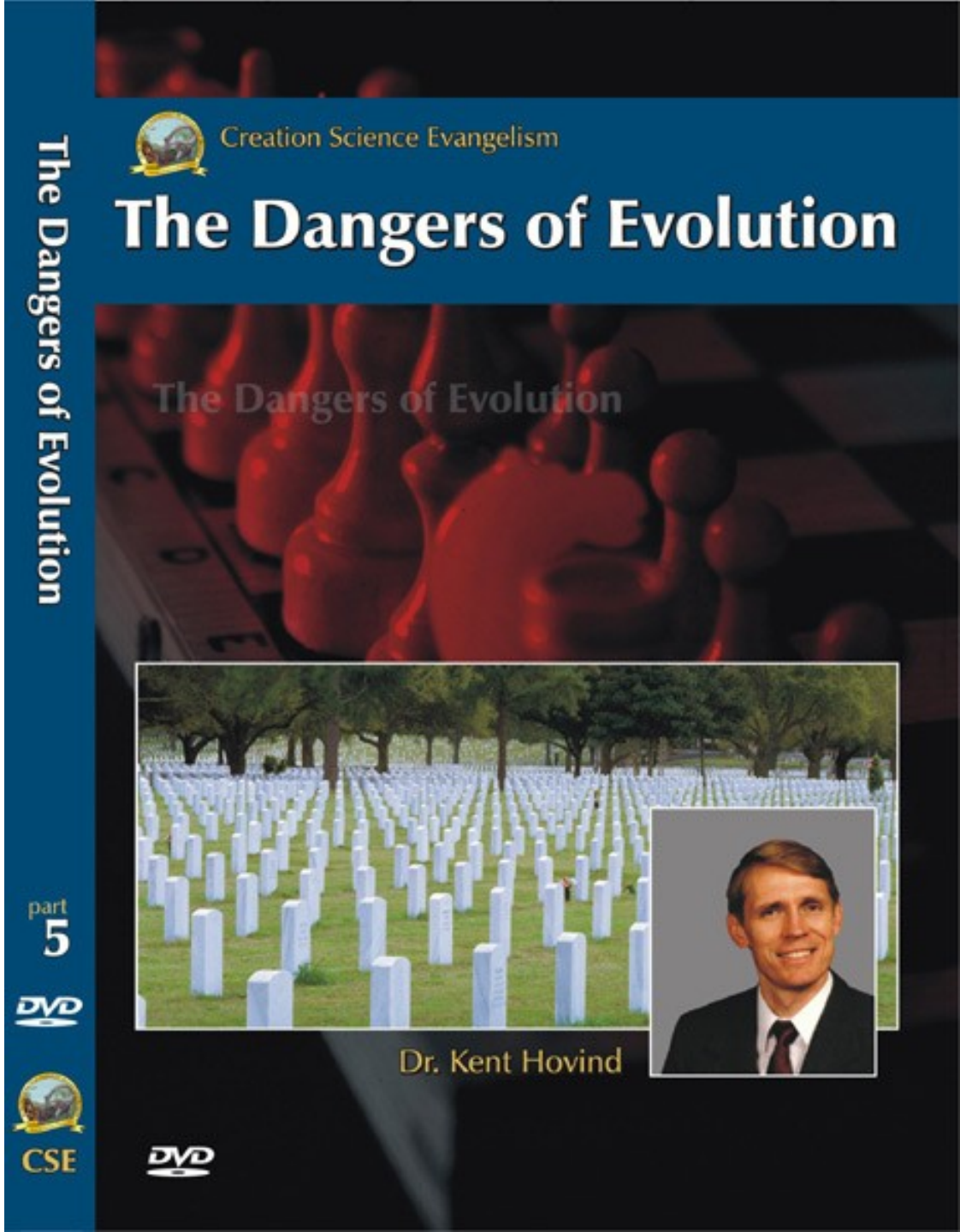
(10 times in chapter 1)



Genesis 1


1750
1800
1850
1900
Hutton's book, *Theory of the Earth,* published in 1795, made people doubt the earth was 6000 years
Lyell's book, *Principles of Geology,* published in 1830, made people doubt the flood.
Darwin's book, T*he Origin of Species…,* published in 1859, made people doubt the Creator.

For more about the results of the evolution theory, Communism, Nazism, Socialism and the New World Order see our seminar part 5. www.drdino.com



In Darwin's day many Christians taught a false doctrine called, "fixity of the species." Darwin properly rebelled against this doctrine but went way beyond reason in his conclusions.

Darwin did not think up the evolution idea, he just made it popular.

6th Century BC – Anaximander

The world, and countless other worlds, …Boundless and will…be absorbed back into it.

The Oxford History of the Classical World, Oxford University Press, 1986, p. 115

6th Century BC – Anaximenes

Life began growing in ancient slime and over time gave rise to species known in his day.

***The Origin of Species*, Don Nardo, Lucent Books, San Diego, 2001, p. 41**

Anaxaimander's theory speculated that at one time many different and varied species have existed. Some of these, he held, were ill-adapted to survive in the harsh conditions of their surroundings, so they died out and stronger, more adaptable species took their place.

6th Century BC Anaximander – First living creatures came into being in water and that in time these creatures crawled onto dry land and adapted themselves to their new surroundings.

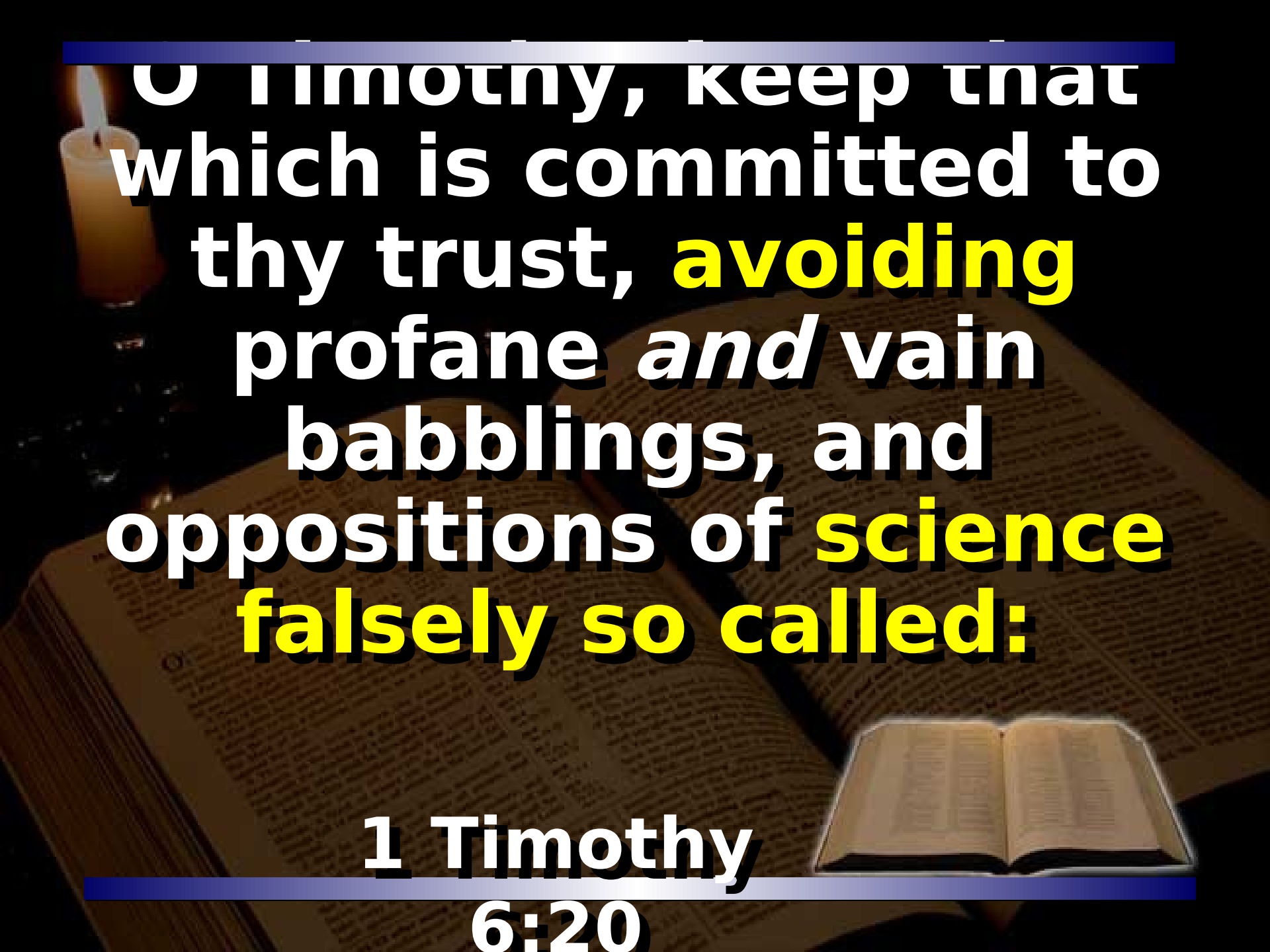
Anaximander said, "Man came into being from an animal other than himself, namely the fish, which in early times he resembled."

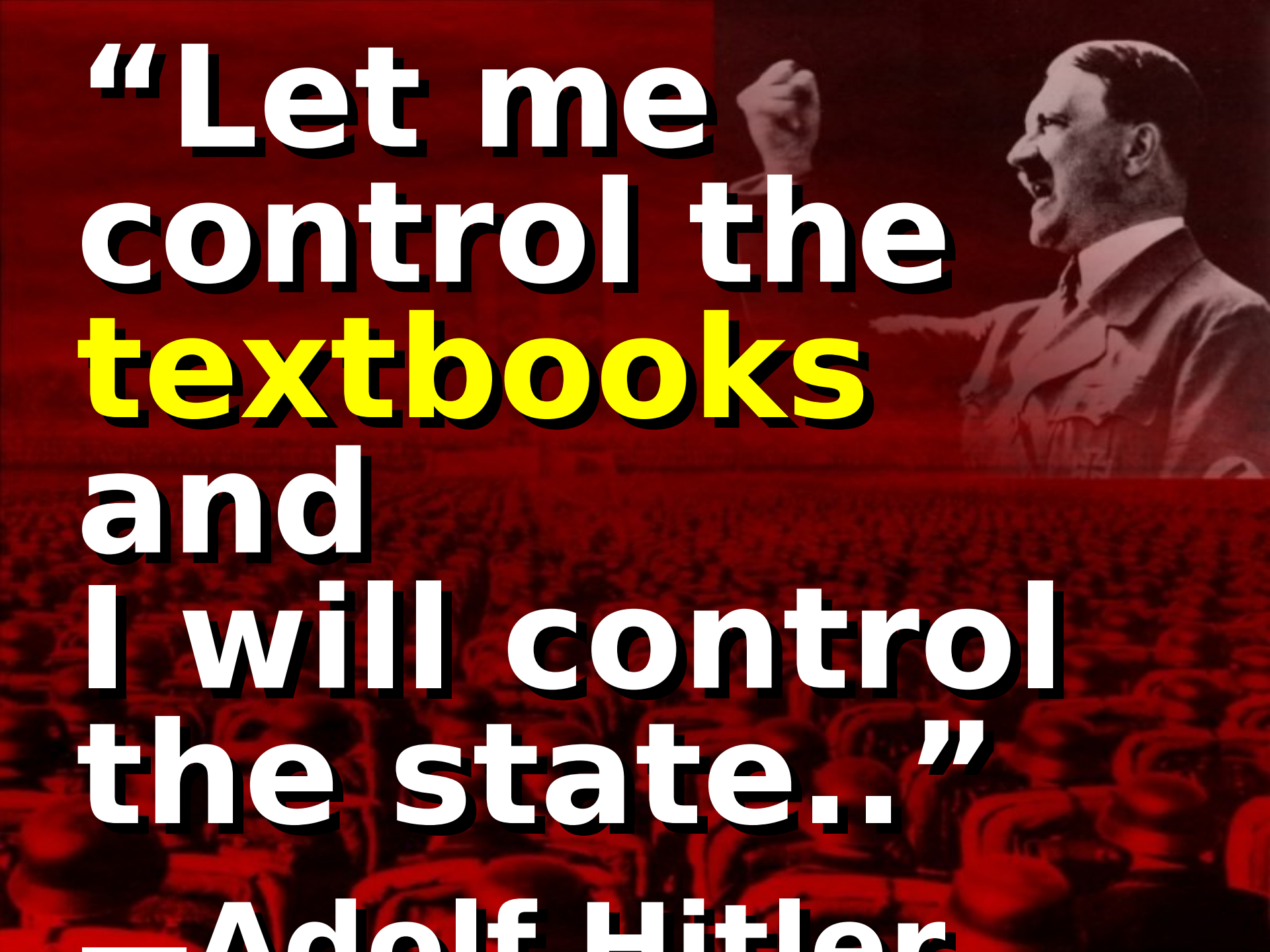
5th Century BC – Empedocles speculated,...once many varied species...existed...died and stronger species took their place.

The Origin of Species, Don Nardo, Lucent Books, San Diego, 2001, p. 41-42

All three of these false teachings;

1. Millions of years,
2. Uniformitarianism,
3. Godless Evolution.


O Timothy, keep that
which is committed to
thy trust, avoiding
profane *and* vain
babblings, and
oppositions of science
falsely so called:
1 Timothy
6:20


“Let me
control the
textbooks
and
I will control
the state..”
—Adolf Hitler



"As were many perso
from Alabama, I was a
born-again Christian.
When I was fifteen, I
entered the Southern
Baptist Church with gr
fervor and interest in
fundamentalist religion; I left
at seventeen when I got to
the University of Alabama
and heard about evolution
theory."

E.O. Wilson, *The Humanist,* Sept/Oct. 1982, p. 40

E.O. Wilson has been an evolutionary entomologist and sociobiologist at

Philip E. Wentworth (June, 1932)

"When I entered Harvard in the fall of 1924, I was not only a Christian, I was also an avowed candidate for the ministry. Then for four years I underwent a process of mental readjustment which shook my little world to its foundations. Through it all only one thing was clear to me: if I could reconcile religion with intelligence, I knew that I could go on into my chosen career fortified by the experience; if I could not, every consideration of honor would compel

“Dr. Hovind, Until I went to college my faith in God was sound but my college history class helped to destroy that faith. I started to doubt the Bible and God’s word. I even started to doubt Jesus was truly God’s son, and that he died and rose for my sins. My best friend showed me your tapes and I was in awe of what I saw. Everything I thought I knew about life was

Brother Hovind,

“I just wanted to let you know that your ministry has been a blessing to me. I am one of the high school students in an anthropology class that is a victim of the dangers of the evolution teaching. I was very discouraged and questioned the existence of God. I listened to your seminars and that completely encouraged me and

People who claimed to be Christians as youth and **lost their faith** as a result of evolution

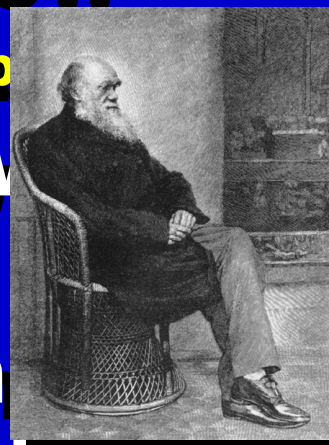
Charles Darwin- studied to be a preacher.

Ferrill Till- former church of Christ missionary now editor of an atheist magazine. **Debate #7**

Michael Shermer- Studied at Pepperdine to be a preacher. Now editor of Skeptic's Magazine. **Deb**

Tom Hanks- stars in movies w little/no morals.

Michael Ruse- main spokesm



People who claimed to be Christians as youth and **lost their faith** as a result of evolution teaching:

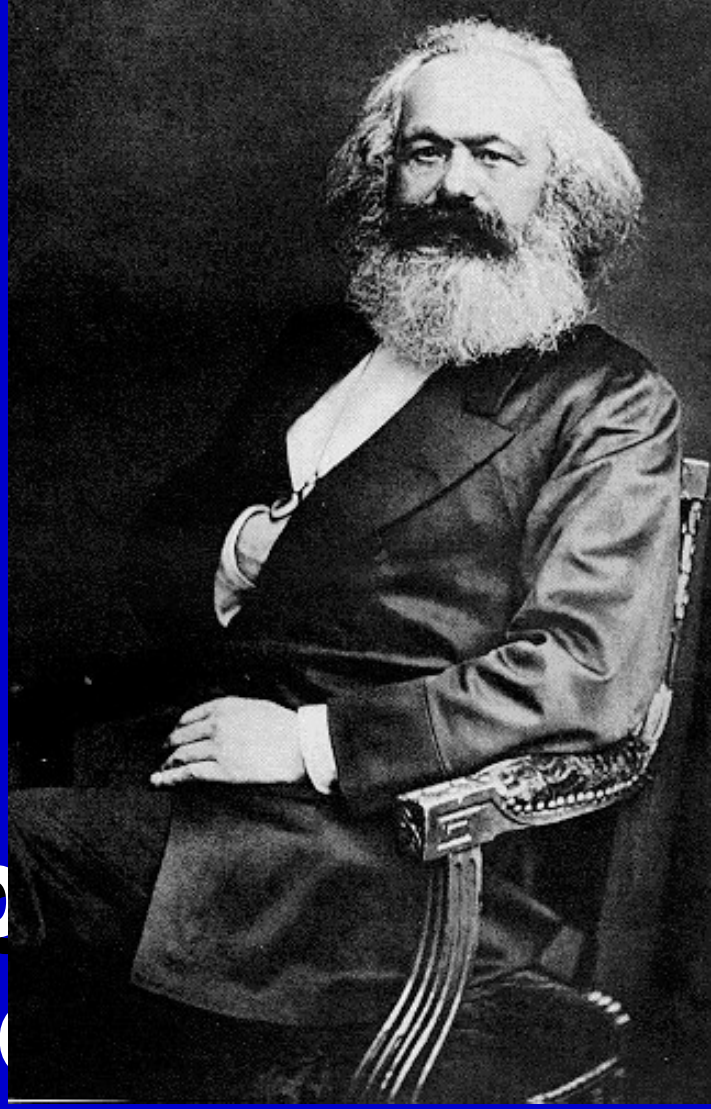
John Templeton- worked with Billy Graham- accepted evolution and wrote, "Farewell to God"

Frank Zindler- studied to be a Lutheran priest. President of Ohio Atheist Assoc.

Matthew Rainbow-Biology teacher at Antelope Valley Community College, Lancaster CA.

Debate #14

Moses Mordecai Marx Levy alias "Karl Marx," at age 17, wrote a beautiful paper telling of his love for the Lord.



Then, he went o to college, stu philosophy, and turned his back on God.

critical mind and revolutionary sentiments. He began to read Darwin and became an atheist.

G. Glurdjidze, a boyhood friend of Stalin's, relates:

"I began to speak of God. Joseph heard me out, and after a moment's silence, said:

"'You know, they are fooling us, there is no God. . . .'

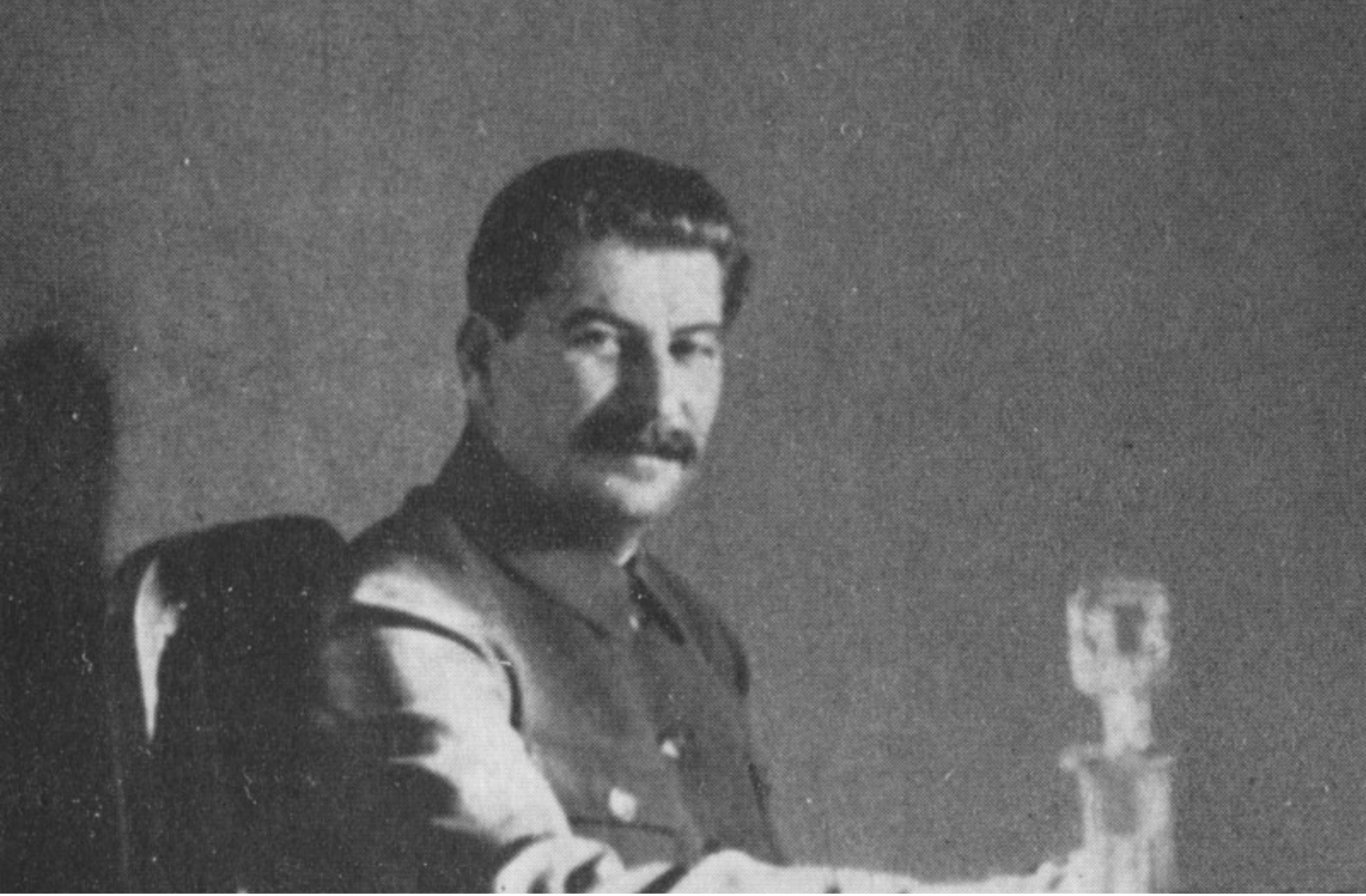
"I was astonished at these words. I had never heard anything like it before.

"'How can you say such things, Soso?' I exclaimed.

"'I'll lend you a book to read; it will show you that the world and all living things are quite different from what you imagine, and all this talk about God is sheer nonsense,' Joseph said.

"'What book is that?' I enquired.

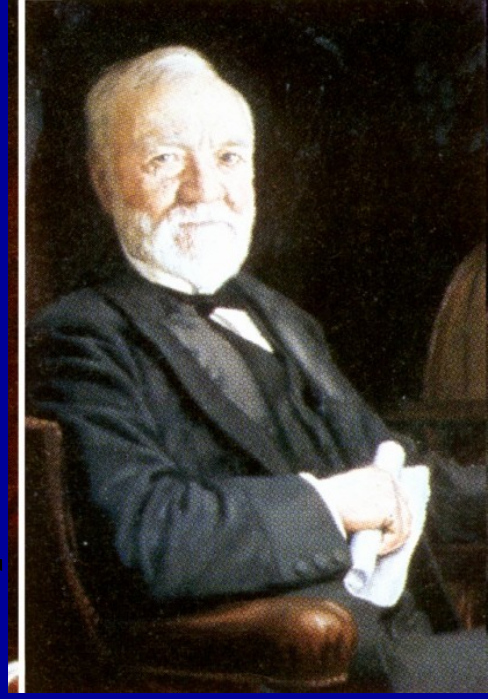
"'Darwin. You must read it,' Joseph impressed on me."



Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin is reported to have killed 60-100 million

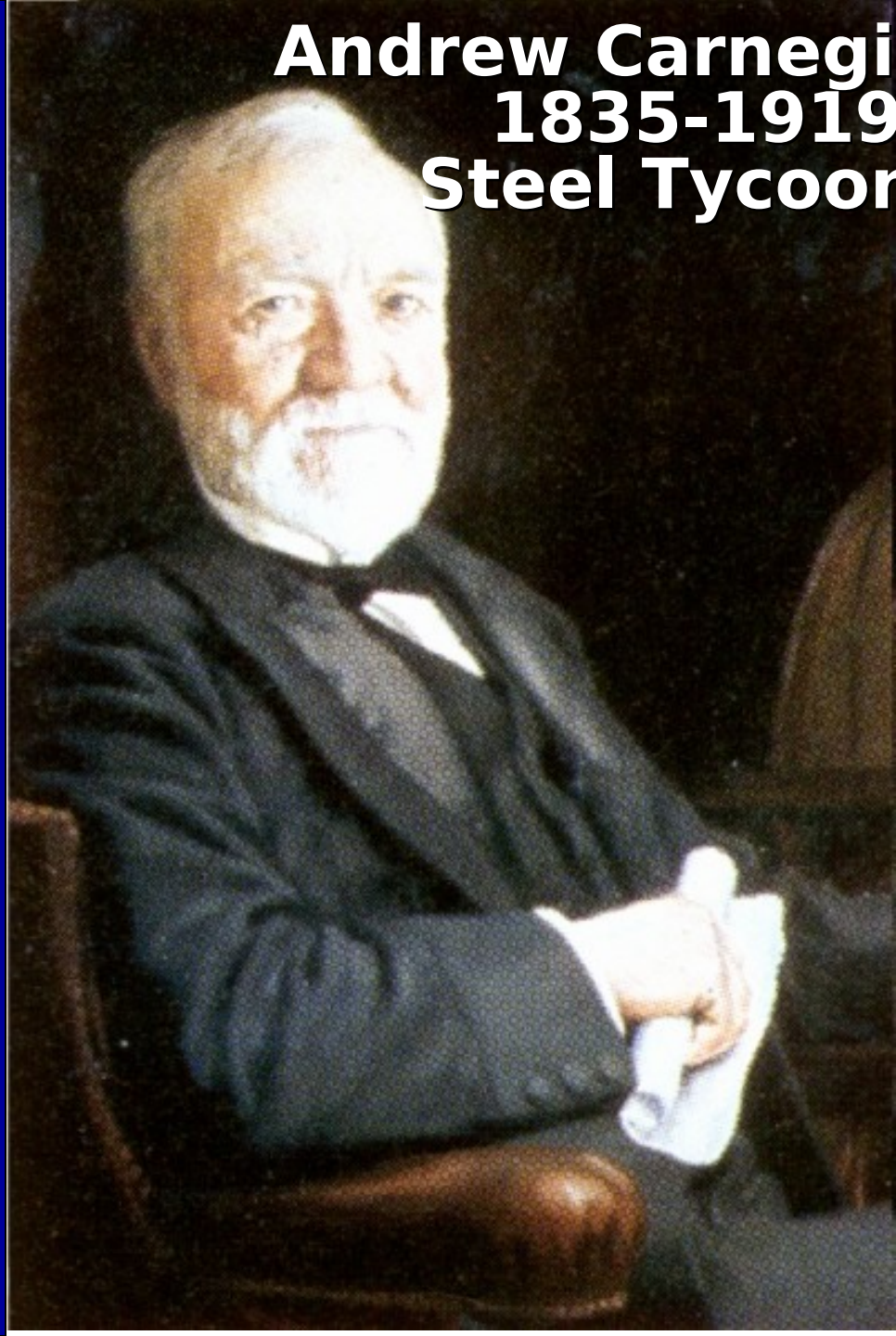
Andrew Carnegie, the steel magnate, was once said to be America's richest man. Though raised a Christian, he became an atheist. He wrote in his autobiography:

"When I, along with three or four of my boon companions, was in this stage of doubt about theology, including the supernatural element, and indeed the whole scheme of salvation through vicarious atonement and all the fabric built upon it, I came fortunately upon Darwin's and Spencer's works. . . . I remember that light came as in a flood and all was clear. Not only had I got rid of



Autobiography of Andrew Carnegie, ed. John C. Van Dyke (1920; reprint, Boston: Northeastern University Press, 1986), 327

Carnegie Foundation financed the **National Center for Science Education.** Its President is Dr. Eugenie C. Scott. Their stated purpose is to keep creation out of public



U. S. President Theodore Roosevelt was influenced by the evolution theory.

He believed there were **inferior races** like



"75% of all children raised in Christian homes who attend public schools will reject the Christian faith by their first year of college."

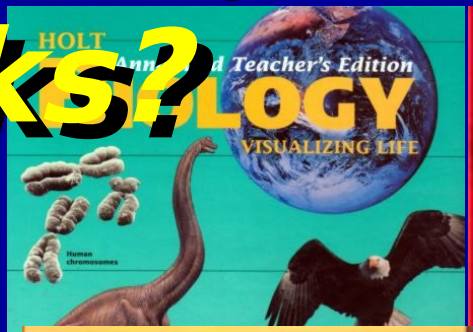
Video-Let My Children Go

Caryl Matritiano Author, Vice President Jeremiah films and international cult expert. 800-828-2290

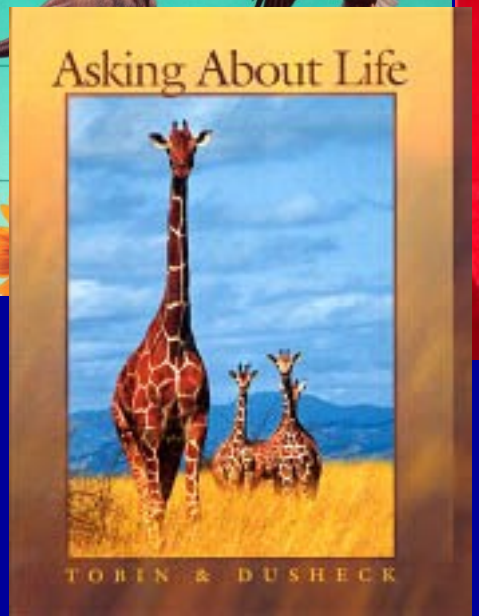
www.jeremiahfilms.com

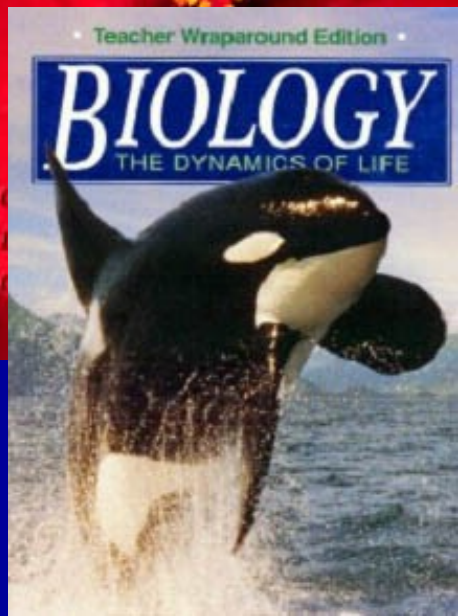
CREATION SCIENCE EVANGELISM

Seminar Part 4b: *Lies in the Textbooks?*







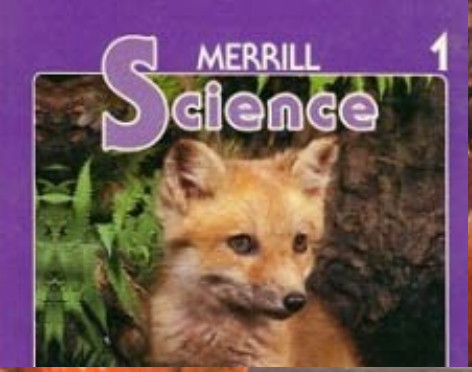


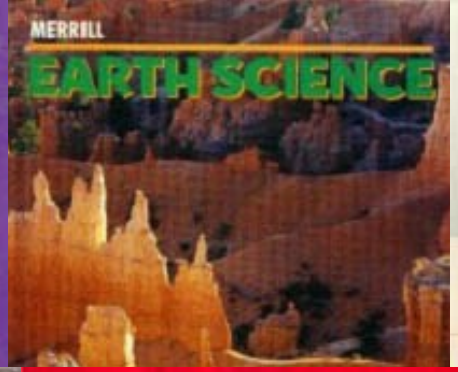
Session 7 of 14

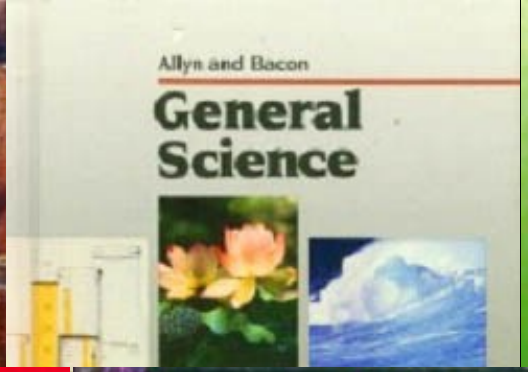
A Creation Seminar by Dr. Kent Hovind

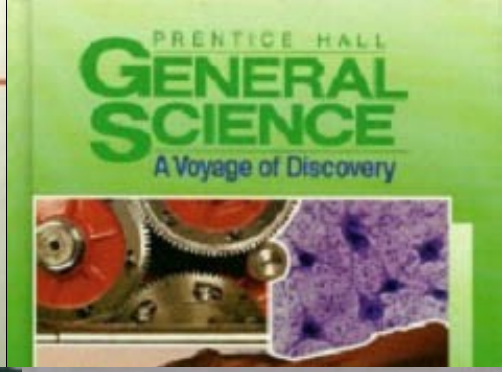
c/o 29 Cummings Road Pensacola, Florida 32503 850-479-3466

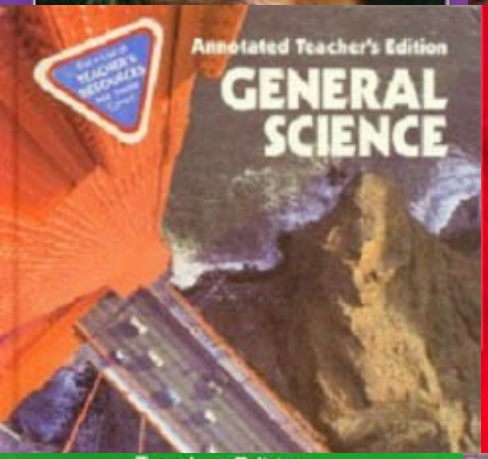
www.drdino.co

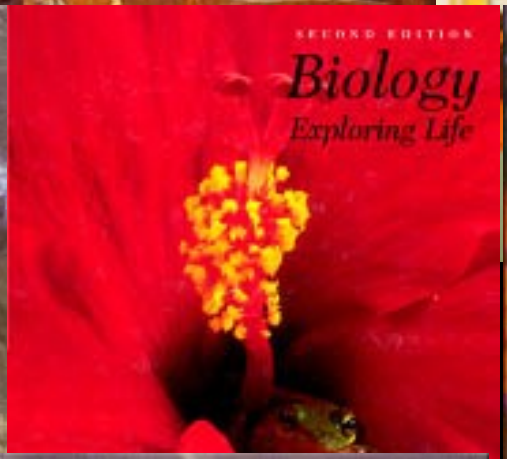

MERRILL
Science
1


MERRILL
EARTH SCIENCE

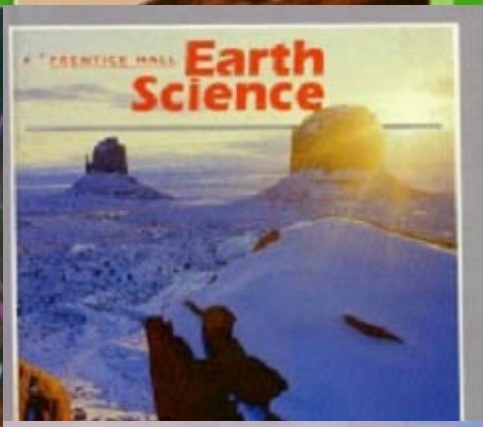

Allyn and Bacon
General
Science

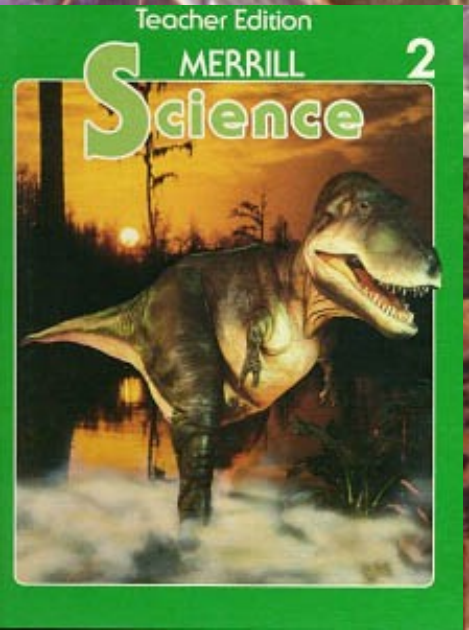

PRENTICE HALL
GENERAL
SCIENCE
A Voyage of Discovery

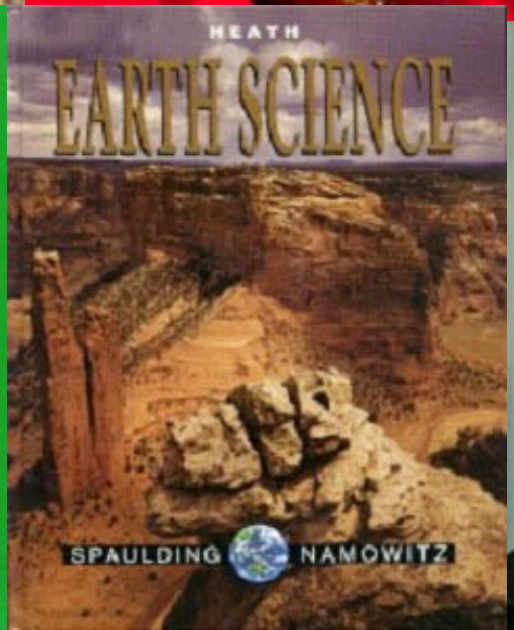

Annotated Teacher's Edition
GENERAL
SCIENCE

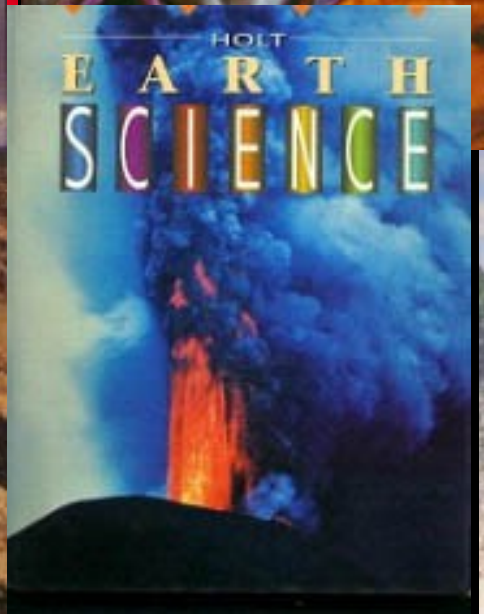

SECOND EDITION
Biology
Exploring Life

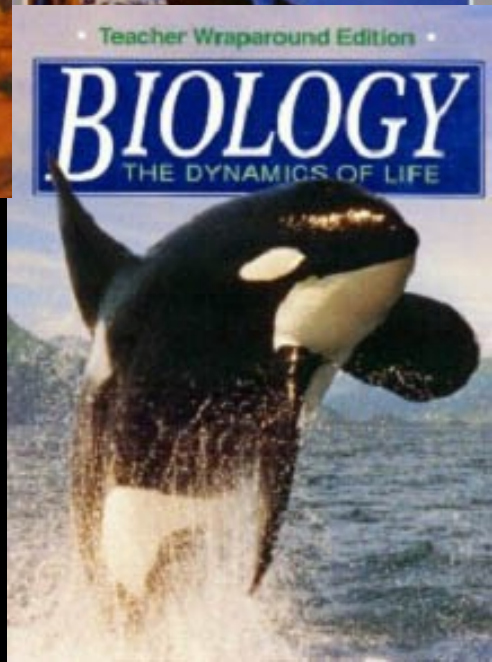

Journey Into Life


PRENTICE HALL
Earth
Science


Teacher Edition
MERRILL
Science
2


HEATH
EARTH SCIENCE
SPAULDING
NAMOWITZ


HOLT
EARTH
SCIENCE


Teacher Wraparound Edition
BIOLOGY
THE DYNAMICS OF LIFE

There is no scientific evidence to support the evolution theory except known lies.

If real evidence exists please show me but don't lie to students to make them believe a theory!



Suppose I had a theory that the moon is made of green cheese.



NASA proved it when they went there in 1973 on a secret mission!



Obviously I can have any theory that I want but **it is wrong to lie about my evidence** just to get people to believe me.



It is worse for me to use tax dollars to **make everyone pay to support me as I lie!**

Chapter

14 EVOLUTION 230

EVIDENCE OF EVOLUTION 231

☐ Evidence from Fossils ☐ Determining the Age of Fossils
☐ Evidence from Structure ☐ Evidence from Development
☐ Evidence from Molecular Biology

THEORY OF EVOLUTION 236

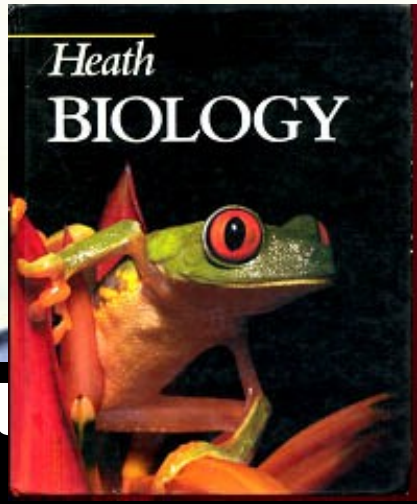
☐ Early Evolutionary Theory ☐ Darwin and Natural Selection

PROCESS OF EVOLUTION 239

☐ Natural Selection Observed ☐ Speciation ☐ Adaptive Radiation
☐ Convergent Evolution ☐ Stabilizing Selection
☐ The Pace of Evolution

Laboratory Activity: Variations Among Individuals

Chapter Review 246



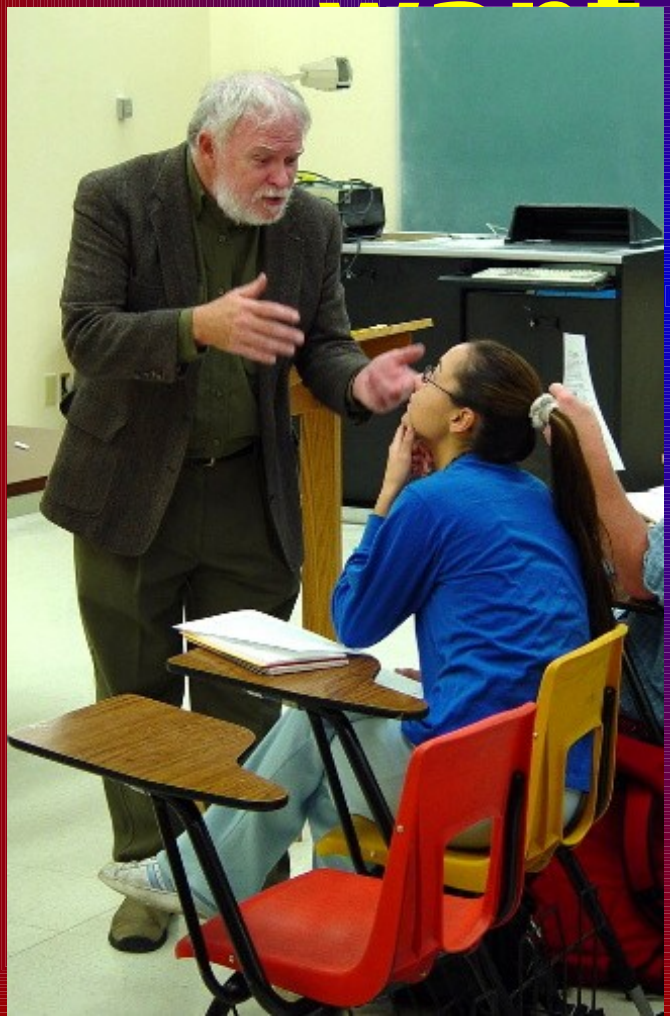
Heath *Biology* 1991 Table of Content

Magicians are great at getting people to see what they want them to s





Some evolutionists are even better at getting students to see what they want them to see

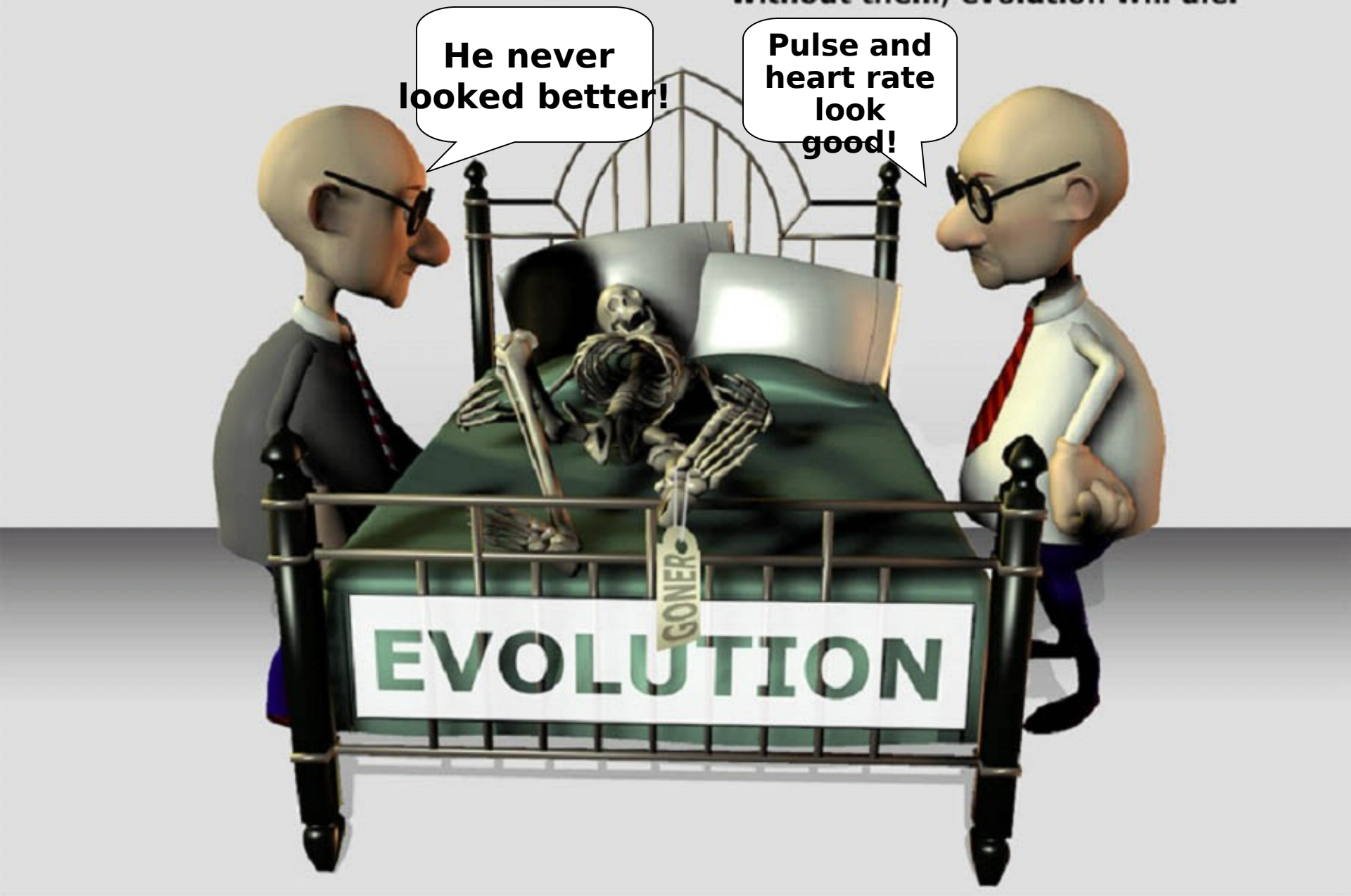




Evolution is dead.
Some followers are having a hard time letting it go.
They even lie to

We need your tax dollars

without them, evolution will die.



Evolution is based on two faulty assumptions:

1. **mutations** make something new and
2. **natural selection** makes it survive and take over the population.

Evolution is a religion of death not life.

Did man bring death into the world?

Did death bring man into the world?

f plants, a mutation cannot be
nless it is contained within the
other plants, any cell has the
, and mutations can be passed



BIOLOGY INSIGHT

Homeostasis: Mutations are strictly random events. Organisms do not anticipate the future to produce mutations that may be of later value.

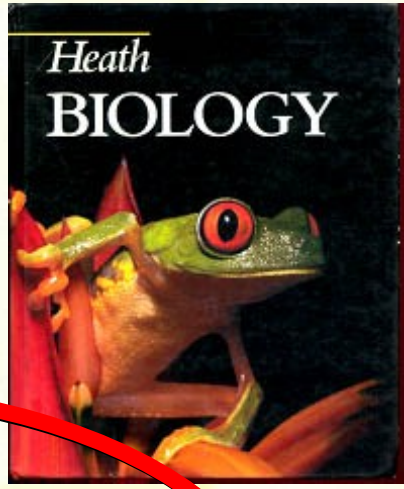


Figure 13-7 Mutations are the original source of variation in populations as shown by the many varieties of roses available.

Heath Biology 1991 p. 221

“No matter how numerous they may be, mutations do not produce any kind of evolution.”

Pierre-Paul Grasse, *Evolution of Living Organisms* 1977, p. 88

They rearrange existing information but do not increase genetic complexity.

Dr. Lee Spetner, who taught information theory for a decade at Johns Hopkins University and the Weizman Institute, spent years studying mutations. He has written an important new book, ***Not by Chance: Shattering the Modern Theory of Evolution.*** In it, he writes: **"In all the reading I've done in the life-sciences literature, I've never found a mutation that added information. . . . All point mutations that have been studied on the molecular level turn out to reduce**


A five legged bull
No new information added



21-14 Ancon mutant between normal sheep. Useful to colonial farmers, mutation would not last in nature.

Allyn and Bacon *Biology* 1977 p. 364



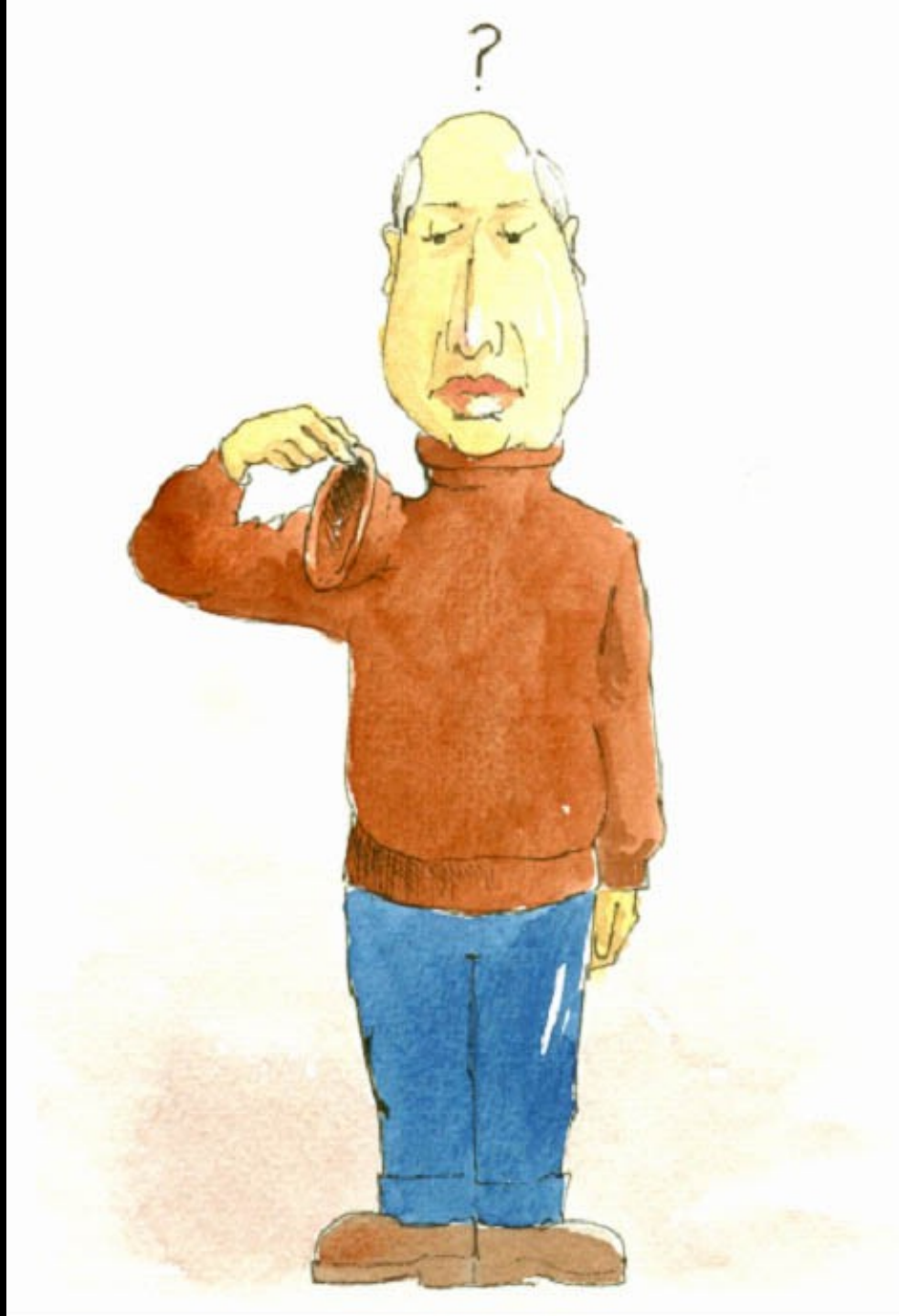
Ripley's Museum, St. Augustine, FL 11-04



Mutant but not Ninja!

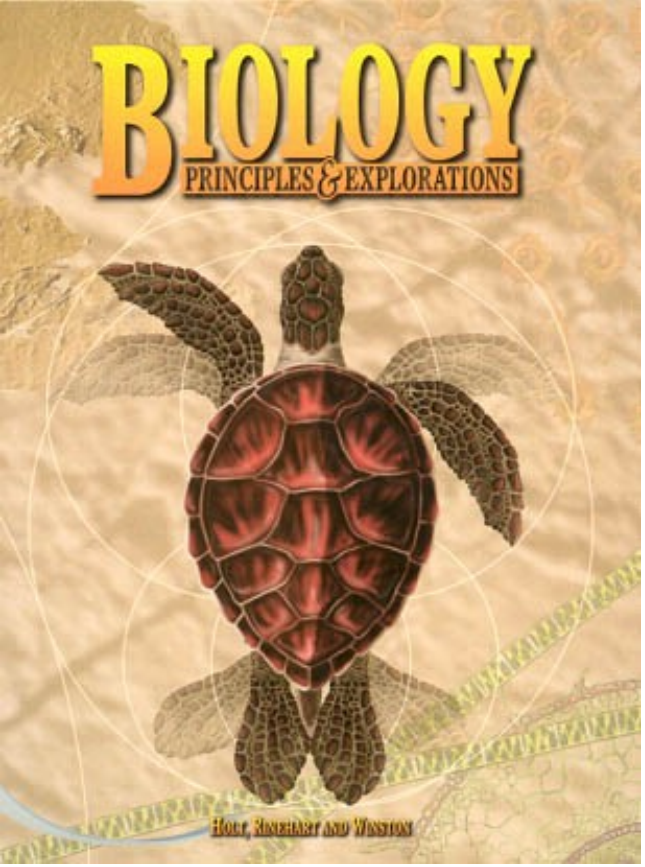
Sorry,
Double-neck
Turtle-neck
sweaters

Out of Stock



From the letters in the word Christmas you can get:
has, mat, Sam, Christ, ram, sat, hit, etc.

but you cannot get:
Xerox, Zebra or Queen!



1996, p. 324



Figure 15-11 Normal fruit flies have two wings. This mutant has four. This rare mutation, like most mutations, is harmful. Beneficial mutations are the raw material for natural selection.

Why don't they show us an example of a beneficial mutation ?

One professor I debated said he could prove a beneficial mutation because people who have sickle-cell anemia are **less likely to get malaria!**

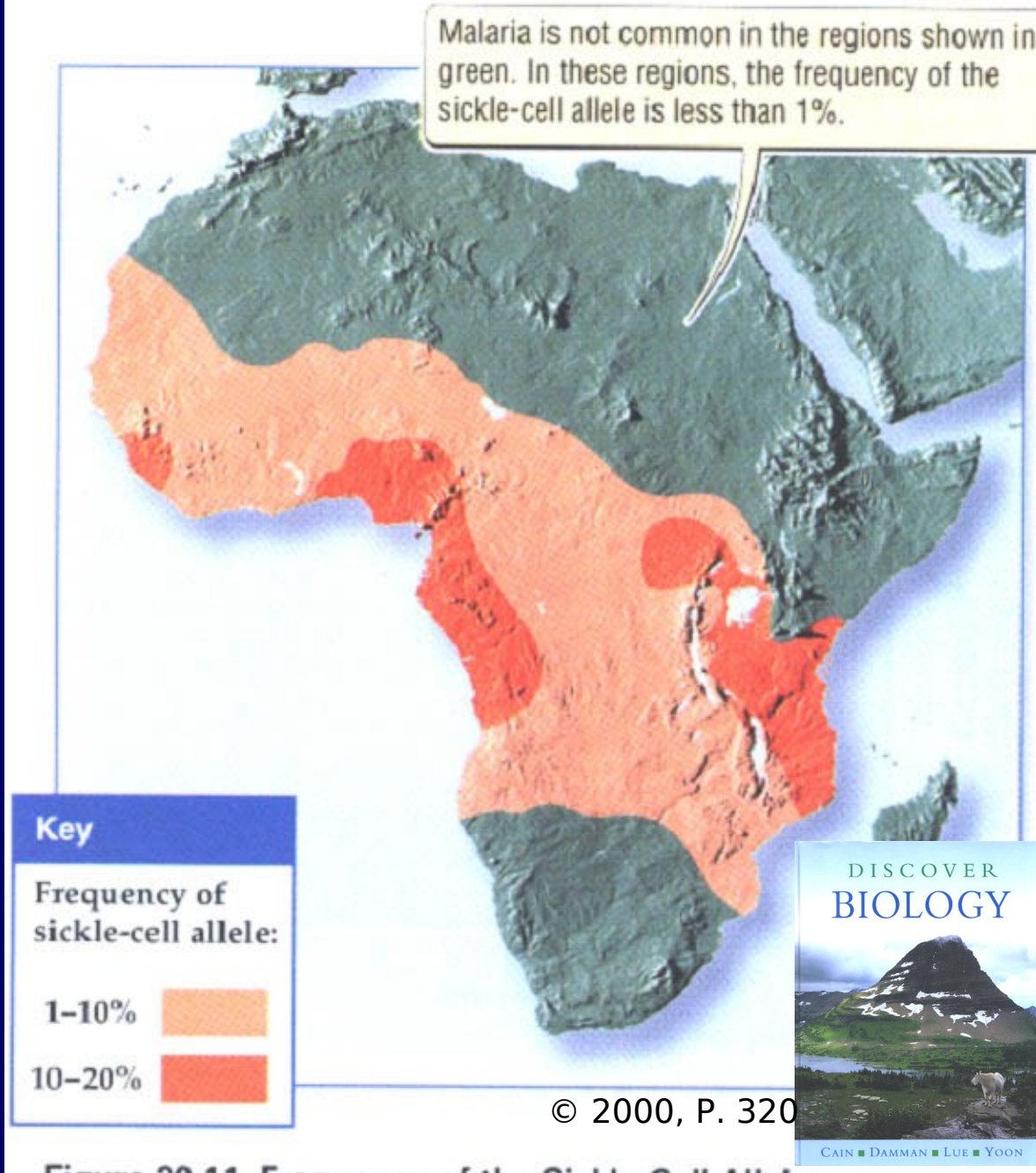


Figure 20.11 Frequency of the Sickle-Cell Allele
The sickle-cell allele is most common in regions where malaria is common.

If you cut off your legs you can’t get athletes foot!





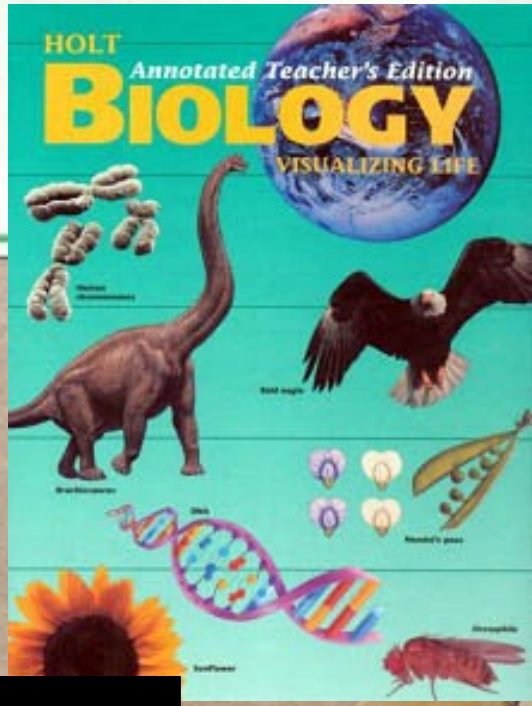


Chapter 9

Evolution and Natural Selection

Review

- evolution (Section 1.3)
- sickle cell anemia (Section 6.3)
- DNA structure (Section 7.1)
- the term *allele* (Glossary)



9.1 Charles Darwin

- Voyage of the *Beagle*
- Darwin's Finches
- Darwin's Mechanism for Evolution

9.2 The Evidence for Evolution

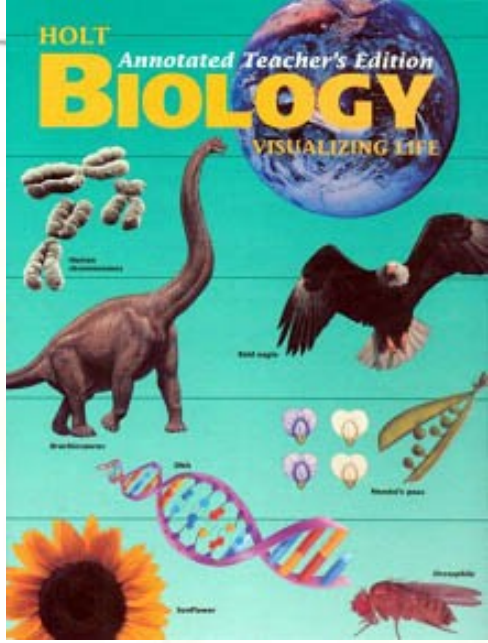
- Understanding the Fossil Record
- How Fossils Are Dated
- Comparing Organisms

9.3 Natural Selection

- How Natural Selection Causes Evolution
- The Peppered Moth:

Holt Biology
1994 p. 176

HAS NATURAL SELECTION AFFECTED YOUR LIFE DIRECTLY? YES, BECAUSE YOUR BODY HAS BEEN SHAPED BY NATURAL SELECTION. FOR EXAMPLE, THE ABILITY OF YOUR EYES TO FOCUS, THE WAY YOUR HANDS GRIP OBJECTS, YOUR UPRIGHT POSTURE, YOUR LARGE BRAIN, THE COLOR OF YOUR SKIN, AND NUMEROUS OTHER CHARACTERISTICS ARE ALL RESULTS OF EVOLUTION BY NATURAL SELECTION.



Holt *Biology*
1994 p.186

9.3 Natural Selection

Objectives

1. Describe how natural selection occurs.
2. Summarize the effects of natural selection on the peppered moth and on the sickle cell allele.
3. Describe how natural selection can lead to the formation of new species.
4. Contrast the hypotheses of punctuated equilibrium and gradualism.

?

How Natural Selection Causes Evolution

Darwin not only stated that evolution has occurred, he also proposed its mechanism—natural selection. The key factor in natural selection is the environment. The environment presents challenges that only individuals with



generation. These traits, therefore, will become more common. Compare the modern giraffe in **Figure 9.9** with its short-necked ancestors in **Table 9.1**. This table explains in detail how

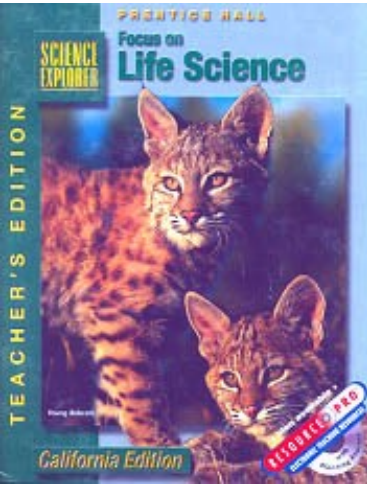
Creationists have no argument with natural selection, we thought of it first.

It is only a conservative process that removes defective organisms and keeps the species strong.

“Natural selection may have a stabilizing effect, but it does not promote speciation. It is not a creative force as many people have suggested.”

Daniel Brooks, “A Downward Slope to Greater Diversity,” *Science*, Vol. 217, 24 September 1982, p. 1240

"Natural selection can act only on those biologic properties that already exist; it cannot create properties in order to meet



Evolution in Action

Since Darwin published his book, scientists have observed many examples of evolution in action. In a 1977 study of the finches on Daphne Major, one of the Galapagos Islands, scientists observed that beak size could change very quickly by natural selection. That year, little rain fell on the island—only 25 millimeters instead of the usual 130 millimeters or so. Because of the lack of rain, many plants died. Fewer of the seeds that the finches usually ate were available. Instead, the birds had to eat large seeds that were enclosed in tough, thorny seed pods.

Finches with larger and stronger beaks were better able to open the tough pods than were finches with smaller, weaker beaks. Many of the finches with smaller beaks did not survive the drought. The next year, more finches on the island had larger and stronger beaks. Evolution by natural selection had occurred in just one year.

Prentice Hall *Focus on Life Science*
2001, p. 144

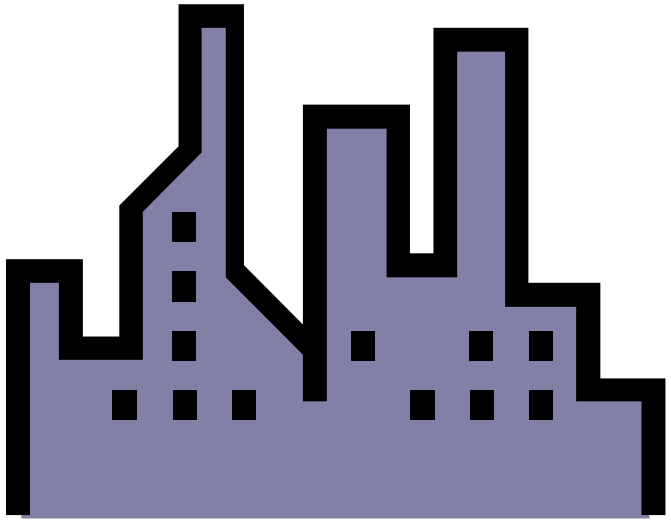
selection." Over a long period of time, natu tion can lead to evolution. Helpful variations gra ulate in a species, while unfavorable ones di

Lie #8

Natural selection does not cause evolution- only variation

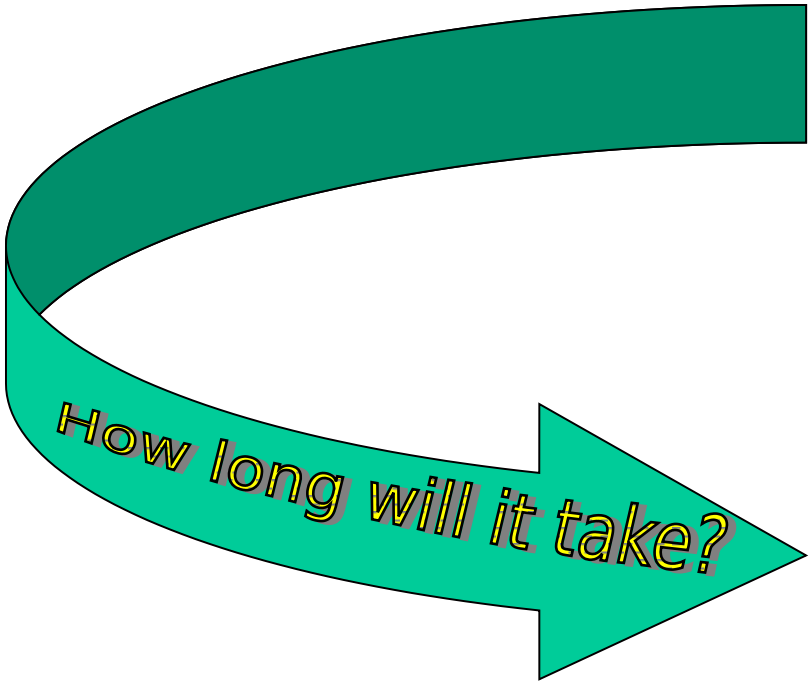


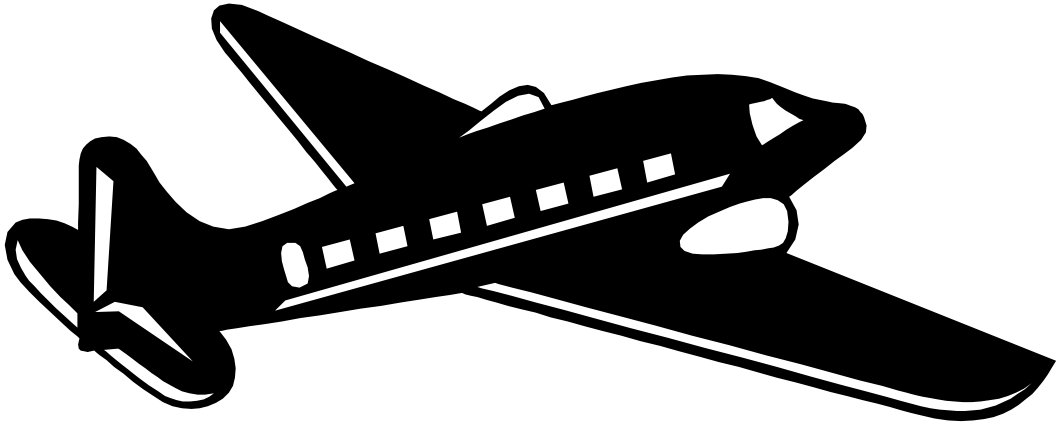
Prentice Hall *Focus on Life Science*
2001, p. 141



Factory to produce cars with a quality control section.







Survival of the fittest does not explain the **arrival** of the fittest!

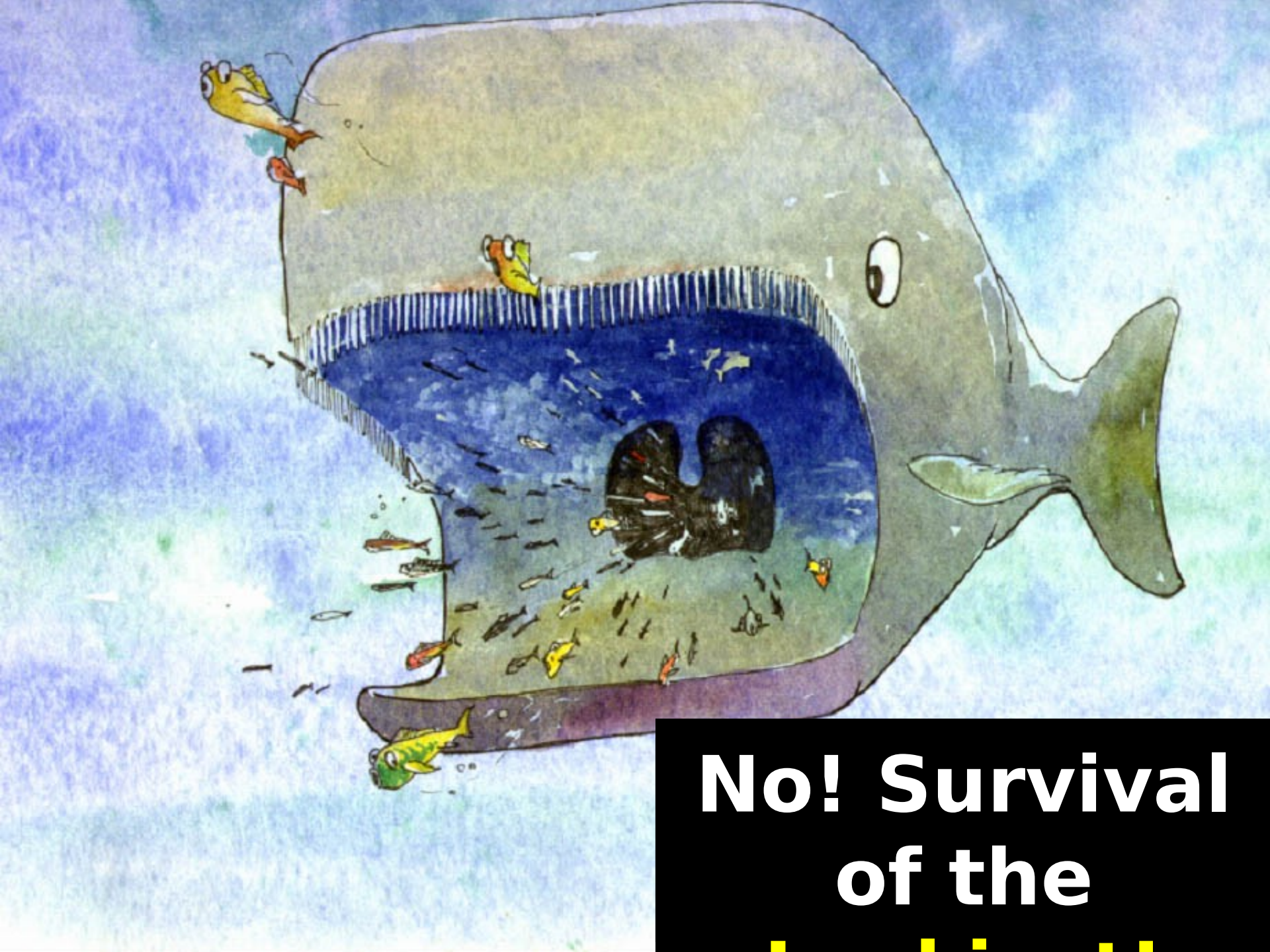
By the way: “Survival of the fittest” is a tautology.

Q. Why did it survive?

A. Because it is the fittest.

Q. How do you know it is the fittest?

A. Because it survived.


No! Survival
of the

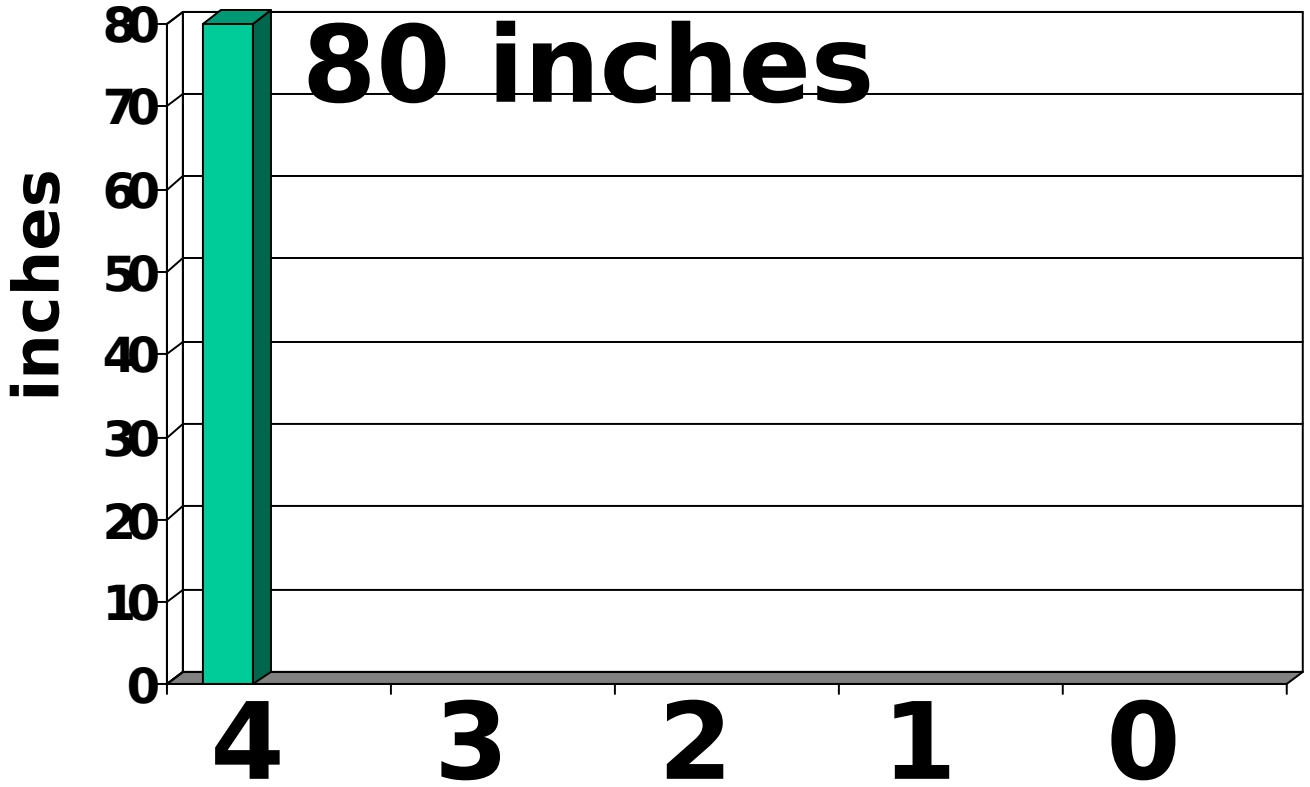
Some people make good observations and still come to wrong conclusions.

One day some brilliant scientists did an experiment with a frog to determin how far it could jump.

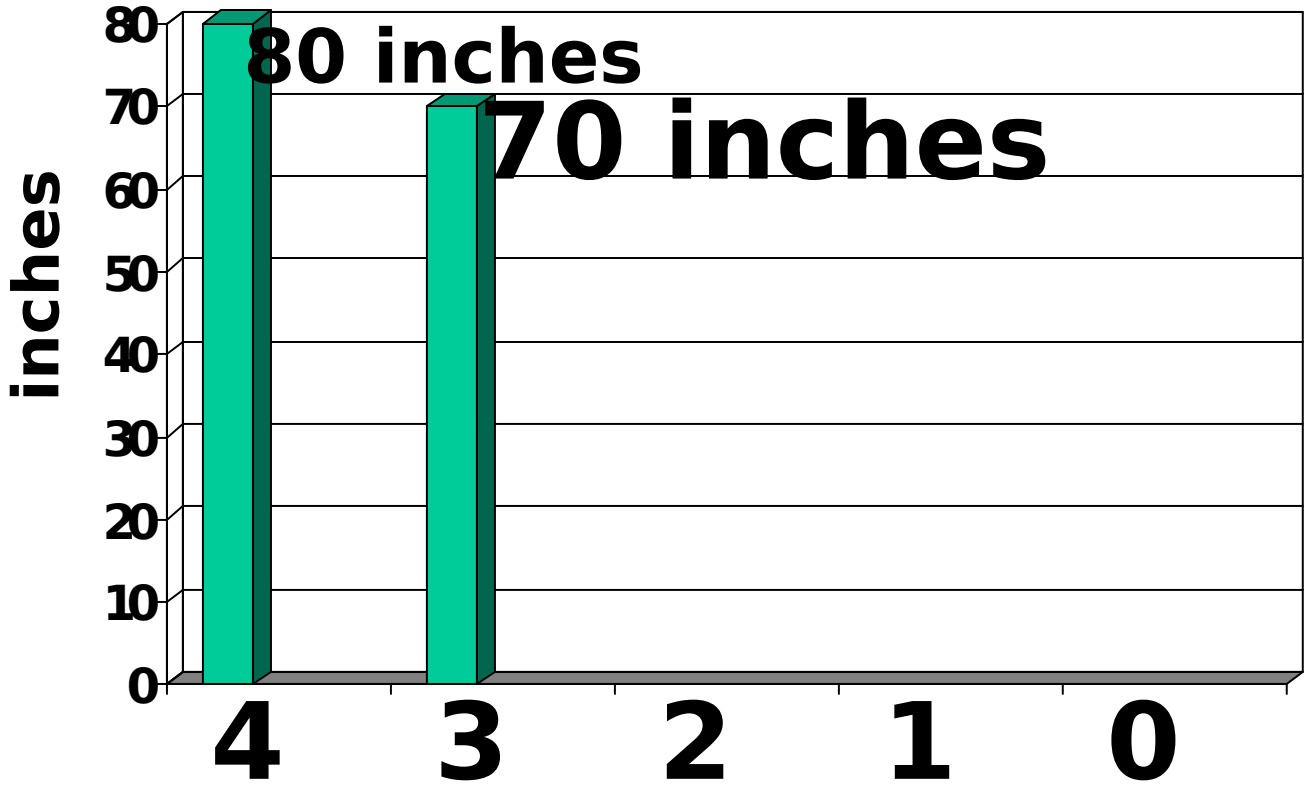


They measured the distance it jumped and then, one by one, removed its legs to measure the difference it made.

Distance (in inches) a frog can jump as legs are removed.



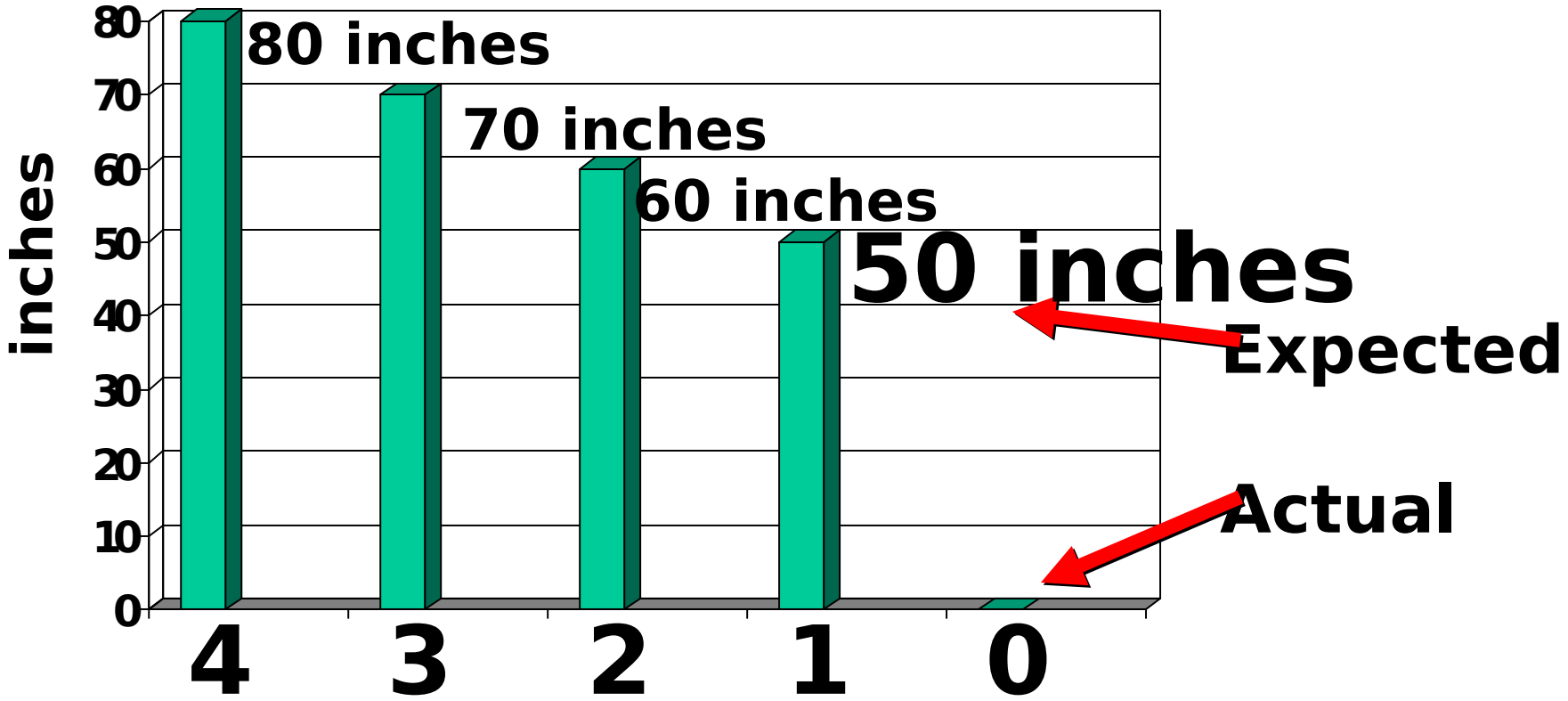
Distance (in inches) a frog can jump as legs are removed.



Distance (in inches) a frog can jump as legs are removed.

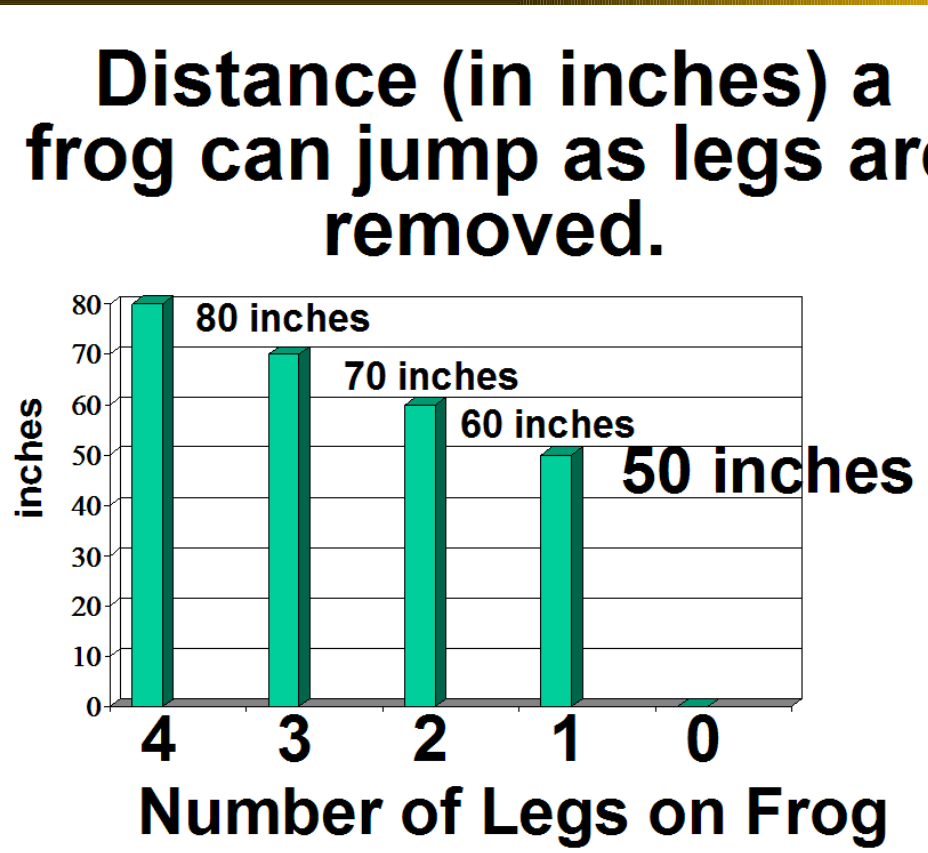


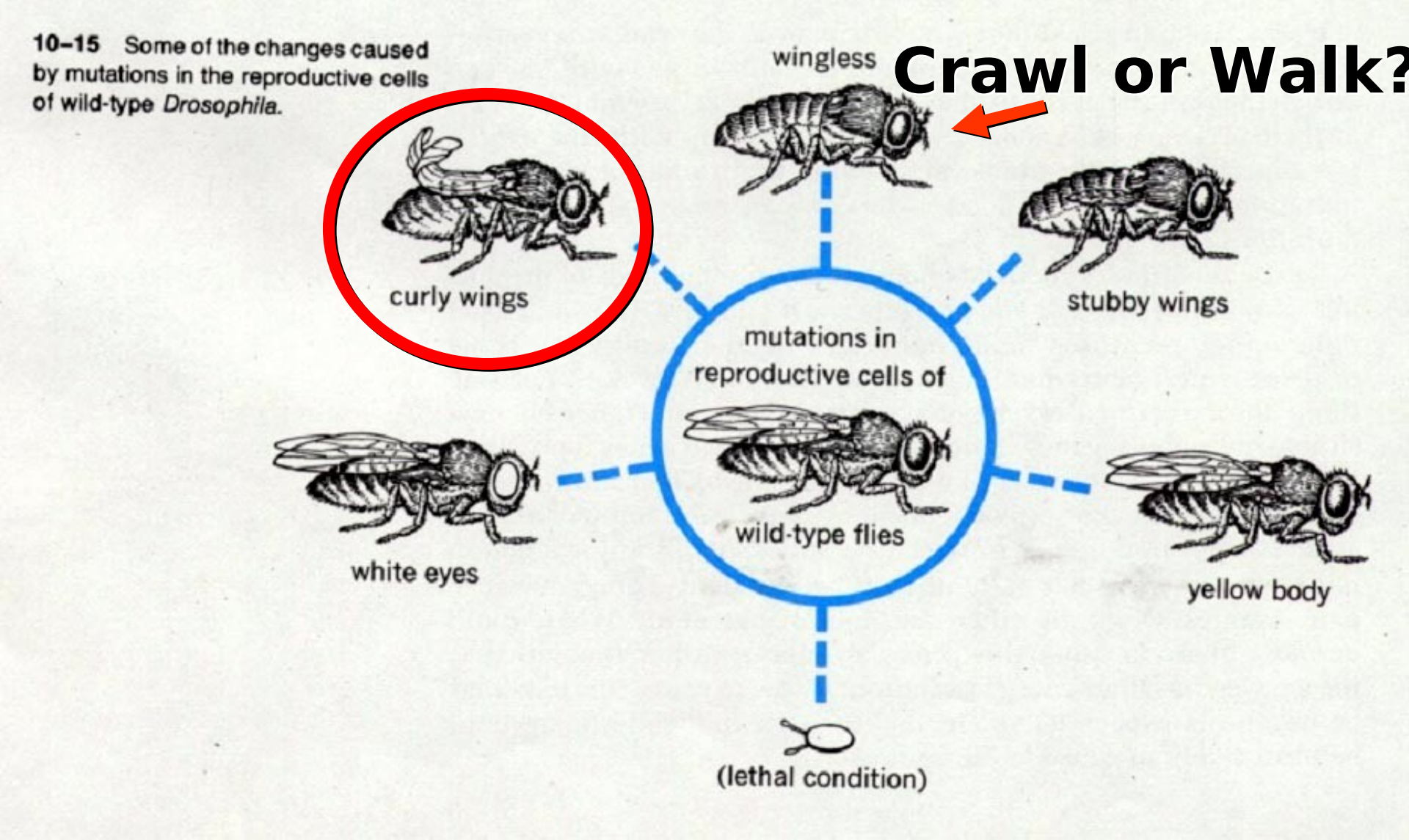
Distance (in inches) a frog can jump as legs are removed.



Conclusions from Frog Experiment

1. Frog jumped less as legs were removed. Good observation!
2. A frog with no legs goes deaf! Bad Conclusion!





Fruit Flies

Holt *Biology* 1977 p.124

“Fruit flies refuse to become anything but fruit flies under any circumstances yet devised.”

Lane Lester, Ph.D. in genetics, *The Natural Limits to Biological Change*, 1989, p.89.

Conclusions from Fruit Fly Experiment

1. All mutations observed produced flies that were inferior to the original fly.

Good Observation!

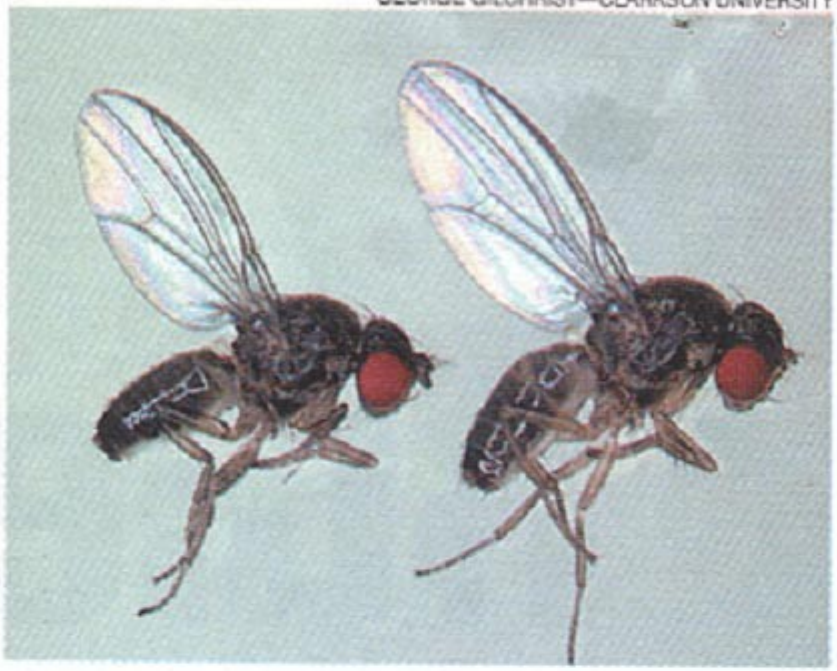
2. Fruit flies must have evolved as far as they can go.

Bad Conclusion!

See *In the Beginning* Walt Brown p.

See *In the Beginning* Walt Brown p.

GEORGE GILCHRIST—CLARKSON UNIVERSITY



Northern fruit flies grow larger wings.
● *Adapting at breathtaking speed*

Darwin, as fit as ever

Evolution in action

BY TIM APPENZELLER

This is evolution ?

“Flies in the North have wings 4% larger than flies in the South!”

US News and World Report 1-24-2000, p.



Northern fruit flies grow larger wings.
● *Adapting at breathtaking speed*

Darwin, as fit as ever

Evolution in action

BY TIM APPENZELLER

School boards and politicians may have their doubts about the theory of evolution, but out in the natural world Darwin keeps winning hands down. A study in the latest *Science* shows that natural selection can reshape organisms faster than even some diehard evolutionists might have predicted.

The clock on this experiment started ticking sometime in 1978, probably when a ship carrying fruit or vegetables from Europe docked in the Pacific Northwest. A few stowaways made it ashore—tiny fruit flies of a species never seen before in the New World. Since then the flies have been more than fruitful, multiplying and spreading north beyond Vancouver, British Columbia, and south almost to Los Angeles, in some places virtually driving out native fruit flies.

Settling into their new homes, they have evolved a pattern of size differences that mirrors the pattern in their European forebears, which range from Norway to Spain. Just as in Europe, female flies at the northern end of the range have wings about 4 percent longer than those in the south. In textbook Darwinian fashion, something in the environment—probably temperature—must be causing the size variations, say the researchers, who used wing length as a gauge of body size. No one knows why heftier flies are better adapted to the cold, however.

A study just 10 years ago failed to find any size differences in the immigrant flies, which means that natural selection is not only at work but working at breathtaking speed. ●

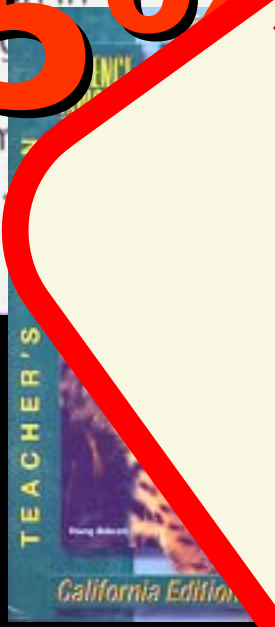
the amount of smoke released into the air in England. Predict how this has affected the trees and the moths.

95%

5%

Figure 6 The Industrial Revolution affected natural selec[illegible] in peppered moths in E[illegible] pollution blackened [illegible] black moths became m[illegible] survive and reproduce.

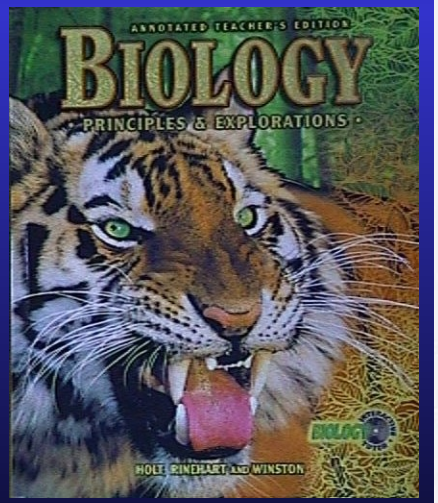
144



Lie #9

This "evidence" has been proven to be phony years ago!

See: Melanism: Evolution in [illegible] Michael E. N. Majerus, Oxford University Press: 1998. 338 pp. [illegible]noth. Only 2 moths were actually seen resting on trees in 40 years of research!

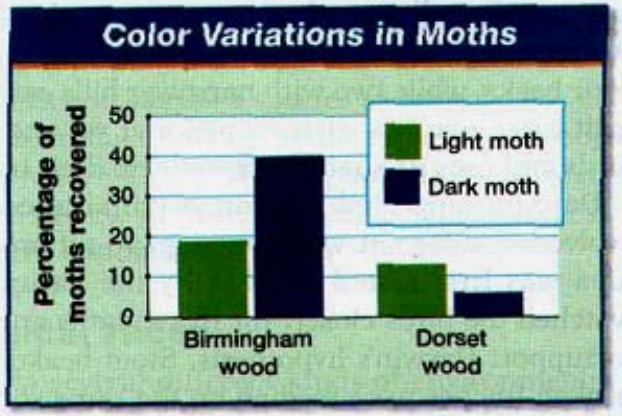


Holt Biology, 2001 p. 291

Figure 13-16 Kettlewell's moths

Two color variations occur among European peppered moths, *Biston betularia*.

The graph shows the results of Kettlewell's experiments. In the polluted woods near Birmingham, two-thirds of the surviving moths were dark. In rural Dorset, two-thirds of the surviving moths were light.





as shown in **Figure 13-16.** The darker moths have alleles for increased production of melanin (a pigment that makes them dark). Once treasured by butterfly collectors, the dark variety of *Biston betularia* was very rare until the 1850s. Starting around 1850, however, dark peppered moths began to appear more often, usually in heavily industrialized areas. After 100 years, almost all of the peppered moths near industrial centers were dark.

A hypothesis explaining the replacement of light moths by dark moths can be formed using Darwin's theory of evolution by natural selection. Dark peppered moths are common in industrial areas where tree trunks are darkened by the soot of pollution. Dark moths are camouflaged on the soot-darkened bark and so are not eaten by birds. Light moths, on the other hand, would stand out against a dark background and would be easy prey for hungry birds.

Testing natural selection of moths

To see if natural selection could have caused the color change in the peppered-moth populations, the British ecologist H.B.D. Kettlewell performed an experiment during the late 1950s. Kettlewell raised

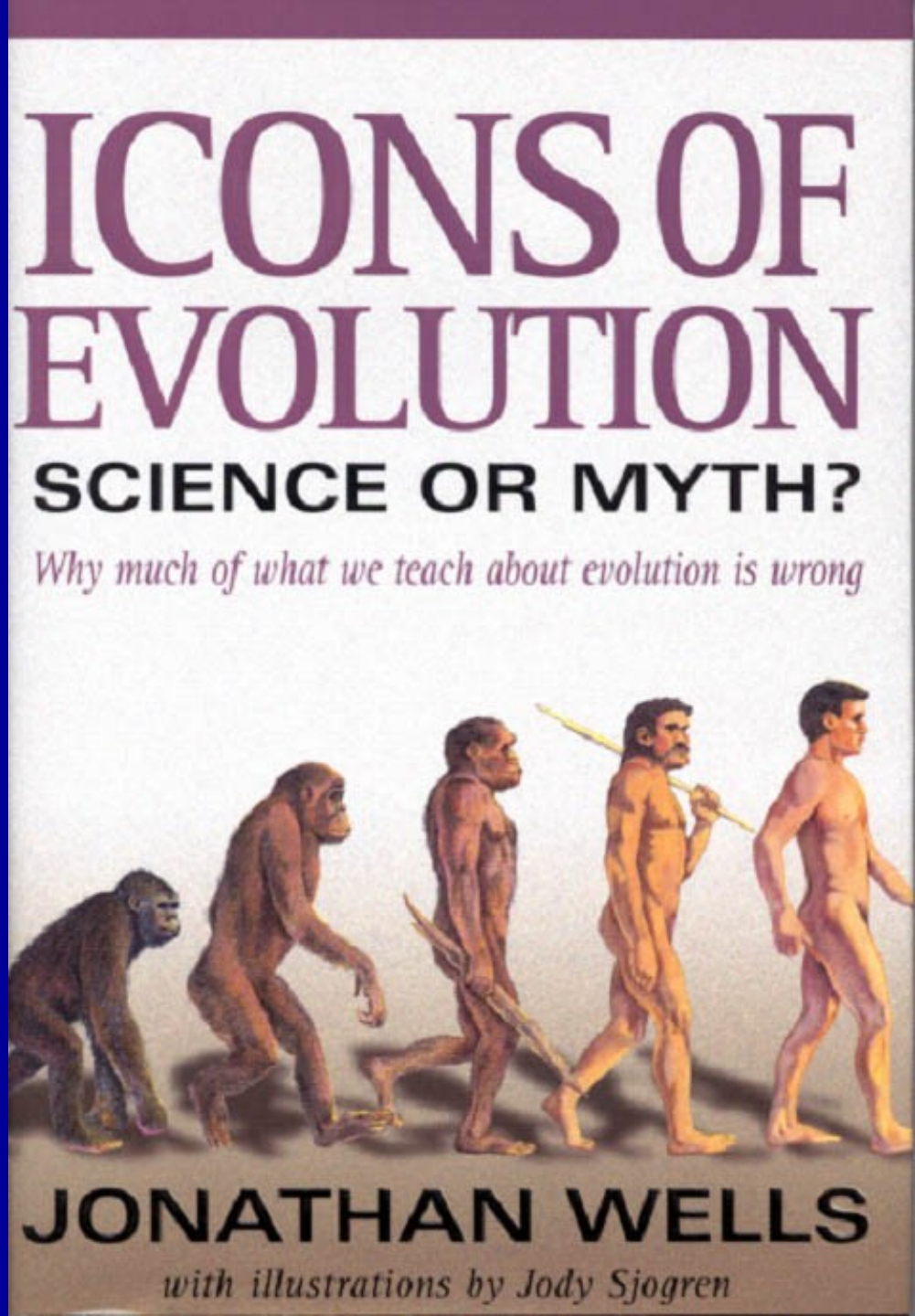


Still used in the Tulsa Zoo May, 2002!

An excellent book showing the facts about the peppered moth.

Available from CSE $23.95

www.iconsofevolution.com



READING CRITICALLY

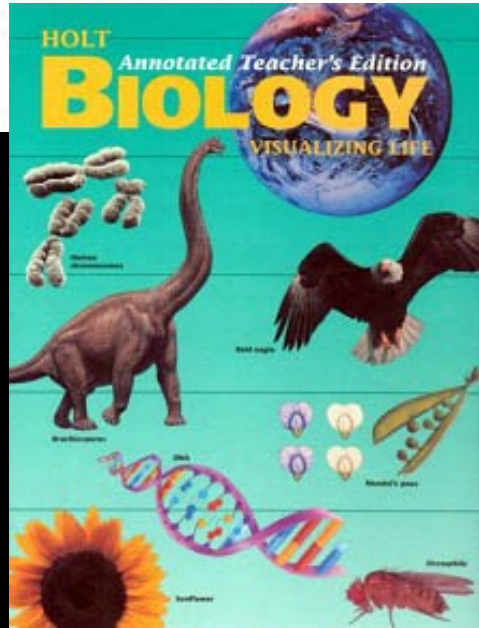
1. How did the climate of the Cenozoic glaciations differ from today's climate?
2. When did dinosaurs, mammals, and birds come into existence?

THINKING CRITICALLY

3. Do you think humans are still evolving? Explain.
4. How might the dinosaurs' body-heat problems have led to their extinction?

Have you stopped beating your wife yet?

Holt *Biology* 1994

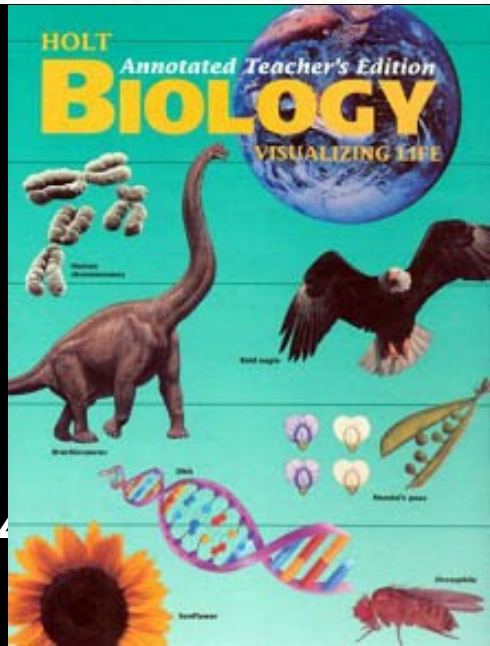


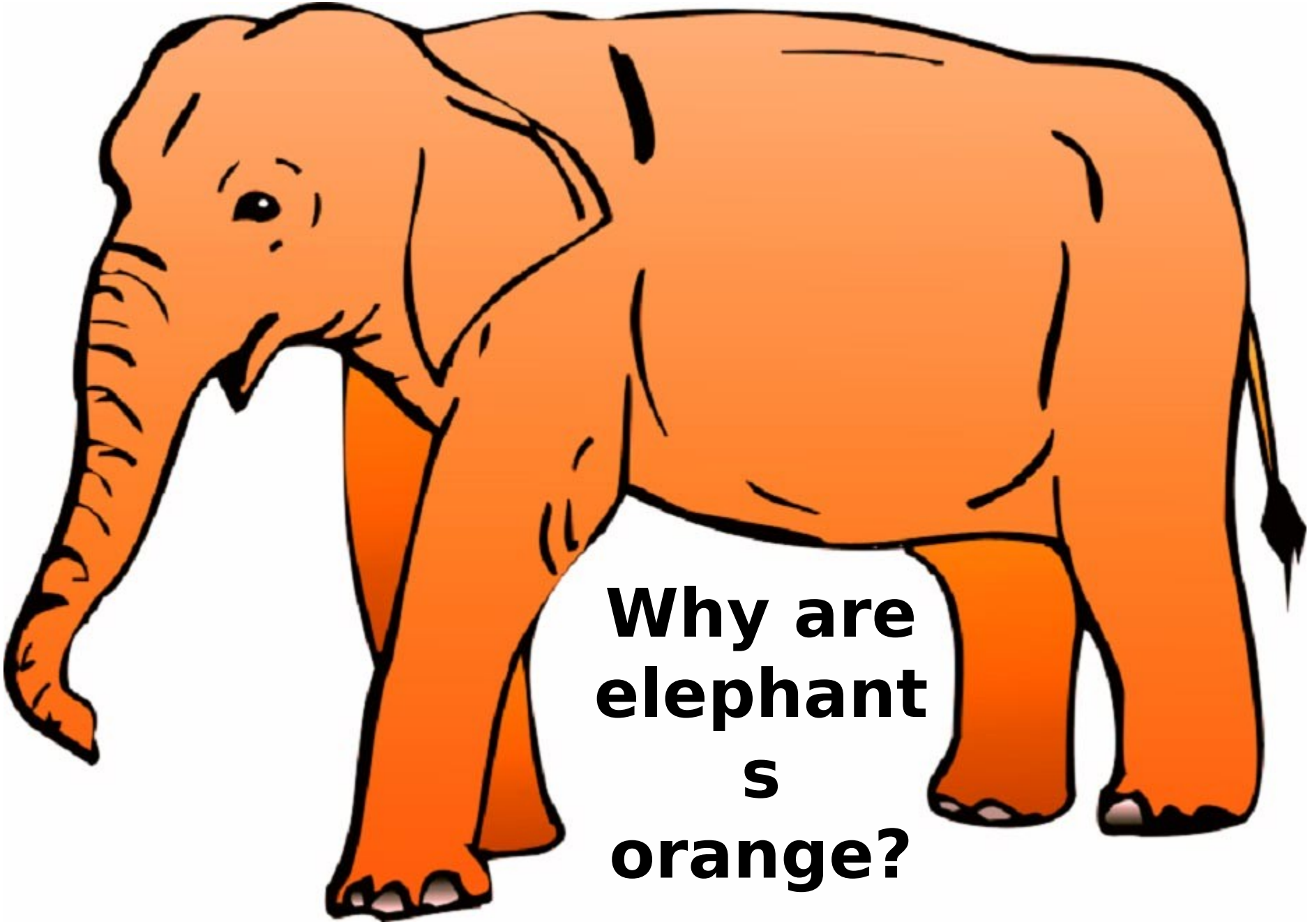
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THINKING CRITICALLY

3. Do you think humans are still evolving? Explain.
4. How might the dinosaurs' body-heat problems have led to their extinction?

"This question is poorly written in that it assumes evolution has happened when it has not." Holt *Biology* 199



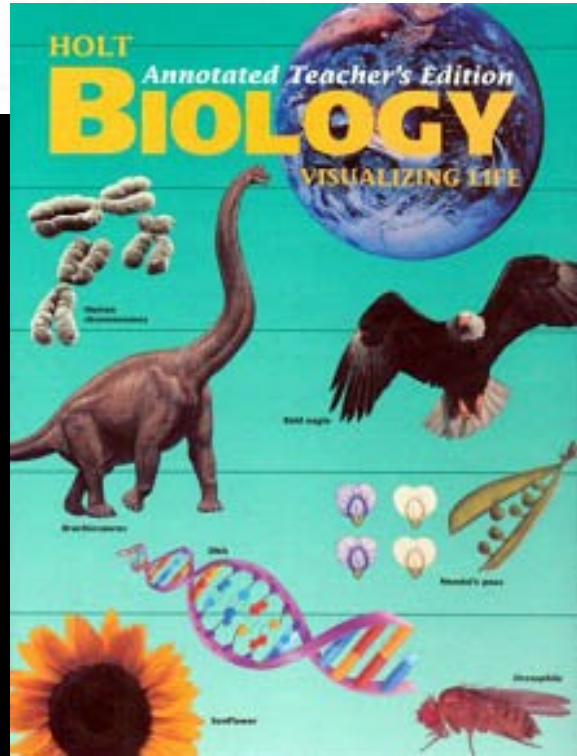

Why are elephants orange?

1. How did the climate of the Cenozoic glaciations differ from today's climate?
2. When did dinosaurs, mammals, and birds come into existence?

THINKING CRITICALLY

3. Do you think humans are still evolving? Explain.
4. How might the dinosaurs' body-heat problems have led to their extinction?

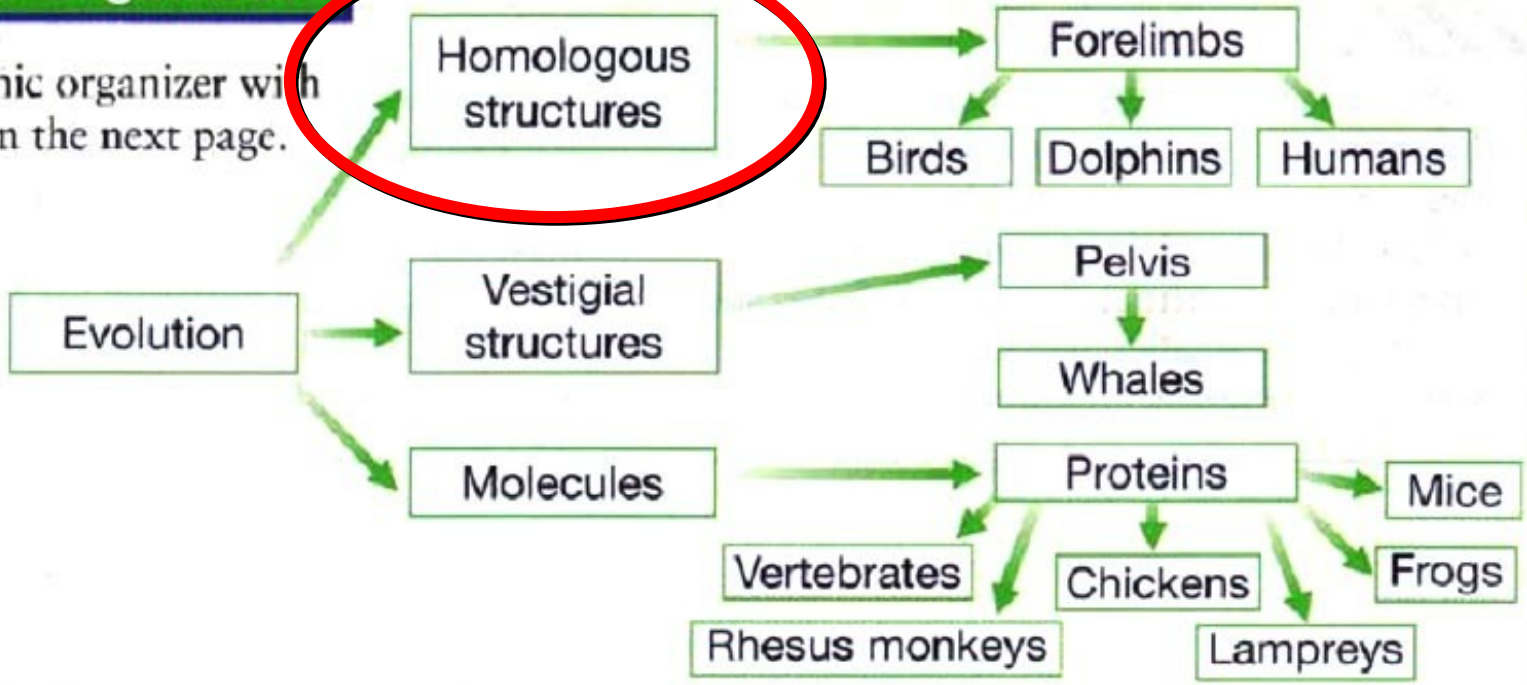
This is not a question to help them "think critically." It is a Soviet style brainwashing type question to make them believe something that is not true.



Holt *Biology* 1994

Graphic Organizer

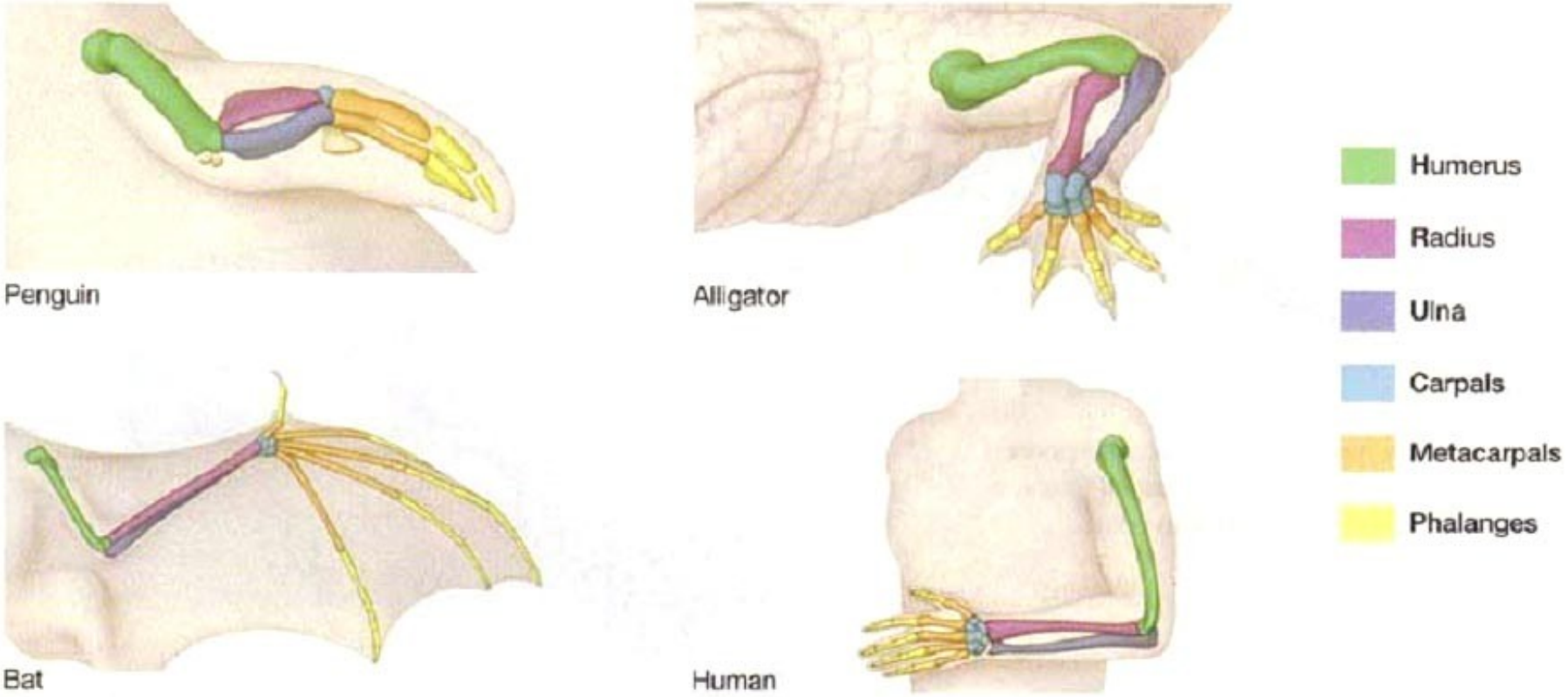
Use this graphic organizer with **Reteaching** on the next page.



Holt Biology, 2004, p. 286

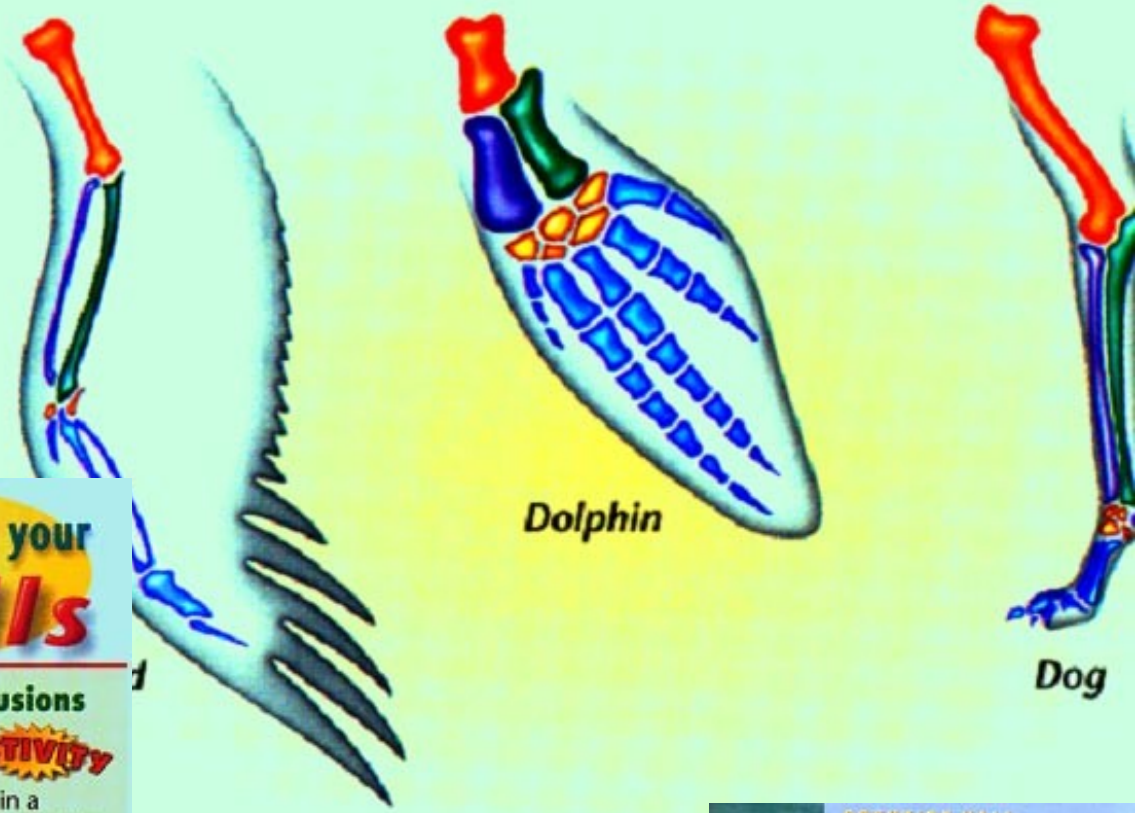
Figure 9 **Homologous structures**

The forelimbs of vertebrates contain the same kinds of bones, which form in the same way during embryological development.



Holt Biology, 2004, p.286

Figure 10 A bird's wing, dolphin's flipper, and dog's leg are all adapted to performing different tasks. However, the structure of the bones in each forelimb is very similar. In the diagrams, color shows which bones are homologous. These homologous structures provide evidence that these animals evolved from a common ancestor. *Observing What similarities in structure do the three forelimbs share?*



Sharpen your Skills

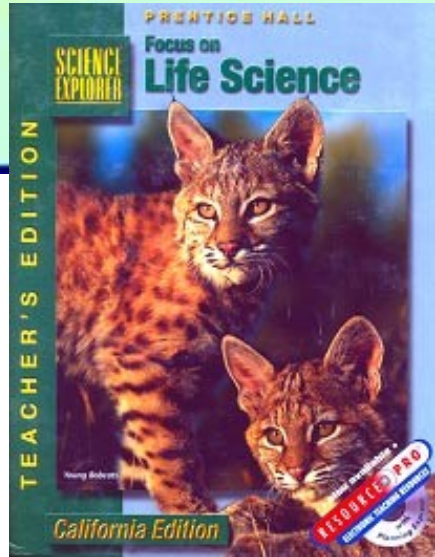
Drawing Conclusions

ACTIVITY

Look at the drawing below of the bones in a crocodile's leg. Compare this drawing to Figure 10. Do you think that crocodiles share a common ancestor with birds, dolphins, and dogs? Support your answer with evidence.



Prentice Hall *Focus on Life Science* 2001, p. 152 Jr. Hi.



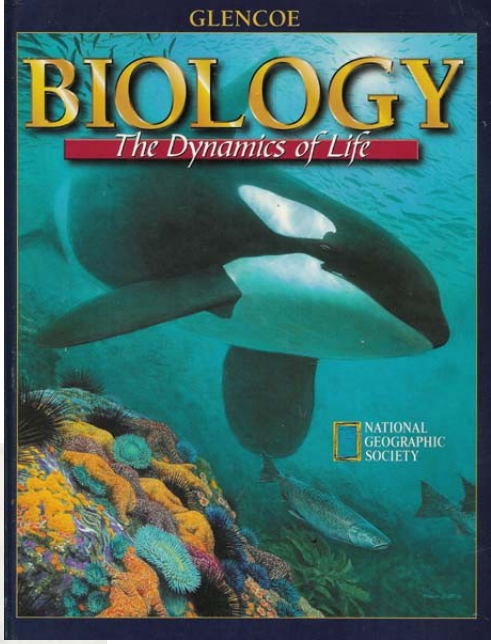
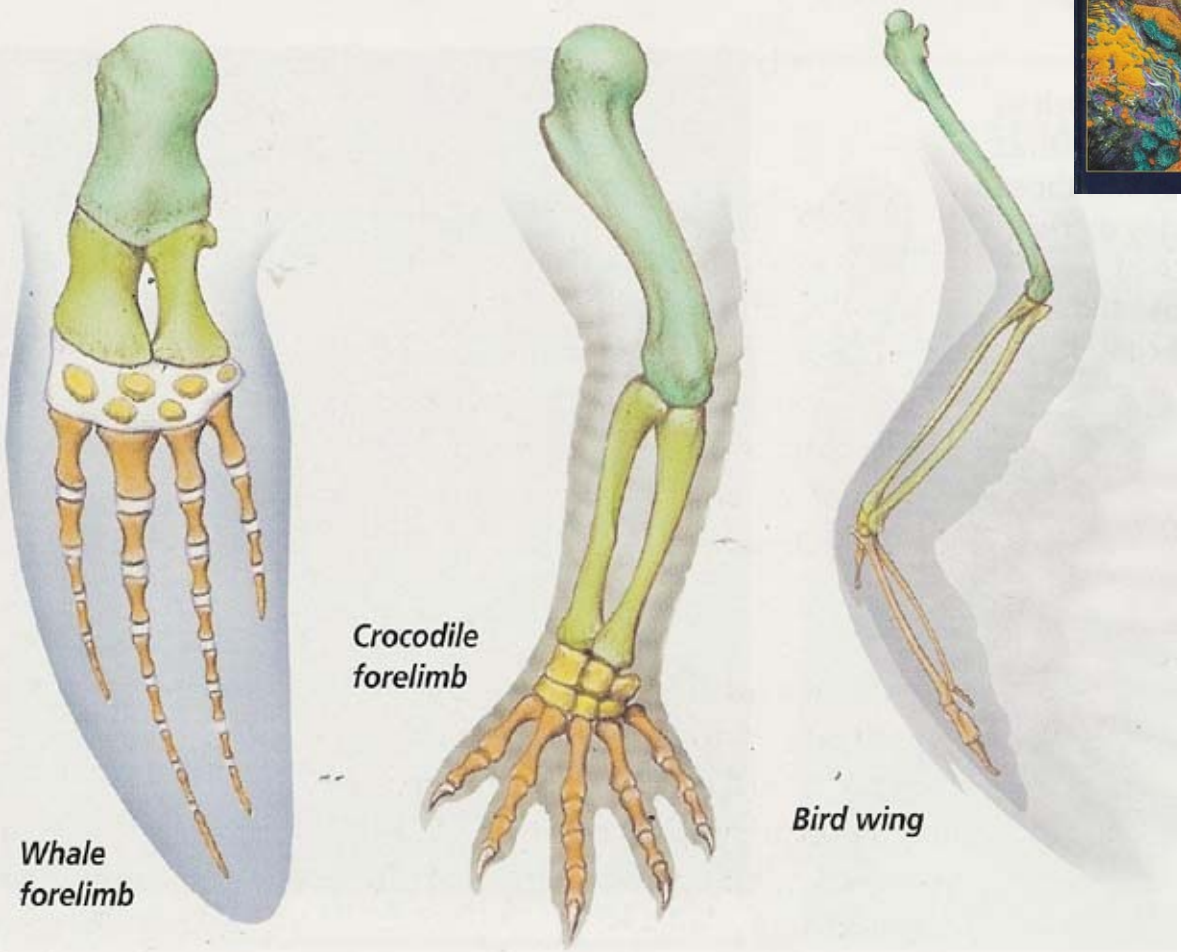
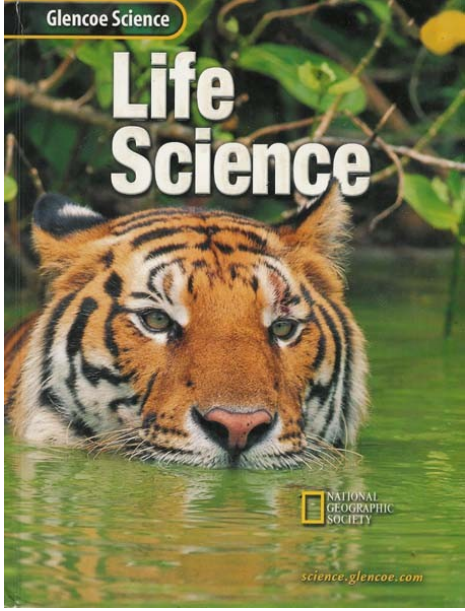


Figure 15.7
The forelimbs of crocodiles, whales, and birds are homologous structures. The bones of each are modified for their function.



Glenco Biology, © 2000 p. 409



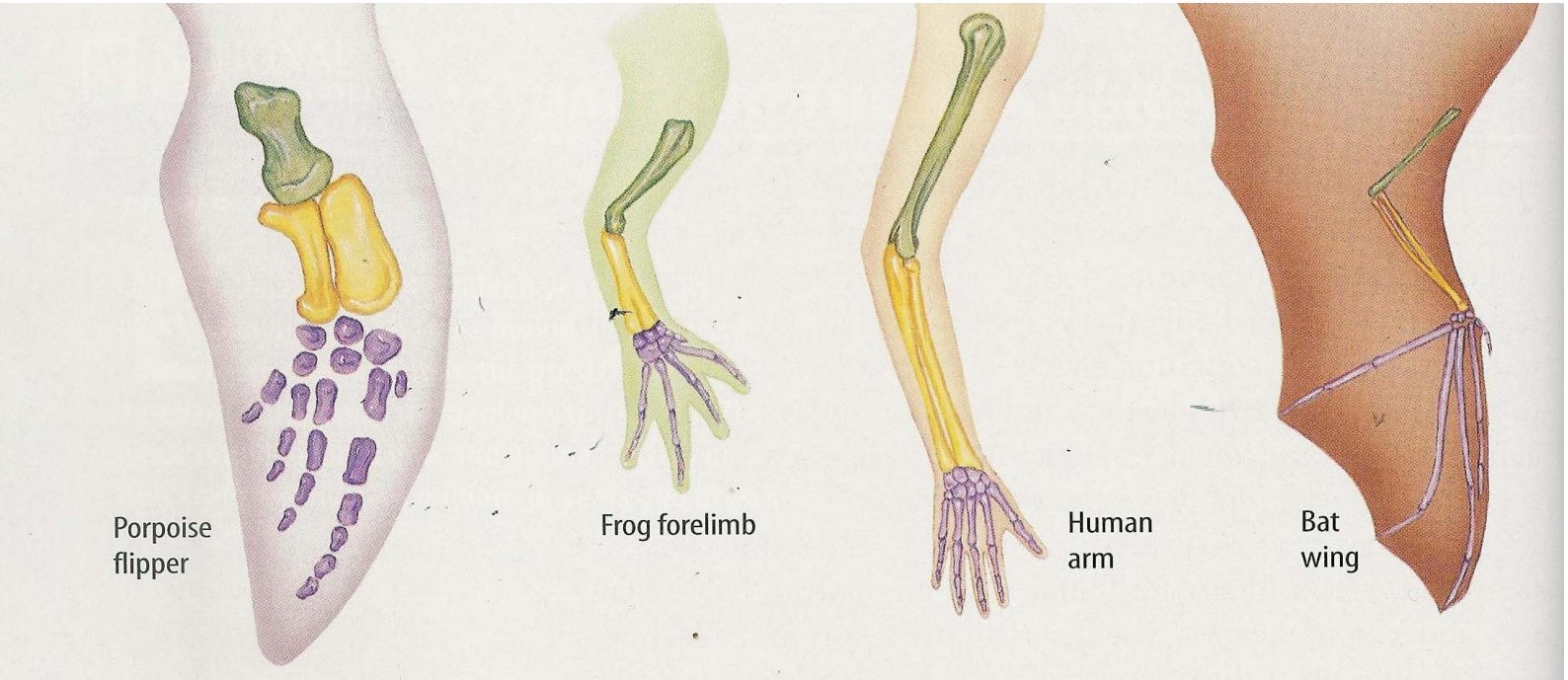


Figure 13
A porpoise flipper, frog forelimb, human arm, and bat wing are

Homologous Structures What do the structures shown in **Figure 13** have in common? Although they have different functions, each of these structures is made up of the same kind of

Glenco Life Science, © 2002 p. 168

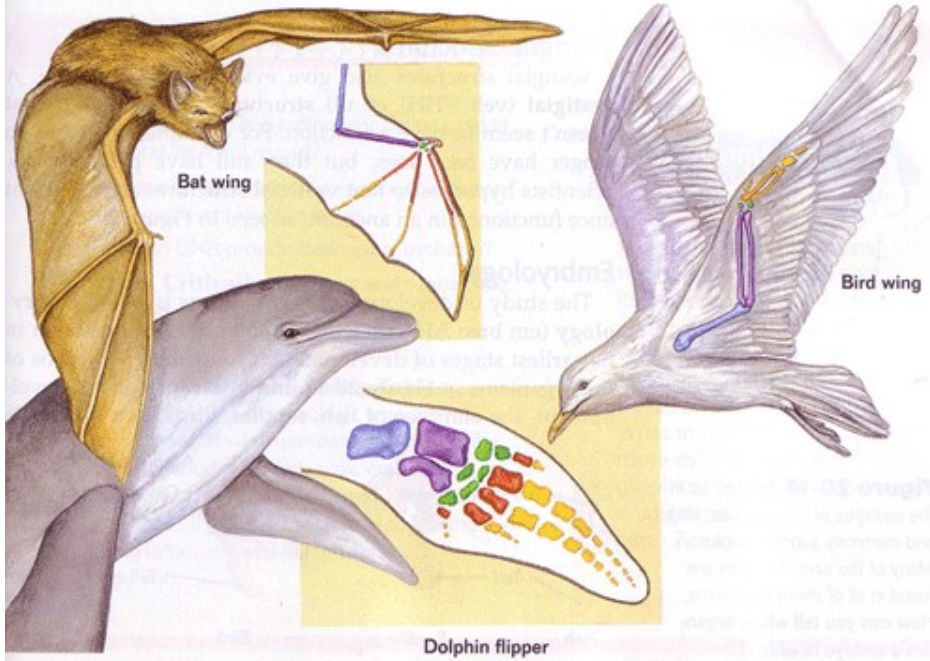
Other Evidence for Evolution

Besides fossils, what other evidence is there for evolution? Scientists have found more evidence by looking at similarities in chemical makeup such as DNA, development, and embryological structure among organisms. You know that the functions of a dolphin's flipper, a bat's wing, and a bird's wing are different. Yet, as you can see in **Figure 20-12,** each of these structures is made up of the same kind of bones. Each has about the same number of muscles and blood vessels. Each of these limbs developed from similar tissues. Body parts that are similar in origin and structure are called **homologous** (huh MAHL uh gus). Homologous structures indicate that two or more species might share common ancestors.

EARTH SCIENCE
INTEGRATION

Importance of Fossils
Many organisms have a history that has been preserved in sedimentary rock. Fossils of animals such as horses and whales have bones that have become reduced in size or number over geologic time as species have evolved. Explain what information can be understood from changes in structures over time.

Figure 20-12 A bird wing, a bat wing, and dolphin flipper are homologous. Each has about the same number of bones, muscles, and blood vessels.



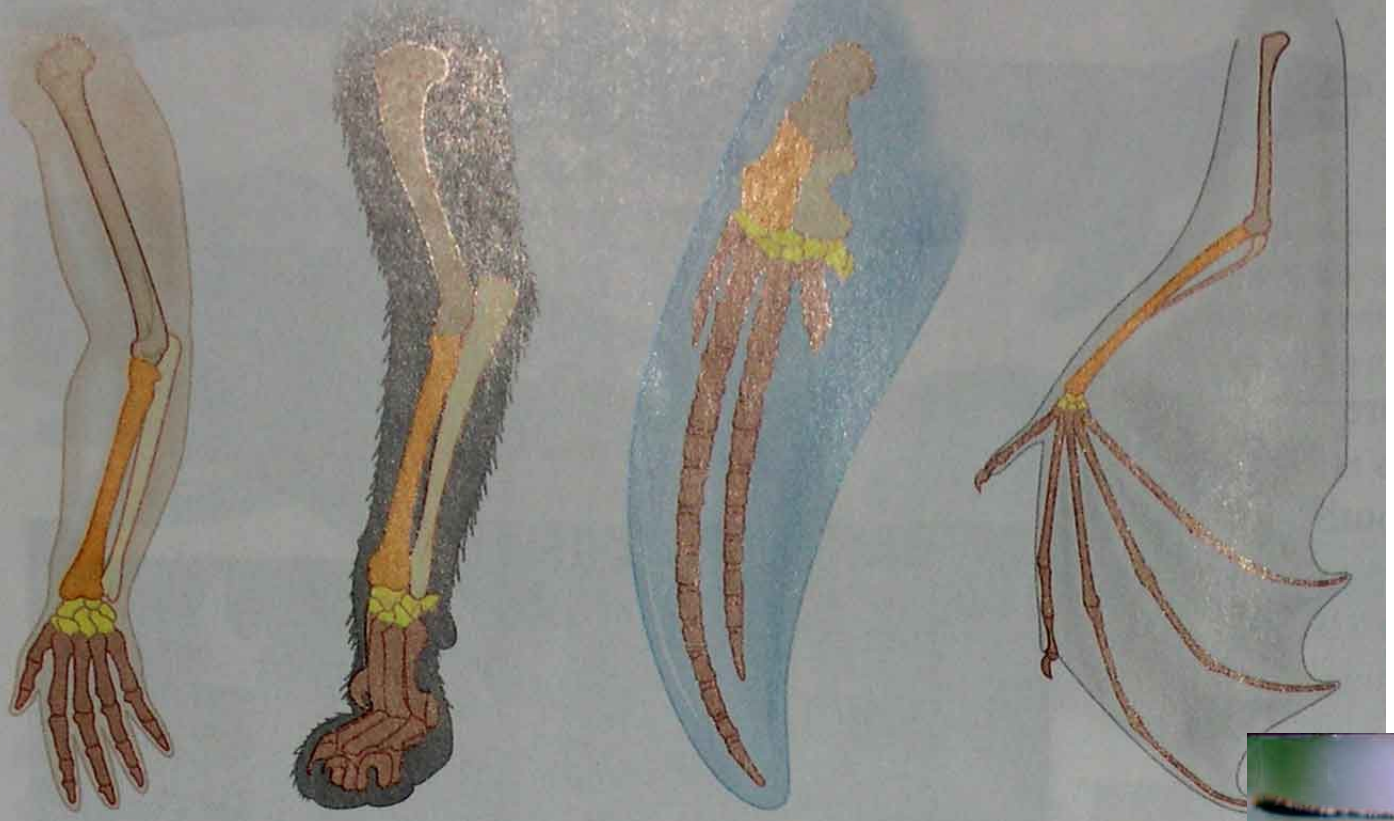
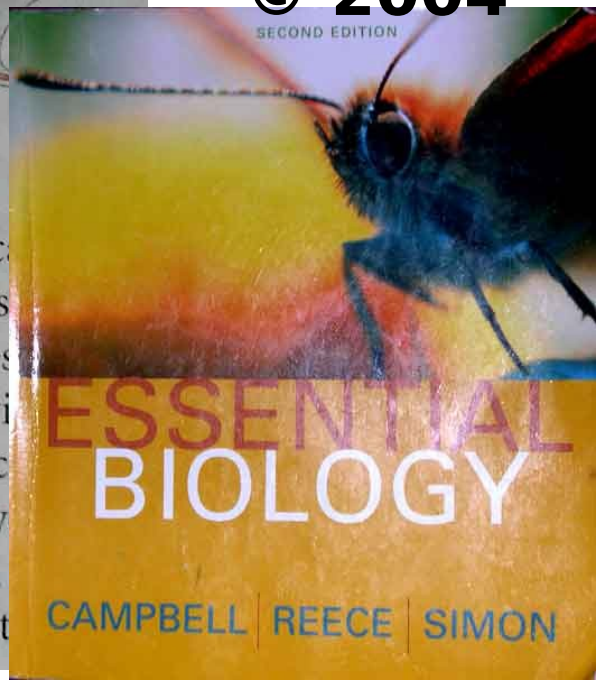


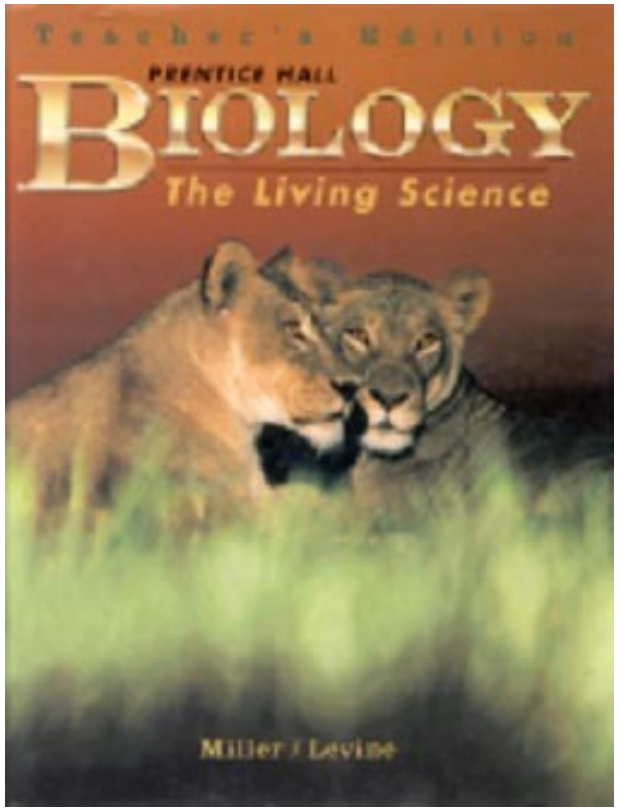
Figure 13.10 Homologous structures: anatomical signs of descent with modification. The forelimbs of all mammals are constructed from the same skeletal elements. (Homologous bones in each of these four mammals are colored the same.) The hypothesis that all mammals descended from a common ancestor predicts that their forelimbs, though diversely adapted, would be variations on a common anatomical theme.

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Biology,
© 2004



This is thinking critically ?



Thinking Critically

21. **Applying Concepts** Why did Darwin's visit to the Galapagos have such an important influence on the development of the theory of evolution by natural selection?
22. **Relating Cause and Effect** What is the role of geographic isolation in the formation of new species?
23. **Inferring** The fossil record shows that an organism evolved through many small changes over time. Which theory best describes the organism's evolution: gradualism or punctuated equilibria? Explain.
24. **Applying Concepts** A seal's flipper and a human arm have very different functions. What evidence might help to show that both structures evolved from the forelimb of a common ancestor?

Look now at the forelimb structures of three familiar animals, as shown in Figure 12-3. Notice first the overall similarity, then the differences in details. What you are doing is what scientists do in **comparative anatomy**—the study of the structures of different organisms. Comparative anatomy provides further evidence of evolution. Different kinds of organisms—such as a bird, horse, or human—share similar structures.

Homologous Parts As you have just observed, each animal in Figure 12-3 has a forelimb structure that is a variation of a common pattern. The commonality suggests that these and other vertebrate animals are all related. They probably evolved from a common ancestor that had the same basic limb structure. Over many eras, these animals moved into different environments, and their limb structures gradually changed in form as each group became adapted to its new surroundings and ways of life. The differences in vertebrate forelimb structures today are suited to the way each kind of animal moves. Hence, a human couldn't walk exactly like a chimpanzee any more than you can flap your arms like a chicken.

All organisms inherit structures from their ancestors. As organisms evolve, any of their inherited structures may become modified. Some descendants may inherit one modified form of a structure; other descendants may inherit other modified forms. Yet, the overall pattern of the structure still resembles that of the common ancestor, as in the leg struc-

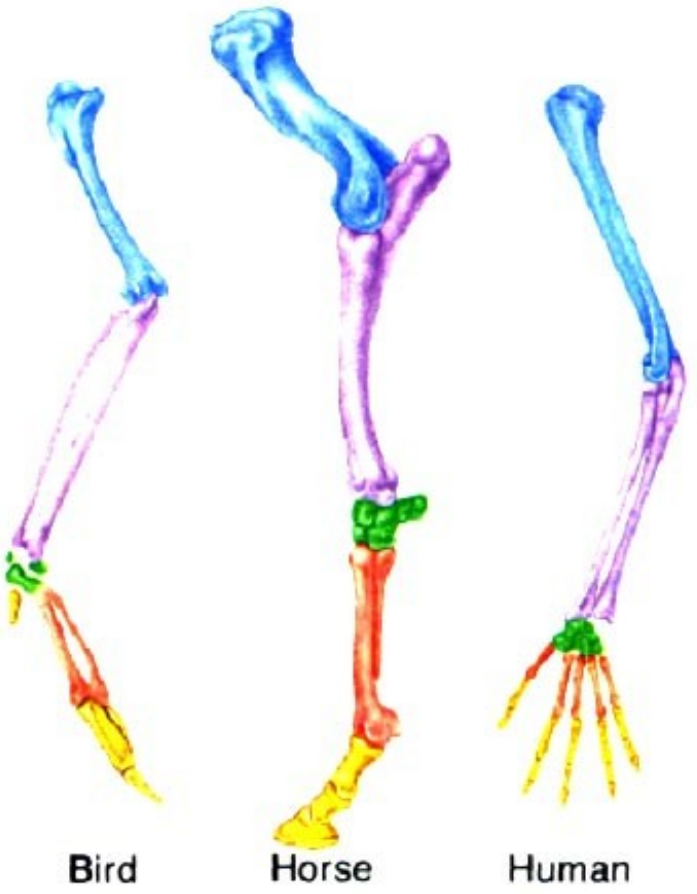


Figure 12-3 **Compare the forelimbs of a bird, a horse, and a human. The bones are colored to show which ones are homologous.**

Glencoe *Biology*, 1994 p. 309

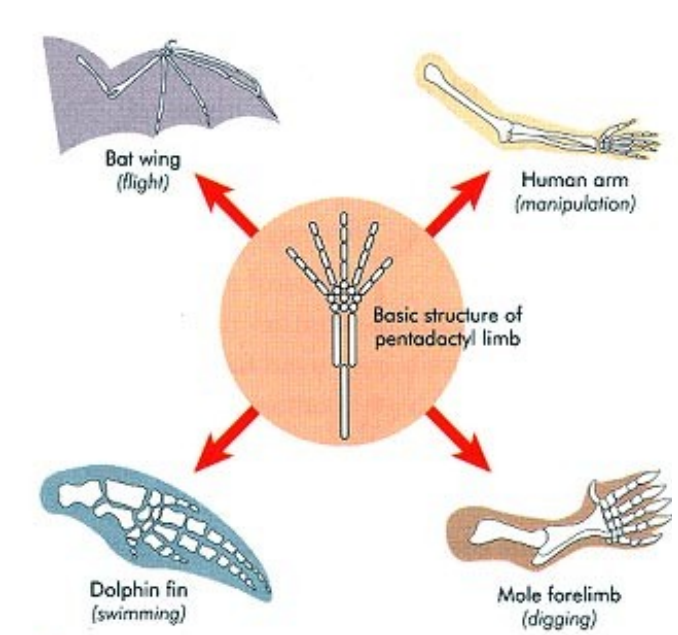
mals, as shown in Figure 12-3. Notice first th… all simi-
larity, then the differences in details. Wh… ng is
what scientists do in **comparative a**… f the
structures of different organism… ro-
vides further evidence of ev…
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Homologous … animal
in Figure … riation of a
common … at these and
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evolved fro… had the same basic
limb structure… ese animals moved into
different environ… eir limb structures gradually

Lie #10

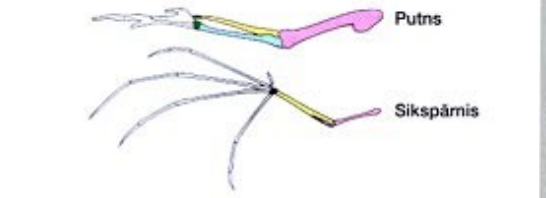
This proves a common designer

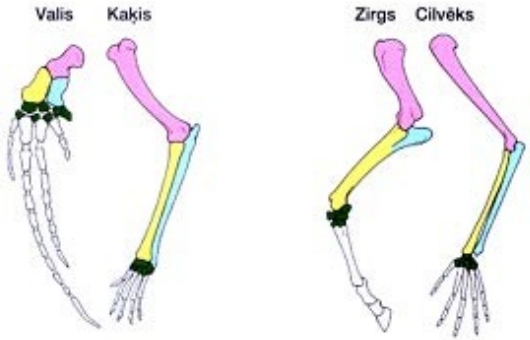
Glenco… *…ology*, 1994 p. 309



34.4 Comparative anatomy of the pentadactyl limb

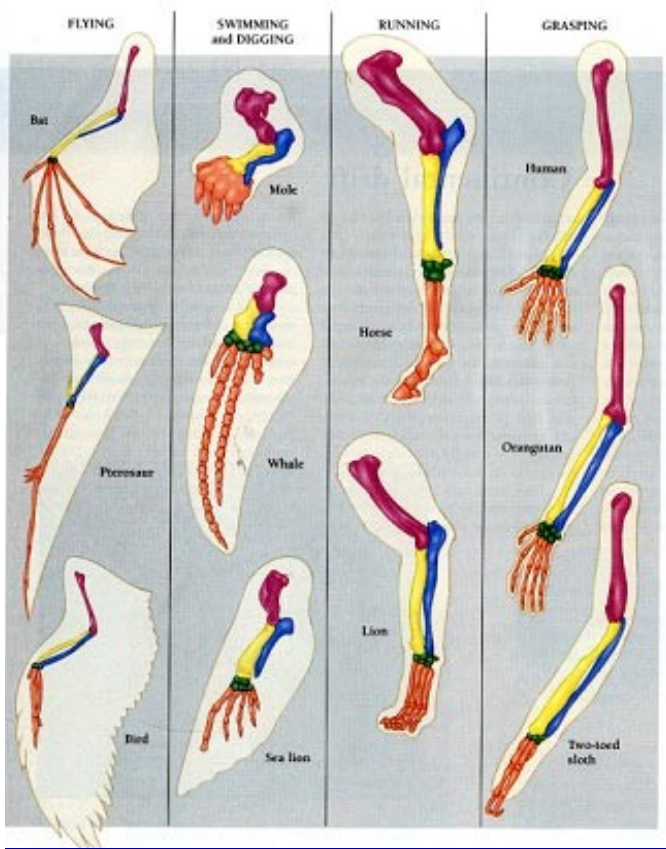
Irish Textbook p. 259





1.15. attēls. Uzbūves līdzības nozīme
Mugurkaulnieku priekšķājas veido tie paši kauli (attēloti vienā krāsā), lai gan uzbūves detaļas ir atšķirīgas. Šī uzbūves plāna vienotība liecina par izcelšanos no kopēja senča.

1998 Latvian Textbook p. 16



The bones develop from different genes in different organisms. Evolutionists cannot explain this and seldom discuss it.

Similar design might prove the same designer made them.



Pontiac lug nuts will fit on a Chevy

Conclusions from Comparative Anatomy Experiment

1. Many animals have a similar forelimb structure.

Good observation!

2. They must have had a common ancestor.

Bad Conclusion!

3. This helps prove we all came from a rock.

Real Bad Conclusion!

Chapter

14 EVOLUTION 230

EVIDENCE OF EVOLUTION 231

- ☐ Evidence from Fossils
- ☐ Determining the Age of Fossils
- ☐ Evidence from Structure
- ☐ Evidence from Development
- ☐ Evidence from Molecular Biology

THEORY OF EVOLUTION 236

- ☐ Early Evolutionary Theory
- ☐ Darwin and Natural Selection

PROCESS OF EVOLUTION 239

- ☐ Natural Selection Observed
- ☐ Speciation
- ☐ Adaptive Radiation
- ☐ Convergent Evolution
- ☐ Stabilizing Selection
- ☐ The Pace of Evolution

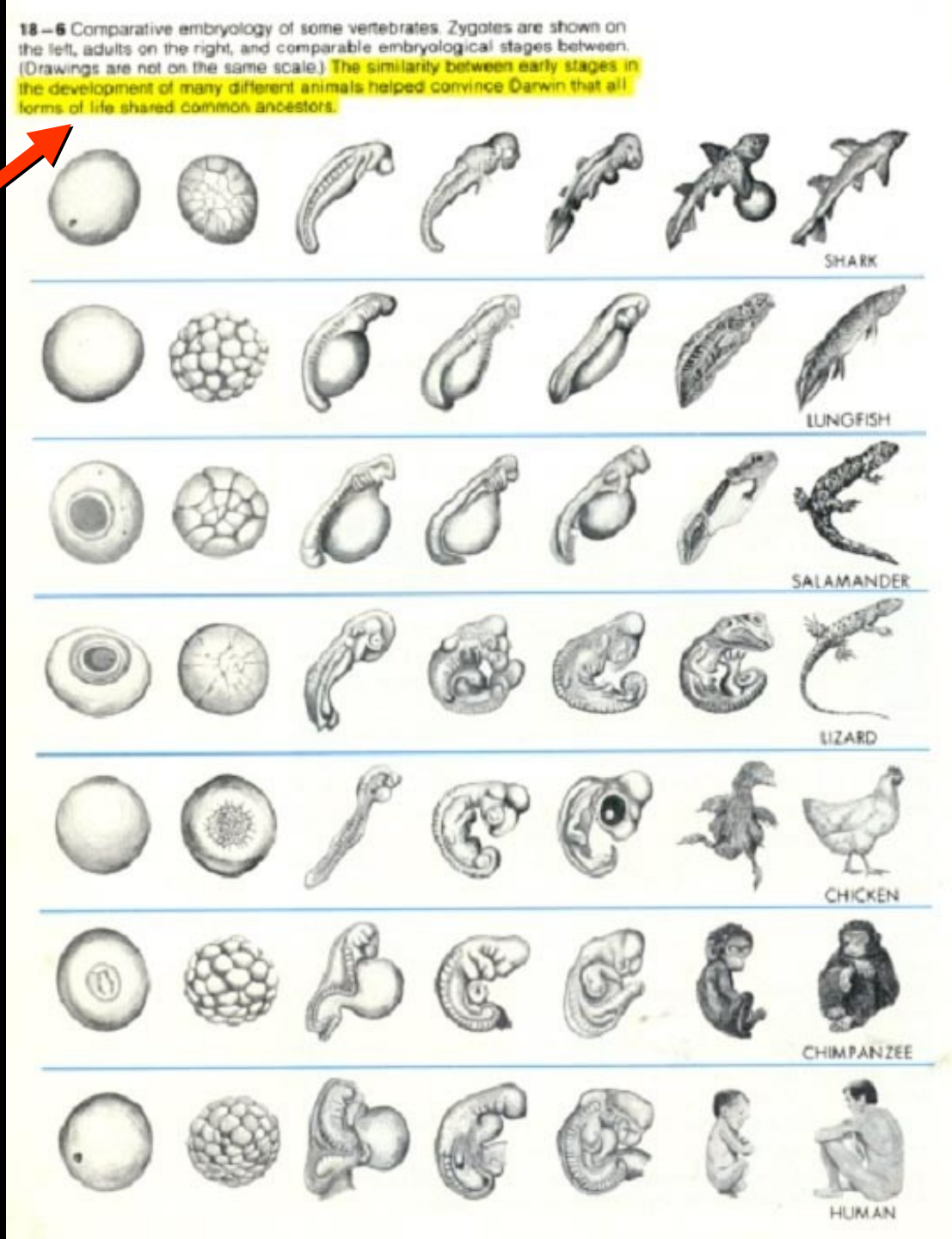
Laboratory Activity: Variations Among Individuals 245

Chapter Review 246

Heath *Biology* 1991 Table of Conten

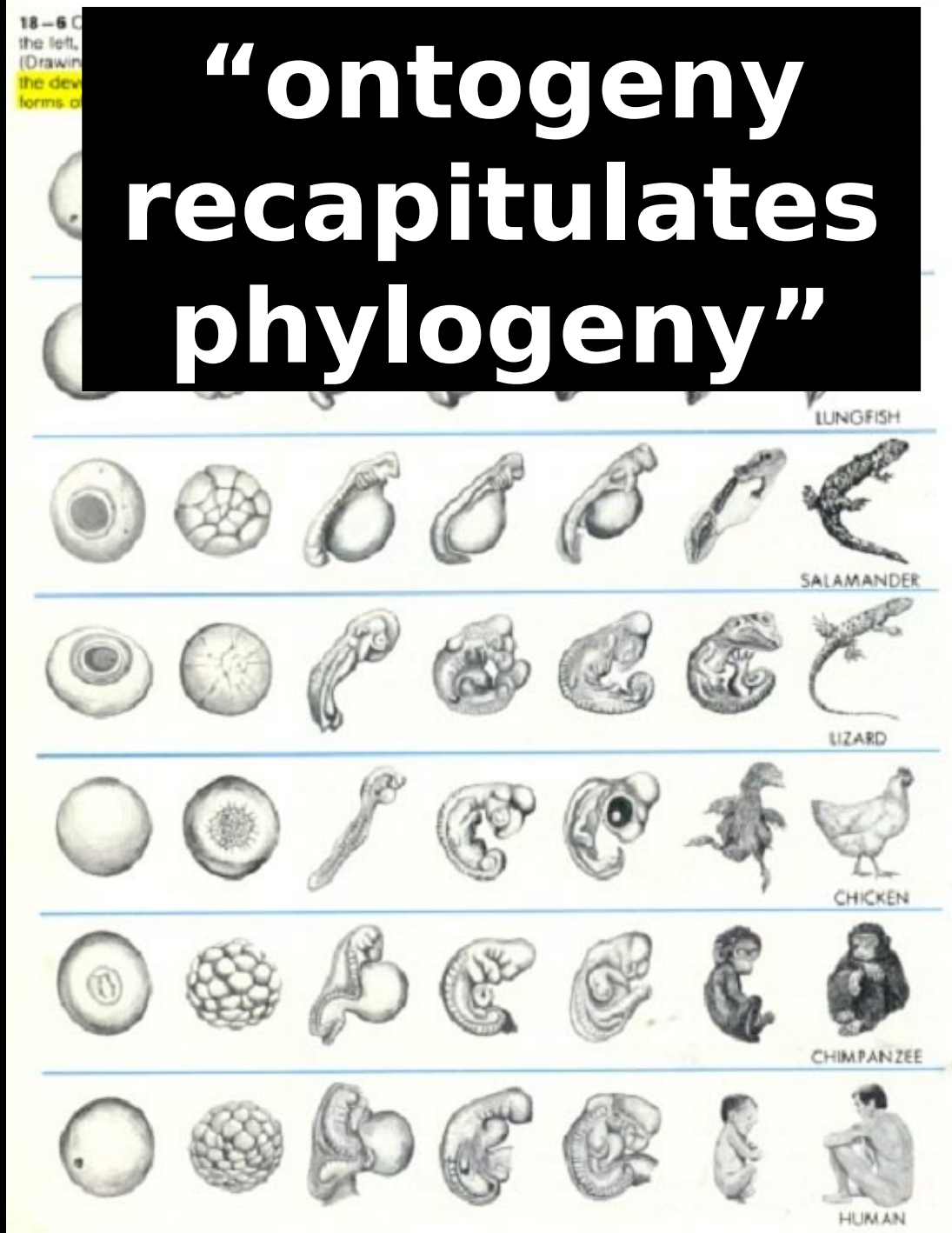
“The **similarity** between early stages in the **development** of many different animals **helped convince Darwin** that all forms of life shared common

BSCS *Biological Science* 1973 – p. 628



“Darwin considered this ‘by far the **strongest single class of facts in favor of’ his theory.” Haeckel called it the “biogenetic law.”**

BSCS *Biological Science* 1978 p. 628



“ontogeny recapitulates phylogeny”

Comparative Embryology

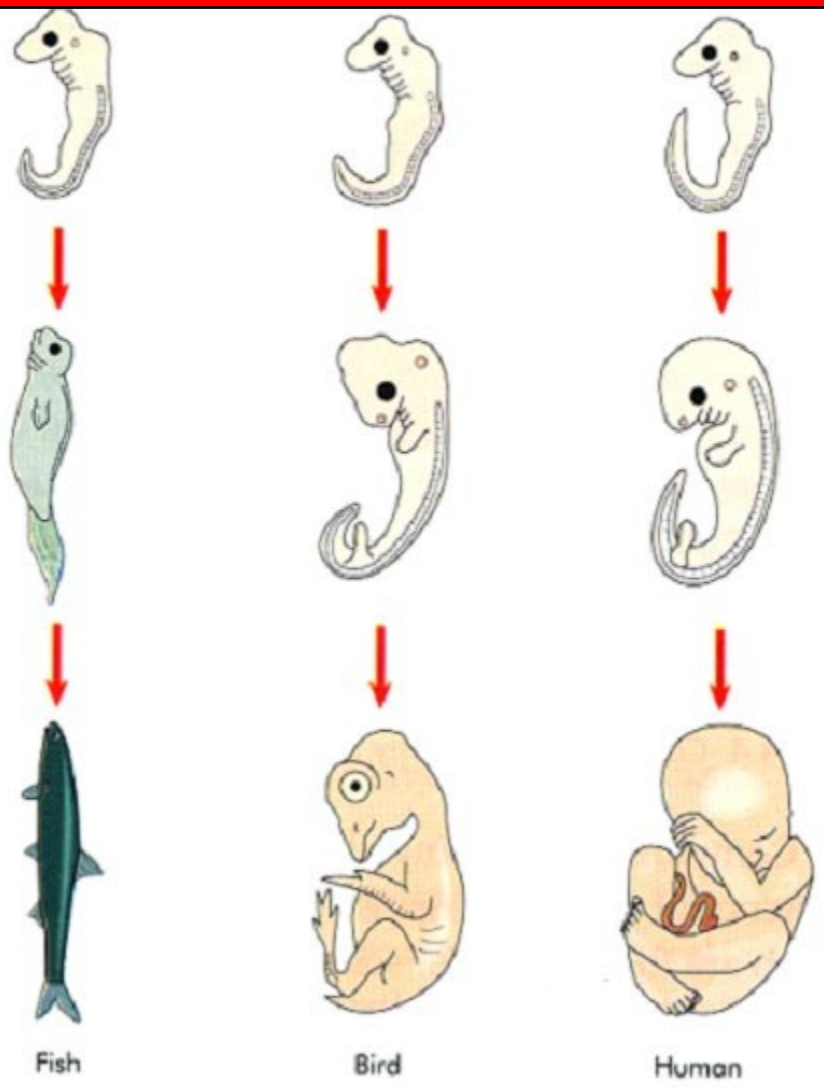
Embryology is the study of embryos. The study of the embryos of vertebrates (animals with backbones) shows that their embryos closely resemble each other, even though the adult animals may show large differences.

For example all vertebrate embryos (including humans) possess the following fishlike structures at some stage of their development: gill slits, a tail and a two chambered heart (with no septum).

It is as if the embryo retains a 'memory' of its origins and starts to copy them during its development. These structures persist in adult fish but are absent from other adult vertebrates (although the Eustachian tube in humans is the remains of the gill slits).

The presence of these fish-like structures in embryos of different species shows that these animals have evolved from fish and share the basic pattern of fish development.

The presence of these fish-like structures in embryos of different species shows that these animals have evolved from fish and share the basic pattern of fish development.

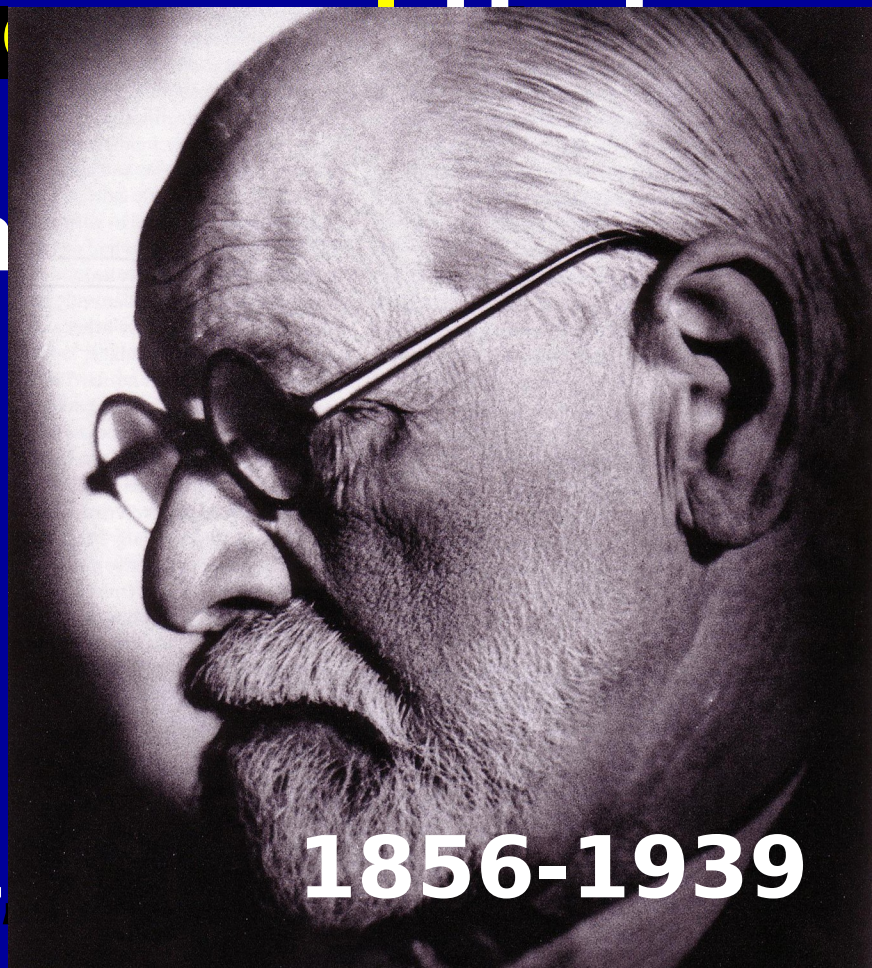


34.5 Vertebrate embryos

Irish Textbook p. 260

“The evolutionary idea that [Sickmind] Freud relied on most heavily in the manuscript is the maxim that ‘ontogeny recapitulates phyl
is,
that the developm
of the individual recapitulates the evolution of the entire species.”

Lost Paper Shows Freud’s Effort to Link Analysis and Evolution, **New York Times, Feb. 10, 1987, p. c4**



Merrill Earth Science 1993 p. 451



TECHNOLOGY

Gills like a

Embryology

Evidence for evolution has come from studying the embryos of organisms of different species. In early stages, it's difficult to tell the difference between the embryo of a reptile (left) and a human (right) by looking at them. The embryos of these animals have tails and gill pouches during periods in their development. In fact, at some point in their development both of these embryos have structures that

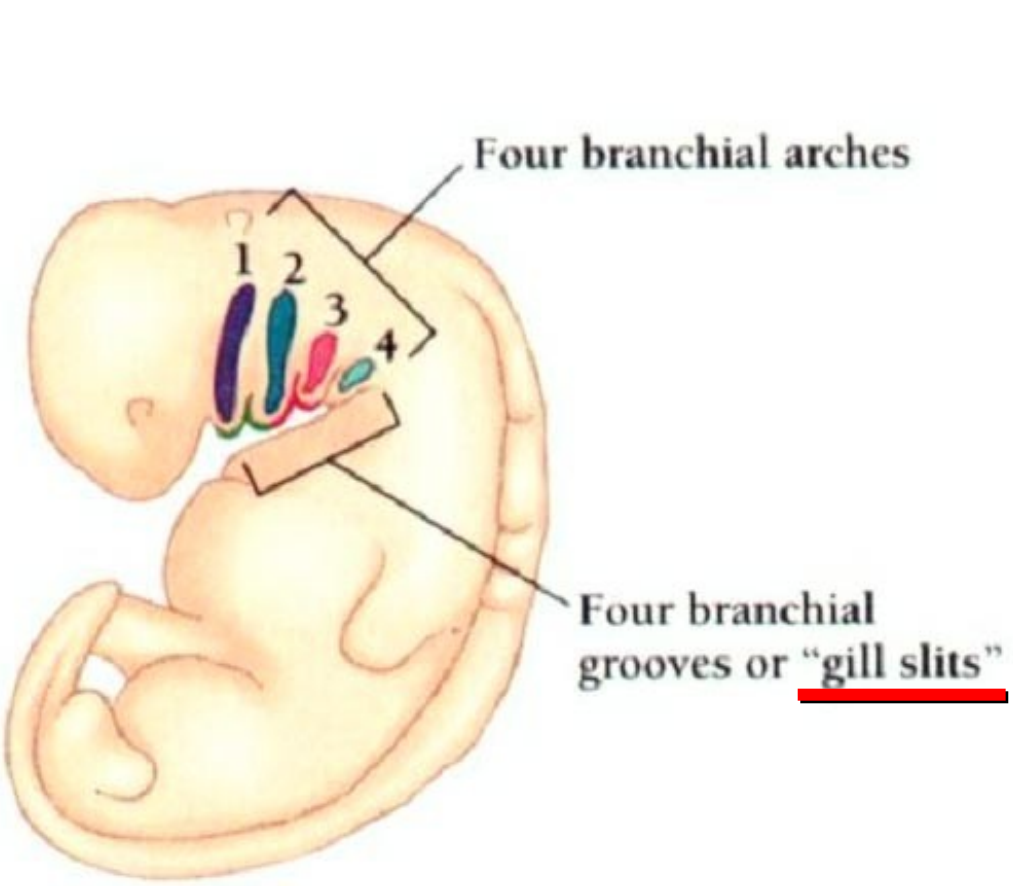
Lie #11

These are not gill slits!

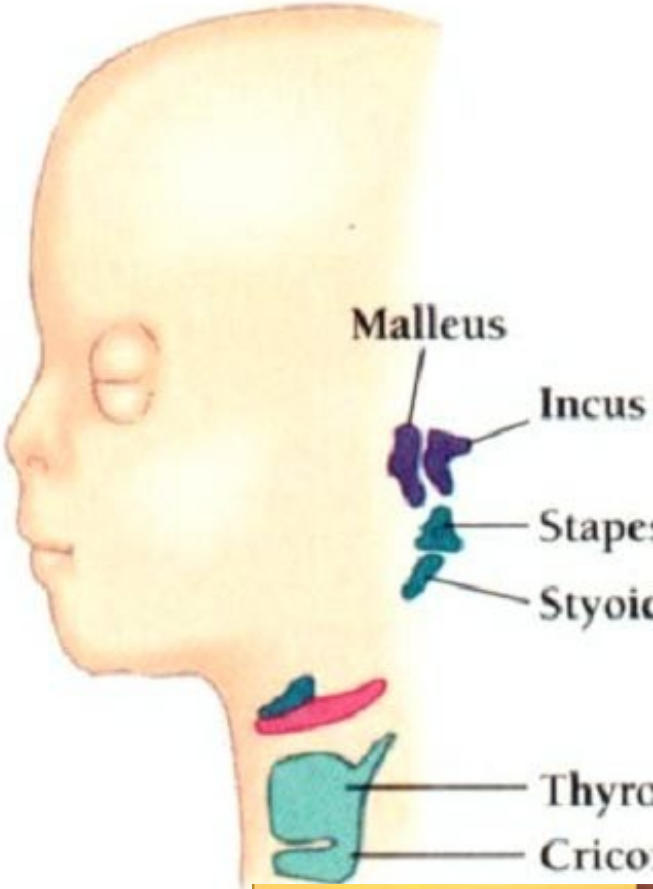
most
ed. Those
with similar
yo development probably shared a
ommon ancestor in geologic history.

Think Critically: Humans didn't evolve from dinosaurs, yet a human embryo would probably have several features and developmental patterns in common with a dinosaur embryo. Explain why this would be the case.

fea-
ilar genes
during their
early development. As the
separate organisms continue to develop,

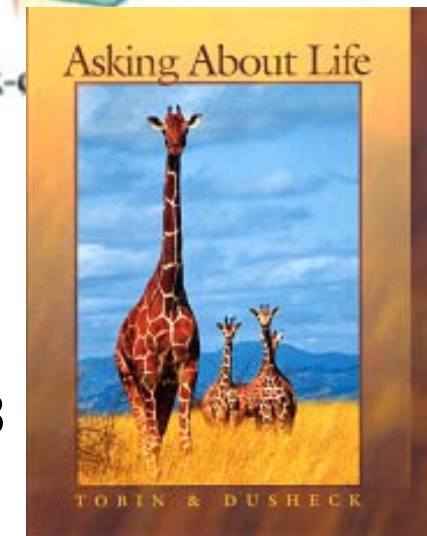


A. 4-week-old human embryo

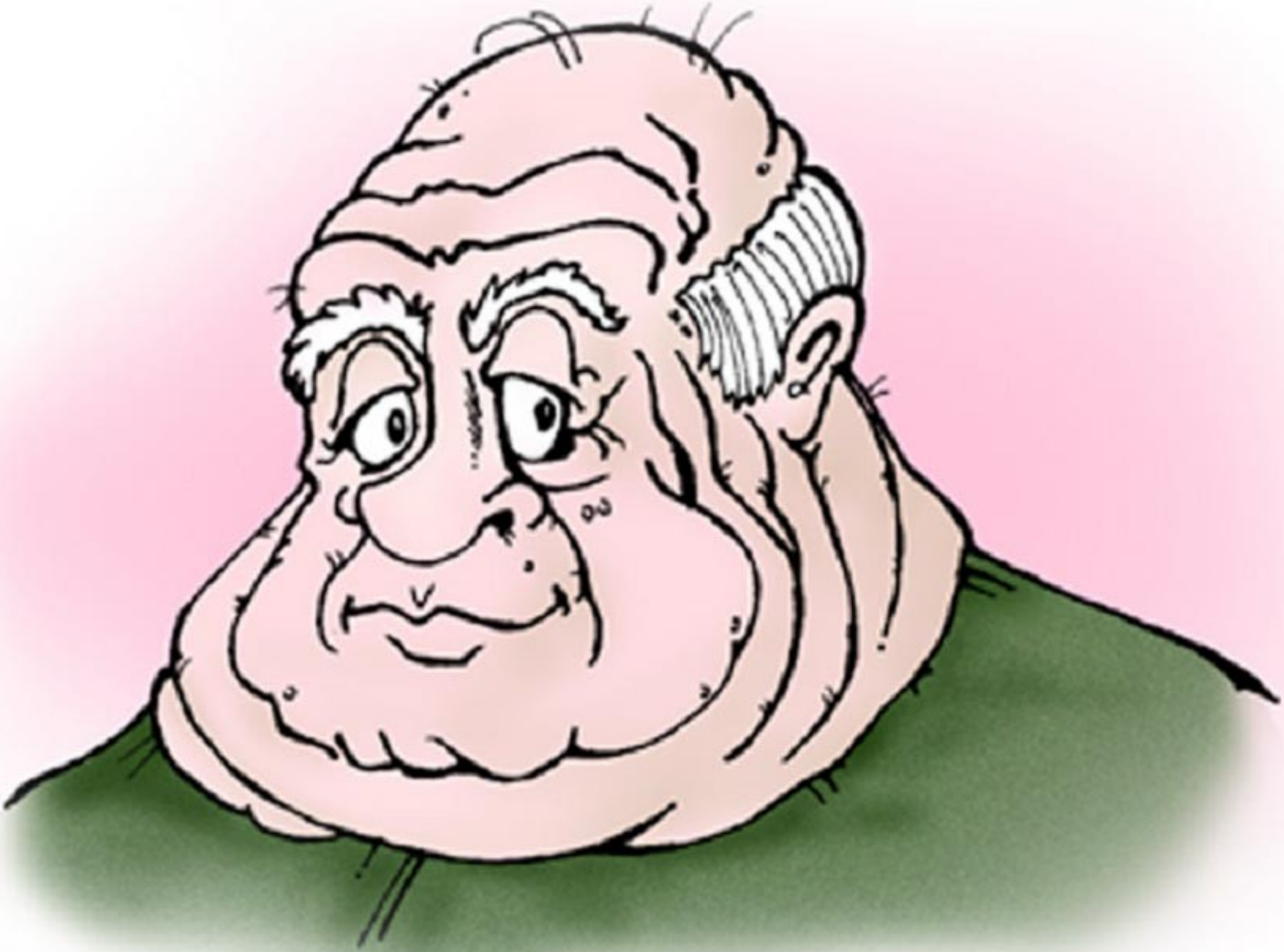


B. 24-week-

They never have anything to do with breathing!



Asking About Life Tobin & Dusheck 1998





1949 Buick Roadmaster Riviera Coupe had the beginnings of “gill ports”

Earnst Haeckel said **the turning point in his thinking** was when he read Charles Darwin's *Origin of Species* in 1860.

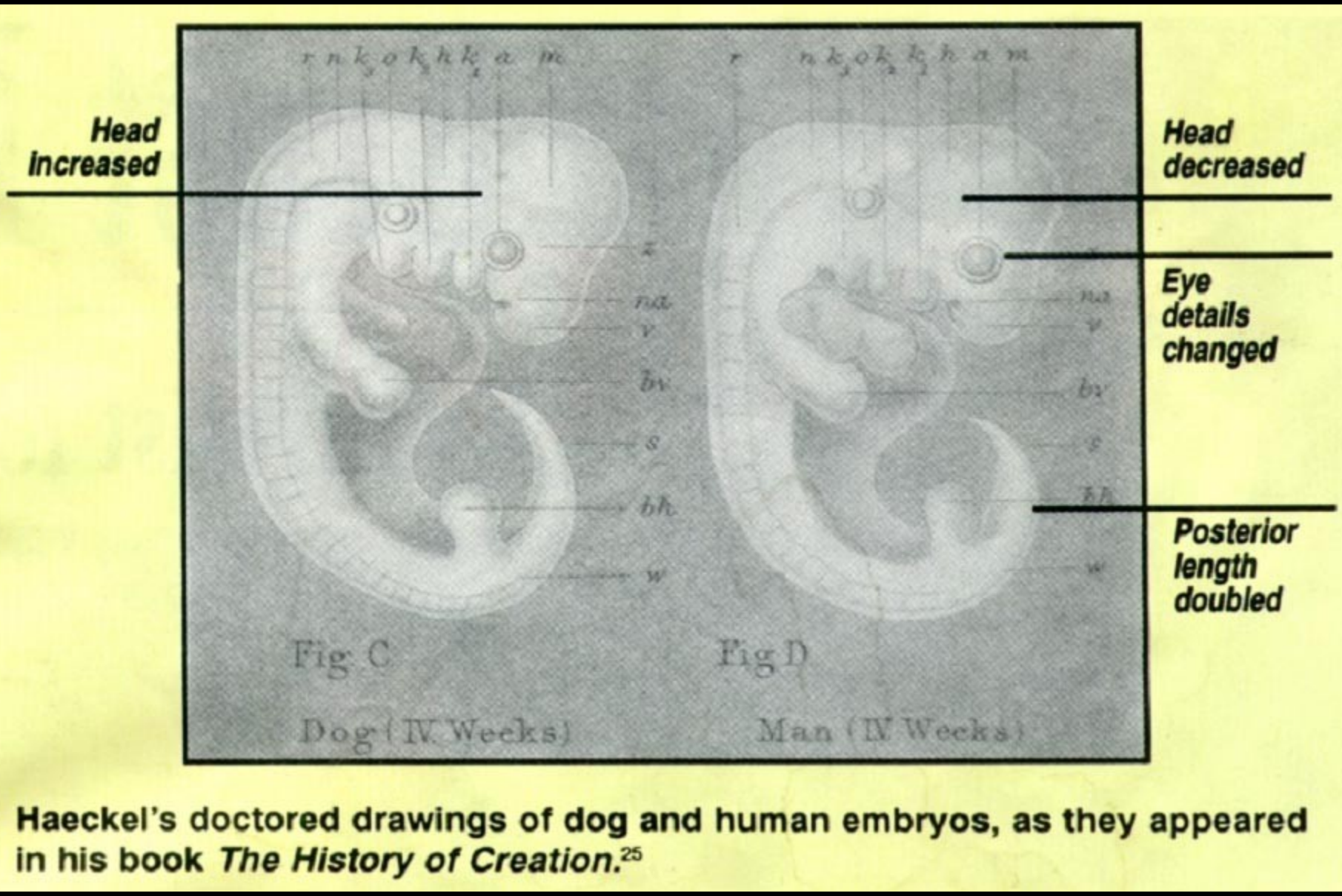




og embryo at 4 weeks

uman embryo at 4 week

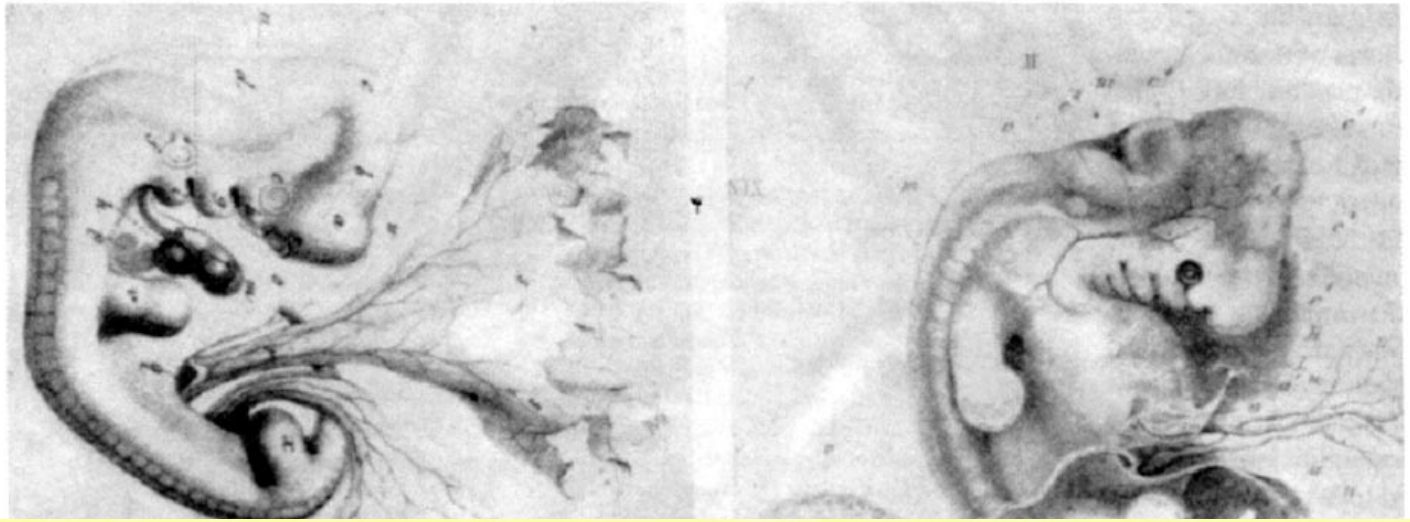
Creation Magazine March-May, 1996 p. 34 (1-800-350-3232)

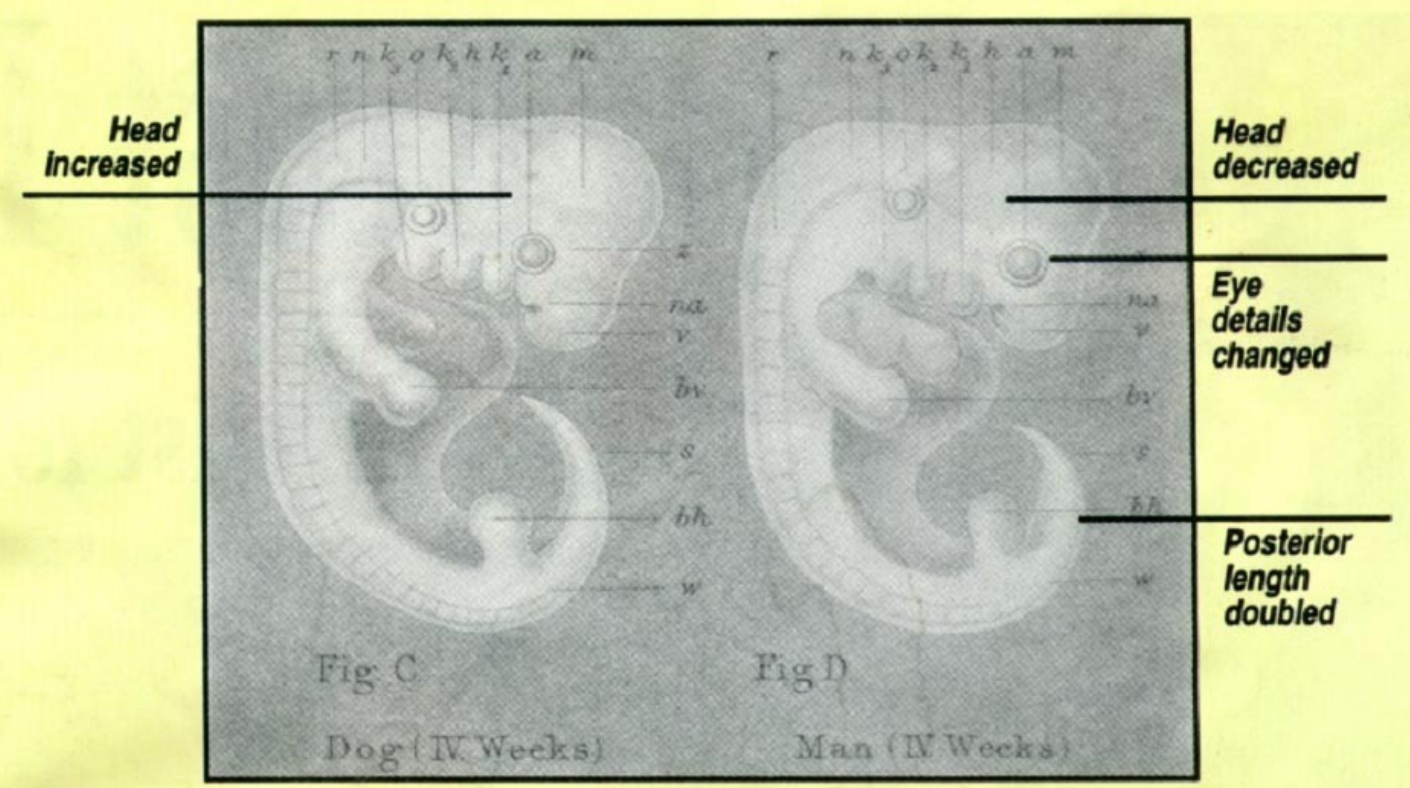


Haeckel's doctored drawings of dog and human embryos, as they appeared in his book *The History of Creation*.[25]

***Creation Magazine* March-May, 1996 p. 35**

***Creation Magazine* March-May, 1996 p. 34**





Haeckel's doctored drawings of dog and human embryos, as they appeared in his book *The History of Creation*.[25]

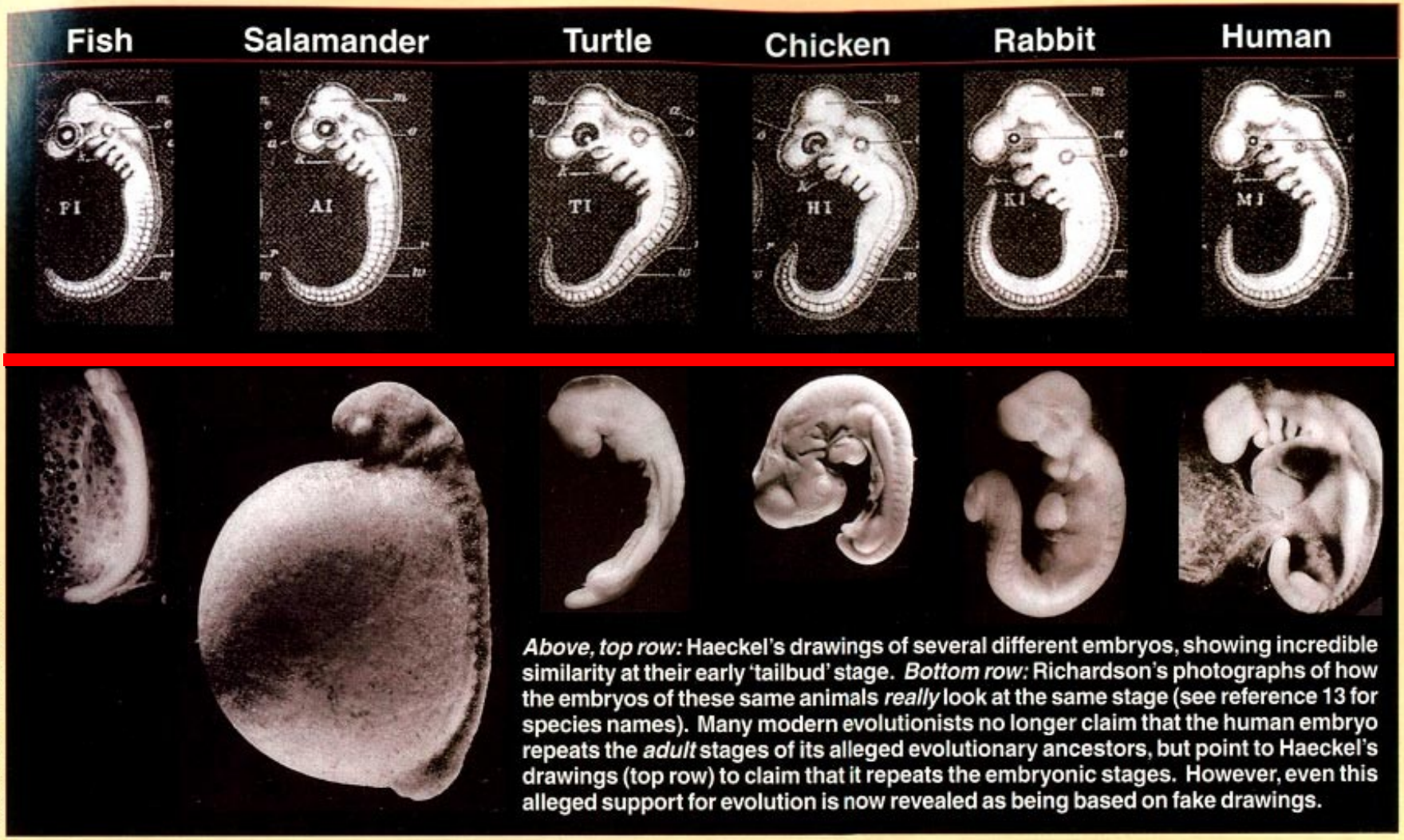


Haeckel's famous (infamous) set of 24 drawings purporting to show eight different embryos in three stages of development, as published by him in *Anthropo-genie*, in Germany, 1874.

Haeckel's fake drawings, 1874

Creation ex nihilo **Mar-May 1998 p. 51**

Haeckel's drawings on top.



Actual photos on bottom.

Creation ex Nihilo **Mar-May 1998 p.51**

HAECKEL'S CONFESSION

When tried by the Jena University Court, and convicted, he confessed:

"A small percent of my embryonic drawings are forgeries; those namely, for which the observed material is so incomplete or insufficient as to* FILL IN AND RECONSTRUCT THE MISSING LINKS *by hypothesis and comparative synthesis."

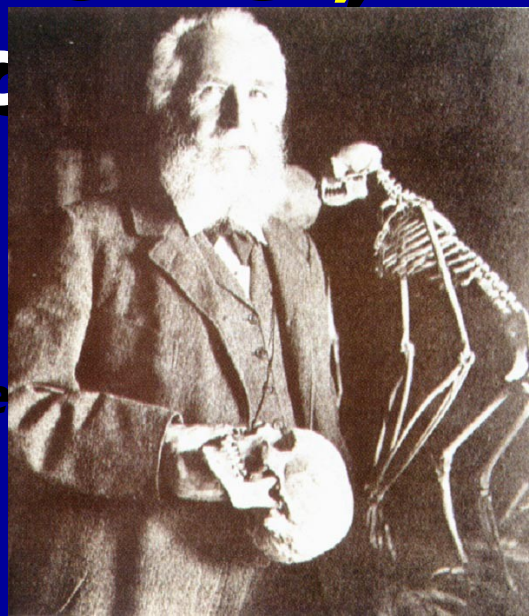
***"I should feel utterly condemned...were it not that* HUNDREDS *of the best observers, and biologists* LIE UNDER THE SAME CHARGE."**

ecords from the University of Jena trial in 187

r. Edward Blick, Blick Engineering, Norman, O

“When we see that, at a certain stage, the embryos of man and the ape, the dog and the rabbit, the pig and the sheep, though recognizable as higher vertebrates, cannot be distinguished from each other, the fact can only be eluc by assuming a common parentage.”

Ernst Haeckel, *The Riddle of the Universe at the the Nineteenth Century*, trans. Joseph McCabe (New York: Harper and Brothers, 1900), 65-66



“Surely the biogenetic law is as dead as a doornail”

Keith Stewart Thomson, “Ontogeny and Phylogeny Recapitulated,” *American Scientist*, Vol. 76, May-June 1988, p. 273

“The ‘biogenetic law’ as a proof for evolution is valueless.”

W. R. Thomson, Forward to 1956 edition of Origin of Species

“Moreover, the biogenetic law has become so deeply rooted in biological thought that it cannot be weeded out in spite of its having been demonstrated to be wrong by numerous subsequent discoveries”

Walter J. Bock (Dept. of Biological Sciences, Columbia Univ., “Evolution by Orderly Law,” *Science*, Vol. 164, 9 May 1969, pp. 684-685

A set of 19th century drawings that still appear in reference books...are badly misdrawn, says an embryologist in Britain.

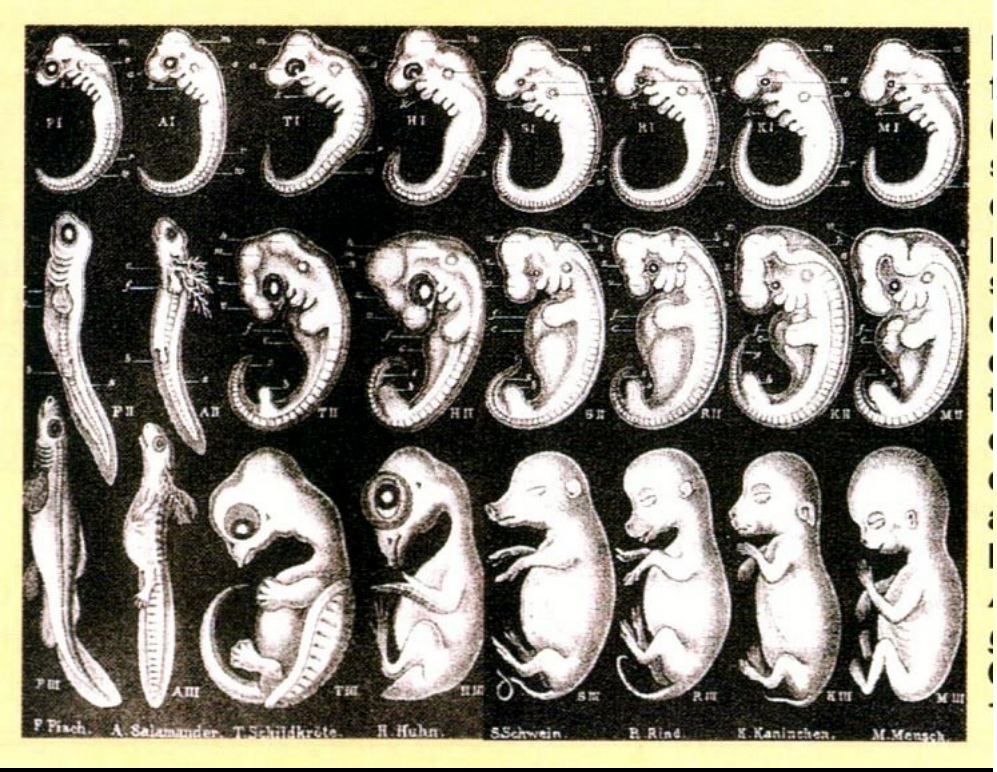
Although Haeckel confessed to drawing from memory and was convicted of fraud at the University of Jena, the drawings persist. “That’s the real mystery,” says Richardson.

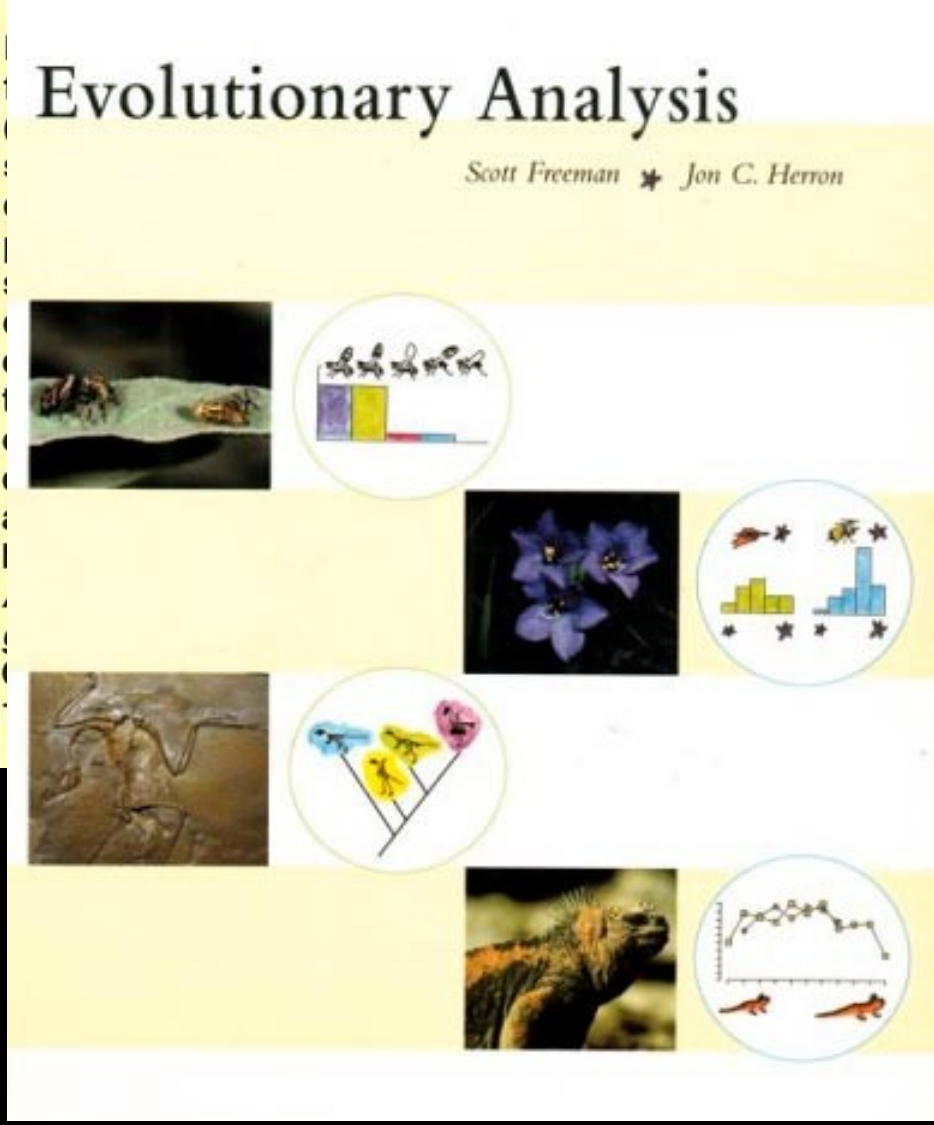
What few people know: the pictures were fakes. The deceit was exposed in *Haeckel's Frauds and Forgeries* (1915), a book by J. Assmuth and Ernest R. Hull. They quoted nineteen leading authorities of the day. Anatomist F. Keibel of Freiburg University said that "it clearly appears that Haeckel has in many cases freely invented embryos, or reproduced the illustrations given by others in a substantially changed form."33 Zoologist L. Rütimeyer of Basle University called the distorted drawings "a sin against scientific truthfulness."34

Despite the early exposure, Western educators continued using Haeckel's pictures for decades as proof of the theory of evolution. The matter has been settled with finality by Dr. Michael Richardson, an embryologist at St. George's Medical School, London. He found there was no record that anyone ever actually checked Haeckel's claims by systematically comparing human and other fetuses during development. He assembled a scientific team that did just that--photographing the growing embryos of 39 different species. In a 1997 interview in London's *The Times,* Dr. Richardson stated: "This is one of the worst cases of scientific fraud. It's shocking to find that somebody one thought was a great scientist was deliberately misleading. It makes me angry. . . . What he [Haeckel] did was to take a human embryo and copy it, pretending that the salamander and the pig and all the others looked the same at the same stage of development. They don't. . . . These are fakes."35

Today, though to a lesser extent, Haeckel's drawings still appear in a number of high school and college textbooks. *The Case Against Darwin*

33. J. Assmuth and Ernest R. Hull, Haeckel's Frauds and Forgeries (Bombay: Examiner

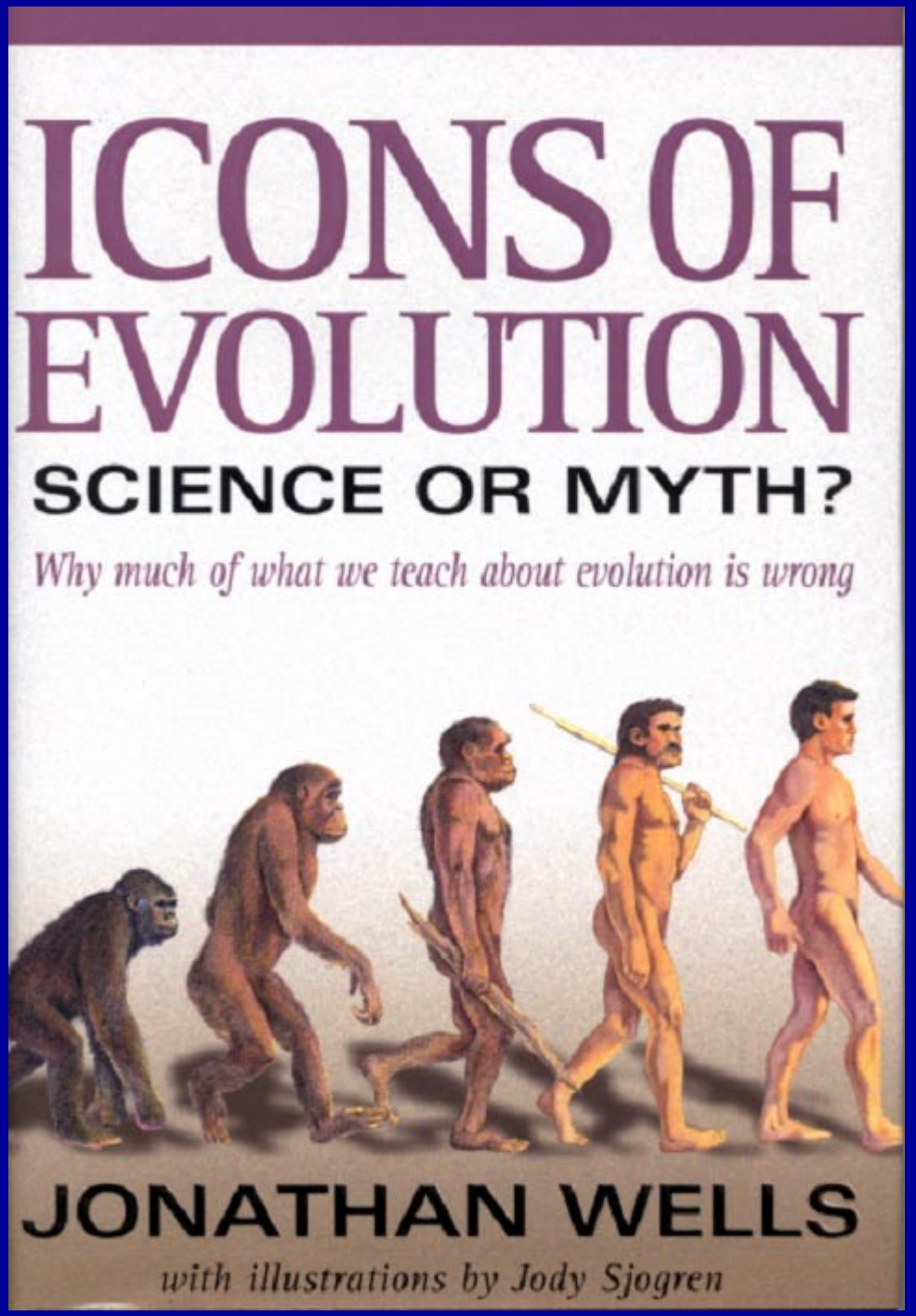




Haeckel's fake drawings still used in 1999 at UWF! *Evolutionary Analysis* 1998 p. 28

An excellent book showing the facts about the "gill slits" p. 82.

Available from CSF $23.95

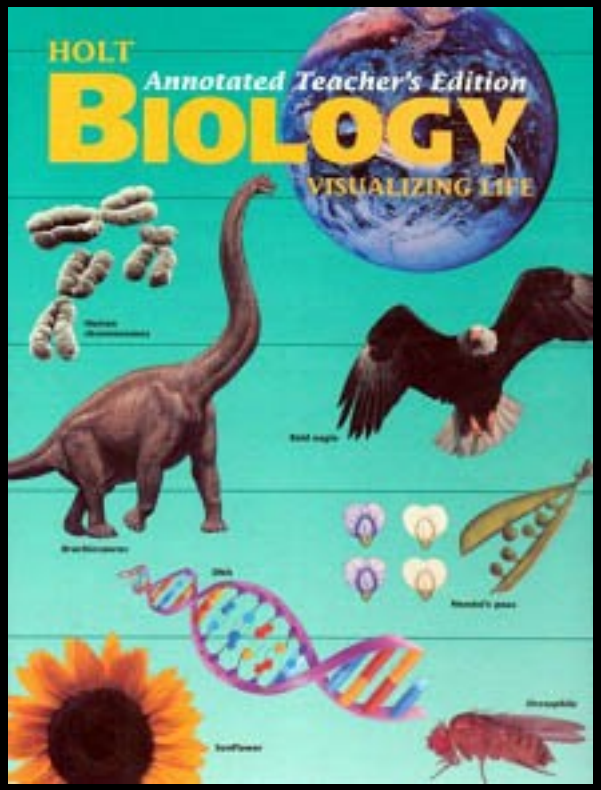




Darwin's book, T*he Origin of Species...*, published in 1859. He predicted evidence would be found to support his theory.

Haeckel faked drawings of embryos to use as evidence for evolution.

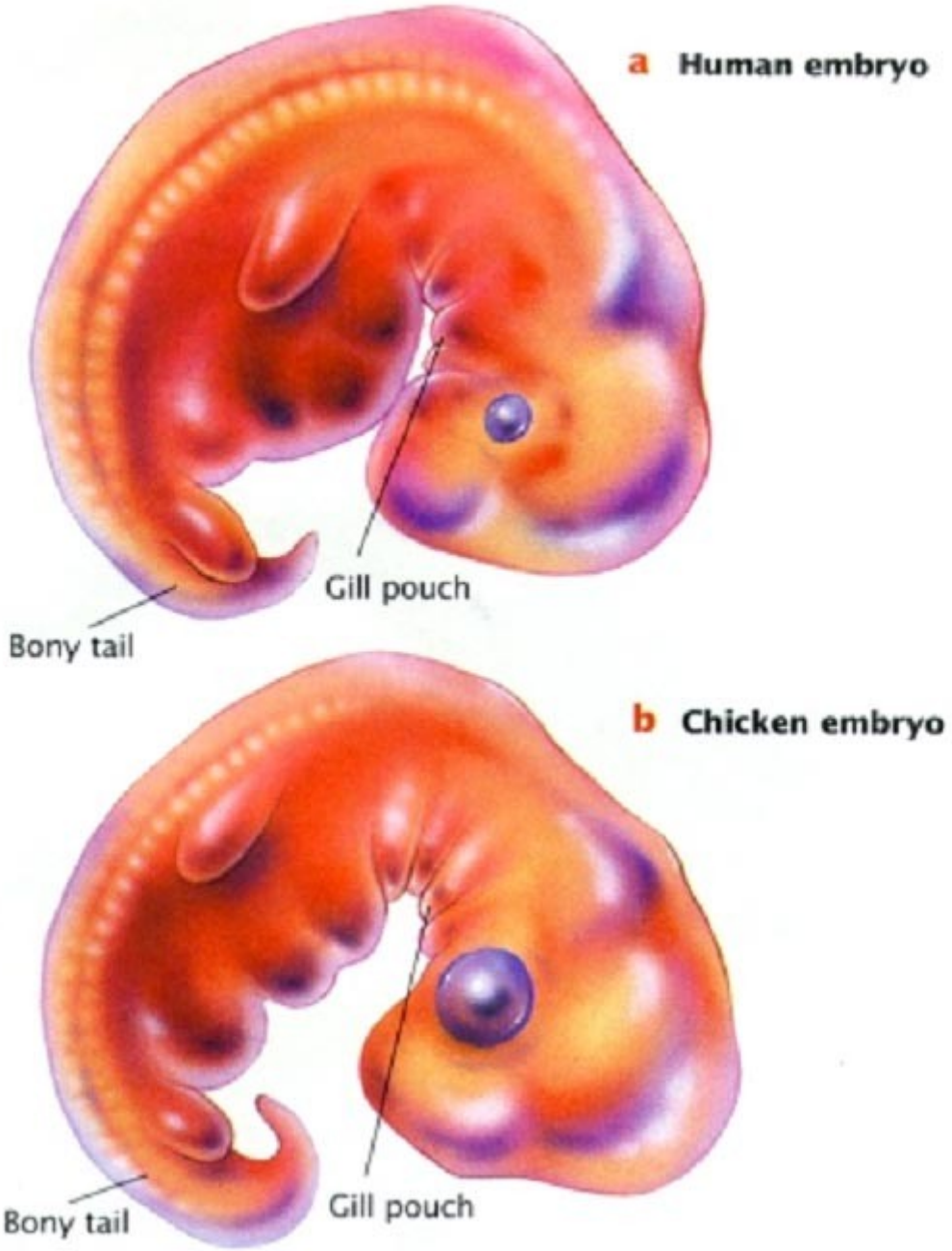
Haeckel was convicted of fraud by 6 professors in his own university. "Gill slits" idea proven wrong.

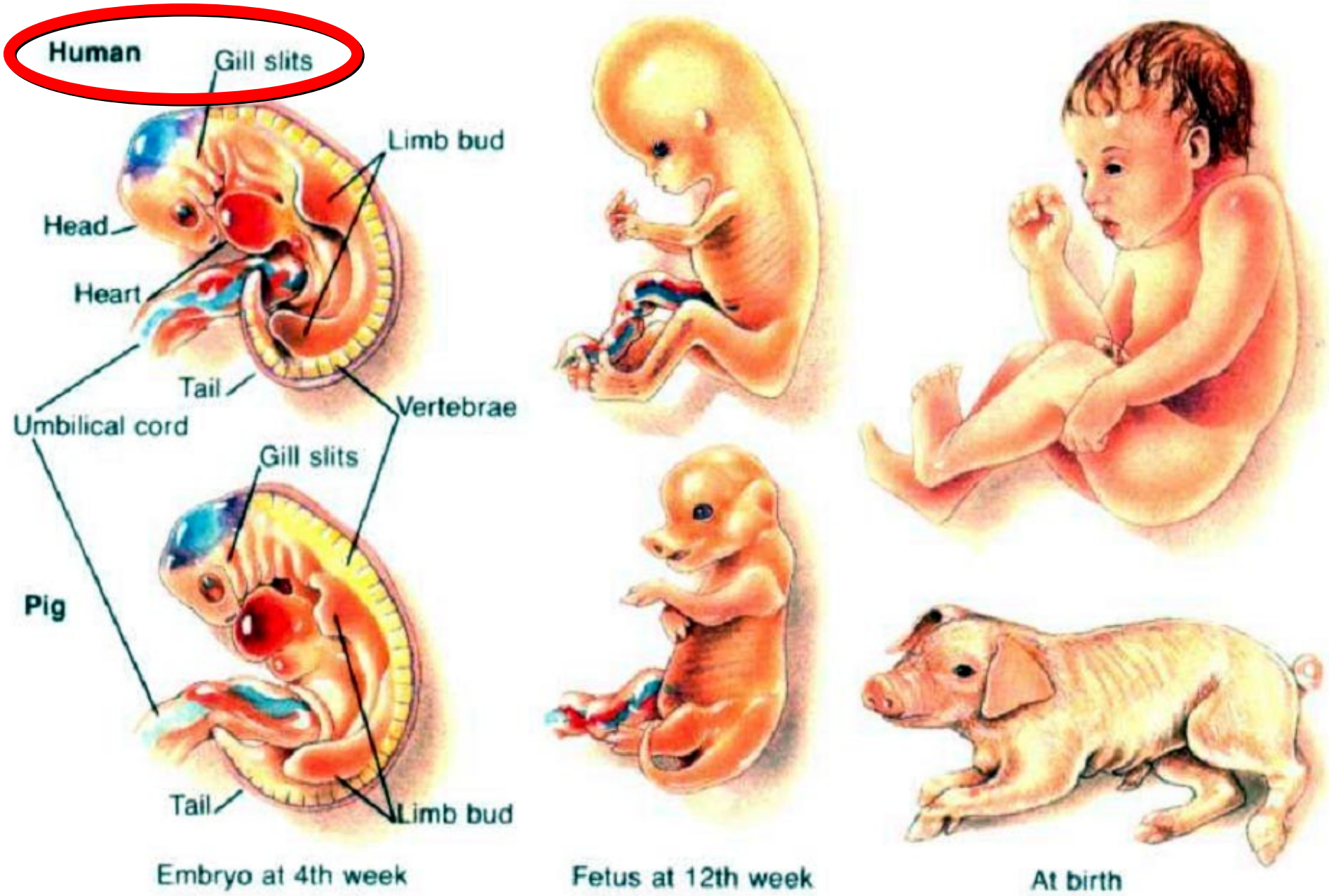


Holt *Biology* *Visualizing Life* 1994 p.183

pouches similar to those of fishes.

added to old instructions inherited from ancestors.





Glenco *Biology* 1994 p.

EVOLUTION and the Myth of CREATIONISM

A Basic Guide to the Facts in the Evolution Debate

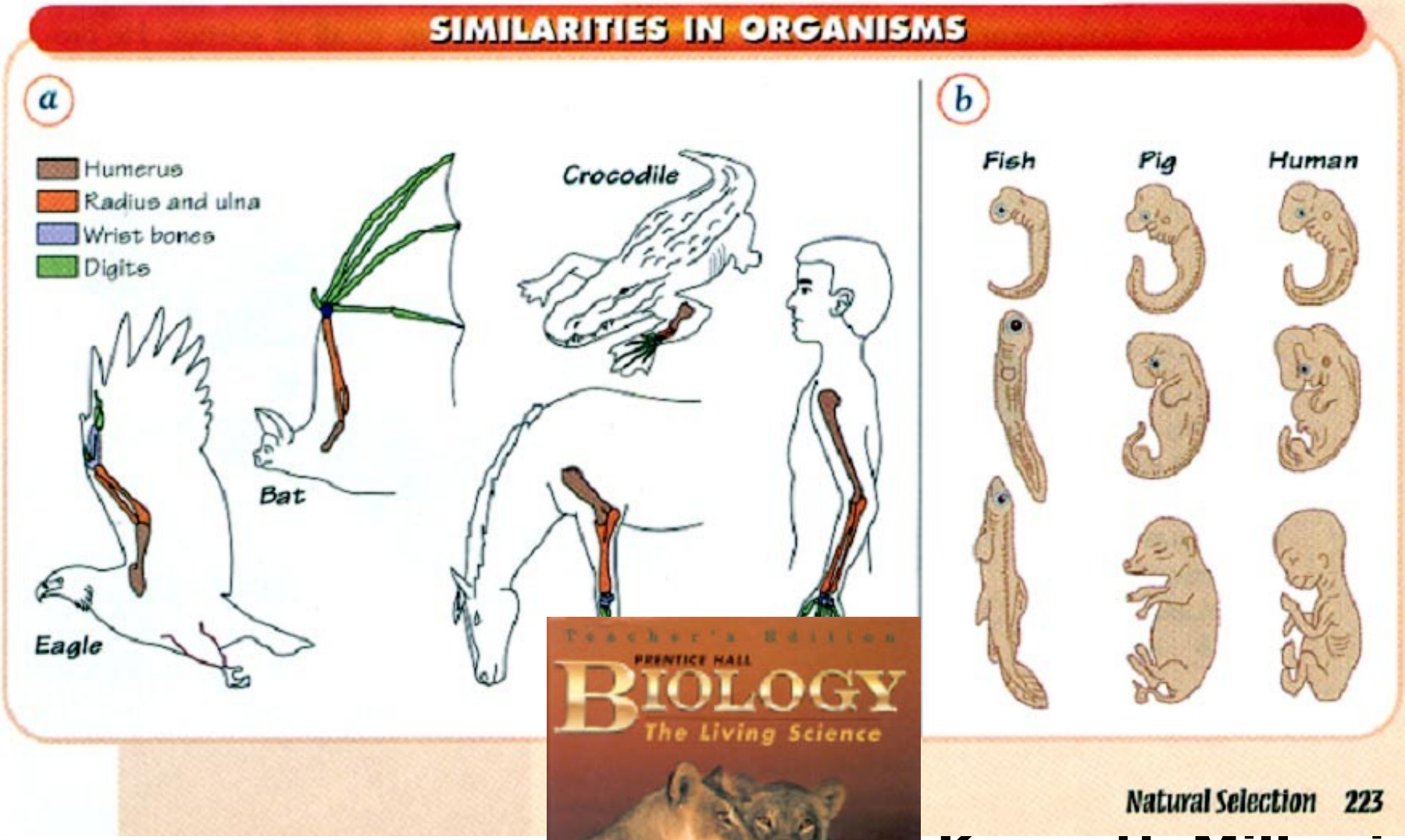
Tim M. Berra

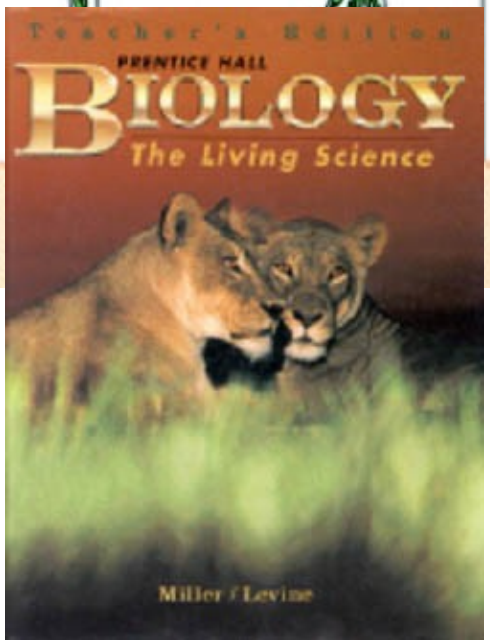
Dept. of Zoology, Ohio State University, 1990

Tim Berra is still teaching it 115 years after it was proven wrong!



Figure 5. Three parallel stages in the development of eight vertebrates. Note how consistently the early embryonic stages resemble one another, a reflection of common ancestry and descent with modification. (Bat, rabbit, and human drawings modified by permission from Putnam Publishing Group.)





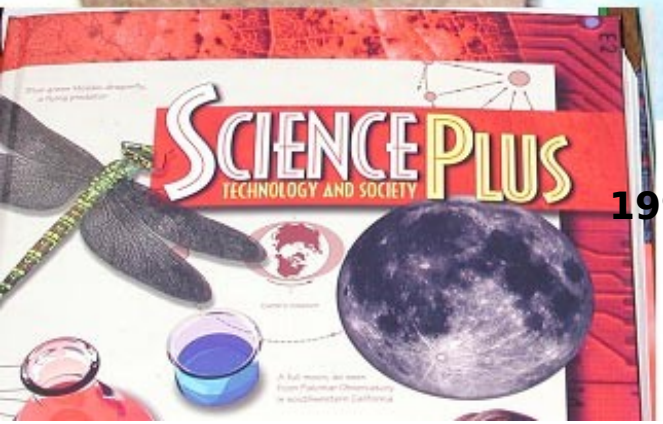
Kenneth Miller is still teaching it 125 years after it was proven wrong!

Embryonic Development

Relationships among animals can also be seen by comparing their development before birth. Most multicellular organisms such as humans, begin as a single cell called a[n] egg. When the egg is fertilized, it begins to divide rapidly, forming first a mass of cells and then an embryo. The embryo changes shape gradually as it develops. Eventually, it takes the basic shape of its parents.



Note that the chicken embryo and the human embryo are similar in appearance. This indicates that chickens and humans have a more recent common evolutionary ancestor than do fish and chickens or fish and humans.



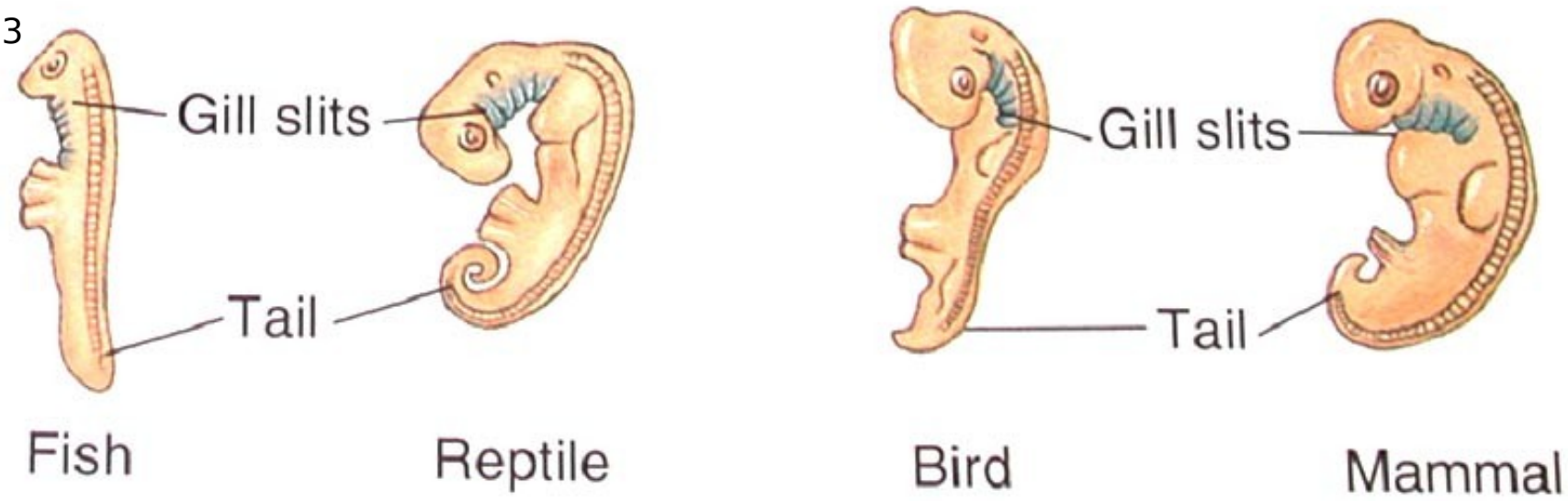
1998 Holt *Science Plus- Red* p. S 45

forms. Similarities among vertebrate embryos suggest evolution from a common ancestor.

Figure 18.11

Comparative embryological studies of vertebrates are used to indicate their possible common ancestry. The presence of gills and tails in the early stage of all vertebrate embryos supports evidence from the fossil record that aquatic, gill-breathing vertebrates preceded air-breathing, terrestrial species.

P. 433



Biology Concepts and Applications,
2000
p. 279, published by Brooks and Cole

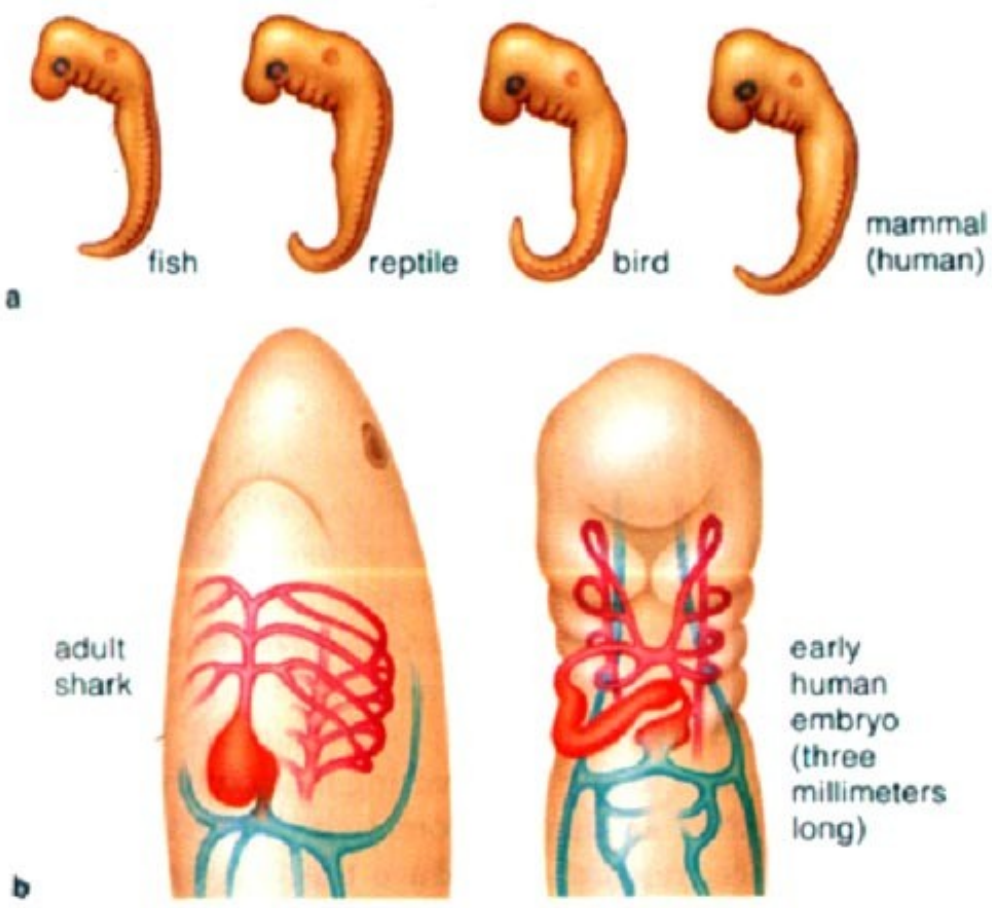
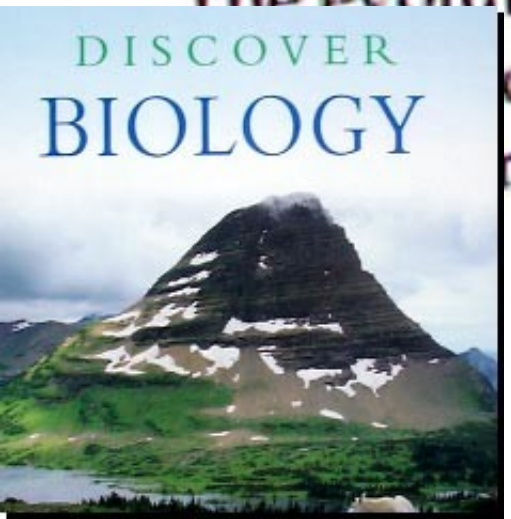


Figure 18.7 From comparative embryology, some evidence of evolutionary relationship among vertebrates.

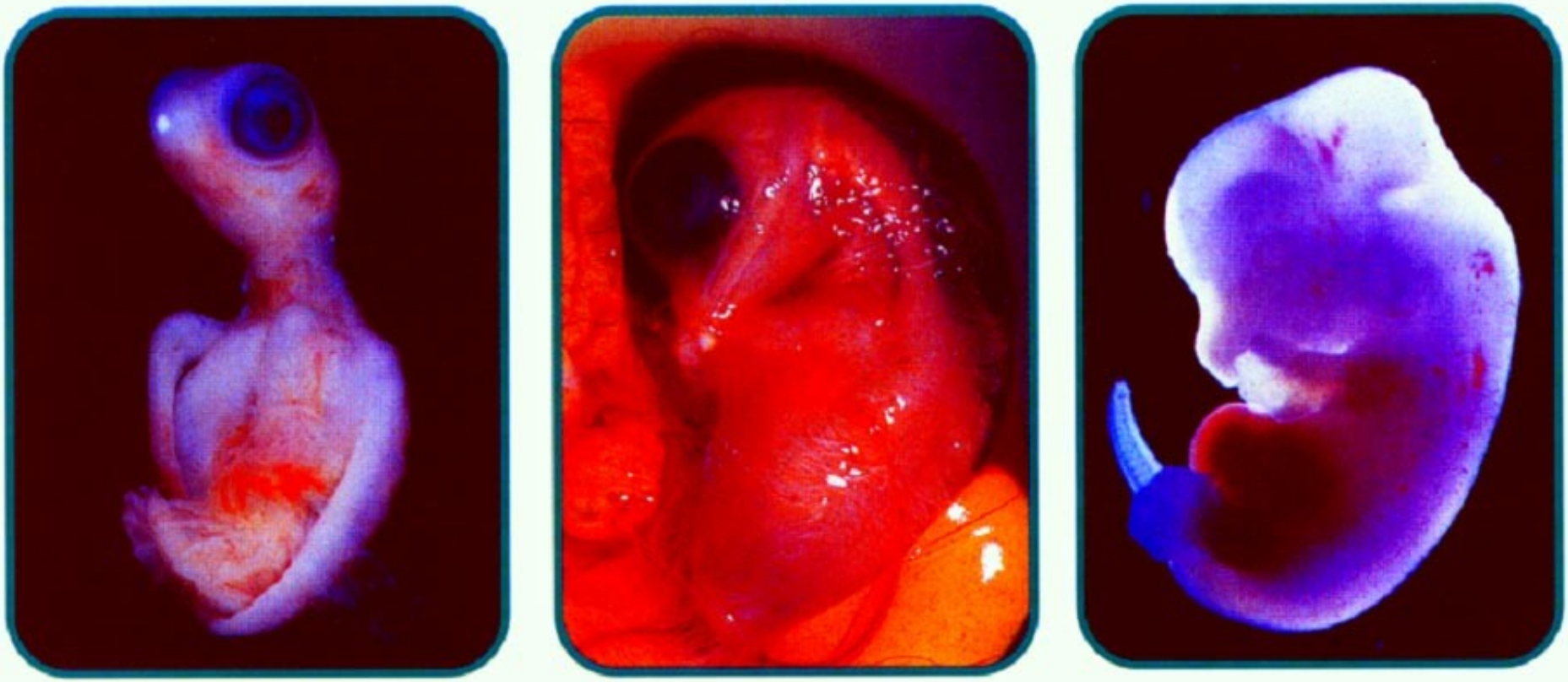
(a) Adult vertebrates show great diversity, yet the very early embryos retain striking similarities. This is evidence of change in a shared program of development. **(b)** Fishlike structures still form in early embryos of reptiles, birds, and mammals. For example, a two-chambered heart (*orange*), certain veins (*blue*), and portions of arteries called aortic arches (*red*) develop in fish embryos—and they persist in adult fishes. The same structures form in an early human embryo.

as adults, but as embryos they do. Why should the embryos of these organisms produce teeth and then reabsorb them? In general, why do the embryos of organisms as different as humans and fish look alike? These and many other similarities in patterns of development are caused by common descent: Anteater and whale embryos have teeth because anteaters and whales evolved from organisms with teeth. Similarly, human and fish embryos resemble each other because humans and fish share a common ancestor.

The evolutionary relationships among organisms—
of descent from a common ancestor—often
hined from anatomical data. These patterns



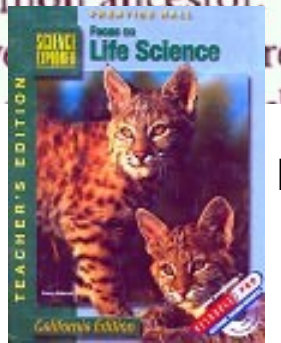
© 2000, P. 301



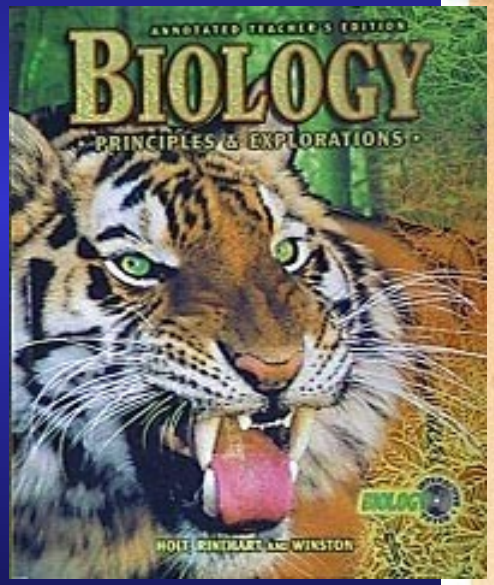
in Figure 11. For example, during the early stages of development all three organisms have a tail and tiny gill slits in their throats. These similarities suggest that these three vertebrate species are related and share a common ancestor.

When scientists study early dev re closely, they

Figure 11 Turtles (left), chickens (center), and rats (right) look similar during the earliest stages of development. These similarities provide evidence that these three animals evolved from a common ancestor.



Prentice Hall *Focus on Life Science*
2001, p. 153. Jr. Hi.

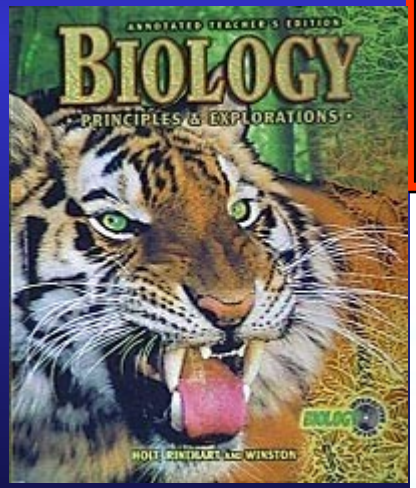


Holt Biology, 2001 p. 288

Figure 13-14 **Vertebrate embryos**

Early in development, vertebrate embryos have similar characteristics. As development continues, various structures are modified until they take on their characteristic adult forms.

Fish | Tortoise | Chicken | Human



The pelvic bones found in modern whales are homologous to the pelvises that are found in land vertebrates. Although the whale pelvis bones are located near their reproductive organs, these bones do not function like a pelvis in a land vertebrate. The whale pelvis is located far from the vertebrae and has no apparent function. Thus, the whale pelvis is a vestigial structure.

The evolutionary history of organisms is also seen in the development of embryos. Compare the development of a human embryo with that of the other vertebrate embryos shown in **Figure 13-14**. Each embryo develops a tail, buds that become limbs, and pharyngeal *(fair IHN jee uhl)* pouches (which contain the gills of fish and amphibians). The tail remains in most adult vertebrates. Although the structures develop at different rates in different groups of vertebrates, they are homologous. Only adult fish and immature amphibians retain pharyngeal pouches. In humans, the tail disappears by the time of birth, and pharyngeal pouches develop into other structures.

Holt Biology, 2001 p. 288



Turtle



Pig



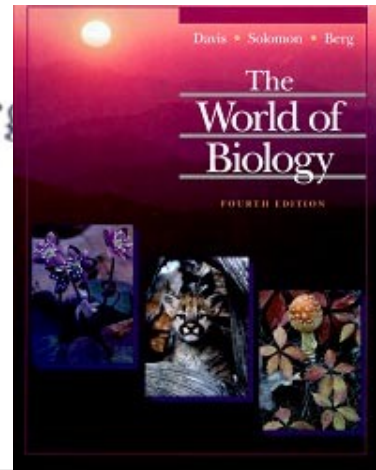
Human

FIGURE 17–10 The early stages of embryonic development in several vertebrates. Numerous structural similarities are shared in the early stages, including the presence of a tail and gill pouches. (Robert Pugh)

This false science is **still in college textbooks!**

The World of Biology by Davis, Solomon and Berg

Used at Troy State University in Troy, AL

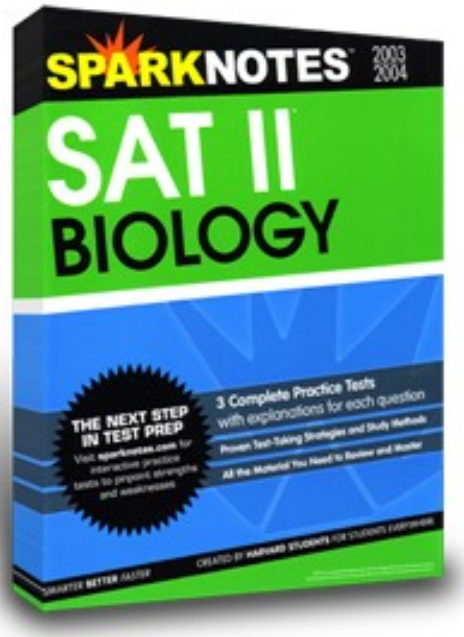


The evolutionary history of organisms is also seen in the development of embryos. At some time in their development, all vertebrate embryos have a tail, buds that become limbs, and pharyngeal *(fuh RIN jee uhl)* pouches. The tail remains in most adult vertebrates. Only adult fish and immature amphibians retain pharyngeal pouches (which contain their gills). In humans, the tail disappears during fetal development, and pharyngeal pouches develop into structures in the throat.

Holt Biology 2004, p. 286

Gill Slits in 2004!

SPARKNOTES SAT II
Biology
2003/2004 Edition
p.119 - p. 120



Comparative Embryology

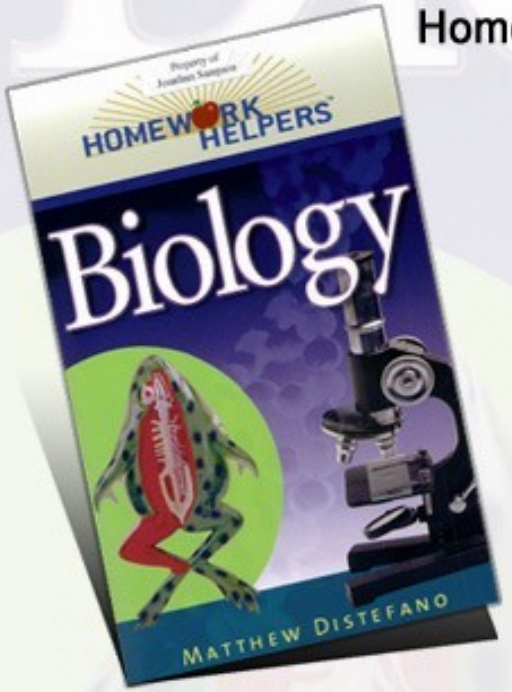
Homologous structures not present in adult organisms often *do* appear in some form during embryonic development. Species that bear little resemblance to each other in their adult forms may have strikingly similar embryonic stages. In some ways, it is almost as if the embryo passes through many evolutionary stages to produce the mature organism. For example, for a large portion of its development, the human embryo possesses a tail, much like those of our close primate relatives. This tail is usually reabsorbed before birth, but occasionally children are born with the ancestral structure intact. Even though they are not generally present in the adult organism, tails could be considered homologous traits between humans and primates.

In general, the more closely related two species are, the more their embryological processes of development resemble one another.

2004 biology books still teaching Gill Slits!

Evidence From Embryology

Comparison of the embryos of some vertebrates shows great similarities. For example, in organisms such as chickens, pigs, and humans, the developing embryos all have gill slits, segmented backbones, C-shaped bodies, and tails. This shows that these organisms must have had a common ancestor.



Homeword Helpers Biology
page 155 (Evolution)
Matthew Distefano
2004

are very similar in organisms that show a close relationship, while organisms that are not as close show more variation in how these proteins are formed.

Evidence From Anatomy

Scientists can dissect and study the similarities between various organisms. How similar the structures of two organisms are can be used to show a common ancestor. When scientists compare similar structures, they have to keep two important factors in mind called homologous and analogous. **Homologous structures** are structures that are being compared that have the same evolution and origins, but not necessarily the same function. For example, the human arm and a whale's flipper are structures that have evolved from a common ancestral structure, but now these structures are used to do different tasks for the respective organisms.

Analogous structures are structures present in two different organisms that have the same function but are structurally different and originate from different origins. For example, the wing of a mosquito and the wing of a bird are both used for flying, but these structures are made up of different materials and originate from different evolutionary paths.

Homologous Structures



Whale flipper



Human arm



Bird wing

Evidence From Embryology

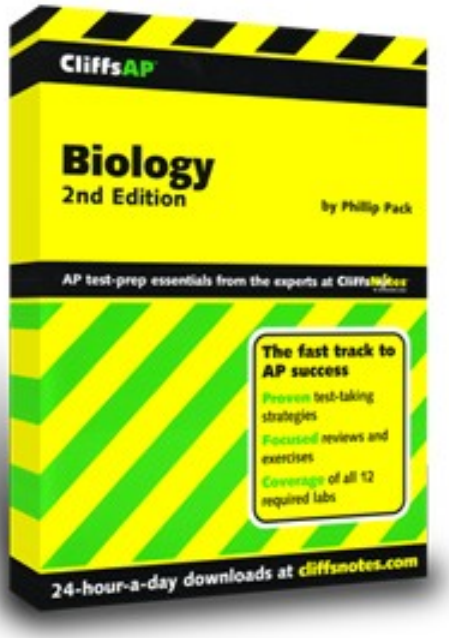
Comparison of the embryos of some vertebrates shows great similarities. For example, in organisms such as chickens, pigs, and humans, the developing embryos all have gill slits, segmented backbones, C-shaped bodies, and tails. This shows that these organisms must have had a common ancestor.

Evidence From Vestiges

A *vestige* is a structure found in an organism that does not have any use, but may have had a function in the ancestors of the organism. One very

Gill Slits in 2004!

Cliffs AP Biology
2004 / 2nd Edition
p.150



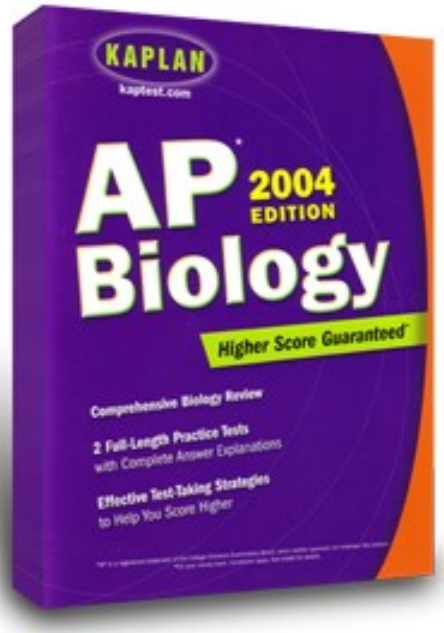
has revealed that unrelated species in different regions of the world look alike when found in similar environments. This provides strong evidence for the role of natural selection in evolution.

- Rabbits did not exist in Australia until introduced by humans. A native Australian wallaby resembles a rabbit both in structure and habit. As similar as these two animals appear, they are not that closely related. The rabbit is a placental mammal, while the wallaby is a marsupial mammal. The fetus of a placental mammal develops in the female uterus, obtaining nourishment from the mother through the placenta. The fetus of a marsupial leaves the mother's uterus at an early stage of development and completes the remaining development while attached to a teat in the abdominal pouch. The great similarity of the rabbit and the wallaby is the result of natural selection.

3. **Embryology** reveals similar stages in development (**ontogeny**) among related species. The similarities help establish evolutionary relationships (**phylogeny**).
 - Gill slits and tails are found in fish, chicken, pig, and human embryos.
4. **Comparative anatomy** describes two kinds of structures that contribute to the identification of evolutionary relationships among species.
 - **Homologous structures** are body parts that resemble one another in different species because they have evolved from a common ancestor. Because anatomy may be modified for survival in specific environments, homologous structures may look different, but will resemble one another in pattern (how they are put together). The forelimbs of cats, bats, whales, and humans are homologous because they have all evolved from a common ancestral mammal.
 - **Analogous structures** are body parts that resemble one another in different species, not because they have evolved from a common ancestor, but because they evolved

Gill Slits in 2004!

KAPLAN AP Biology
2004 Edition
p.155



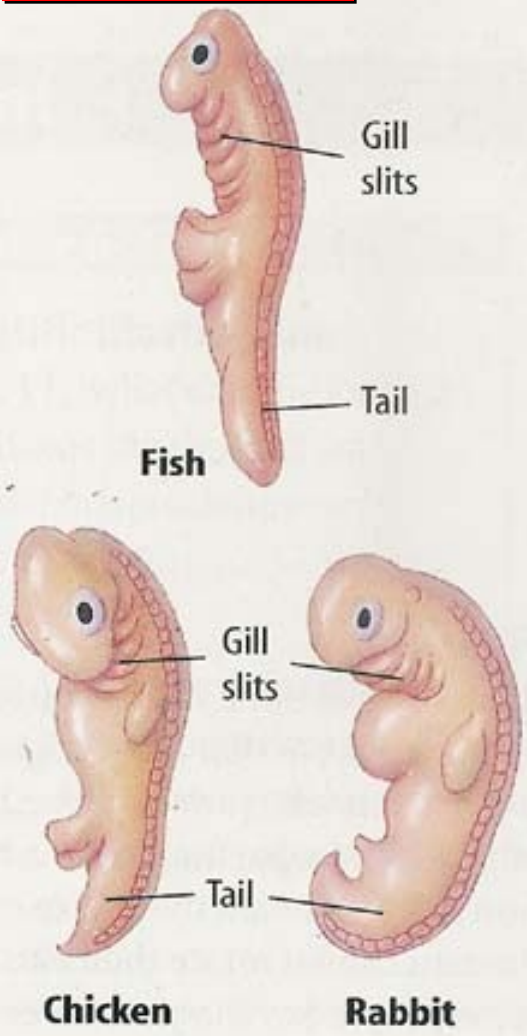
Comparative Embryology

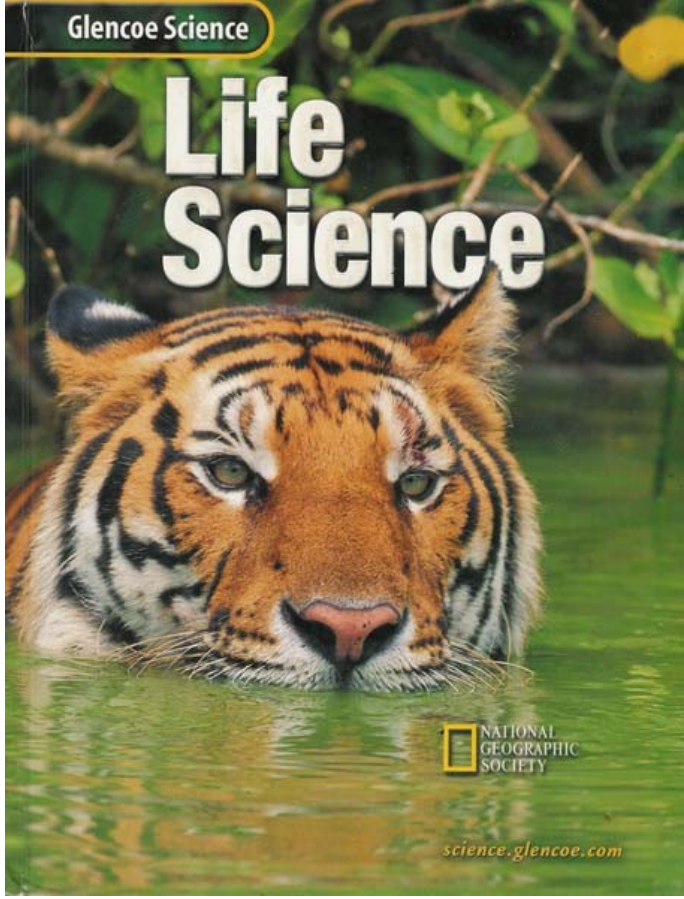
Close study of different organisms' embryonic development can tell us much about their evolutionary ancestry. For example, the embryonic development of humans resembles the embryonic development of other vertebrates, suggesting a common ancestry and developmental history. The human embryo develops gill slits, suggesting a relation to the fishes and other vertebrates, but in humans the gill slits evolve later in development and perform other functions. Sea squirt (tunicate) larvae and amphibian embryos both have a notochord that the adults lack, indicating they are both members of the chordate phylum derived from a common ancestor. The earlier the stage at which embryonic development begins to diverge, the more dissimilar the mature organisms are. For example, it is difficult to differentiate between the embryo of a human and that of an ape until relatively late in development. Other related animals diverge soon after the early cell cleavages following fertilization. Other embryonic evidence of evolution includes such characteristics as teeth in an avian embryo (recalling the reptile stage); the resemblance of the larvae of some mollusks (shellfish) to annelids (segmented worms); and the tail of the human embryo (indicating relationships to other mammals).

Molecular Evolution

Most organisms have the same basic needs and share the same metabolic processes. They require the same nutrients and contain similar organelles and energy storage forms (ATP). The energy-producing pathway glycolysis, for example, evolved early in the history of life and is basically the same in most organisms. The closer the organisms are in an evolutionary sense, the greater the similarity of their genetic information. The large ribosomal RNA has been conserved enough that it can be used to compare eubacteria, archaebacteria and eukaryotes to determine their evolutionary relationship. Protein-coding genes from different organisms can be compared for the same purpose. The more similar the genetic sequences are, the more closely related the animals are. Proteins with rigid structural requirements evolve slowly over time. Some changes, however, have no effect on the function of a protein

Figure 12
Similarities in the embryos of fish, chickens, and rabbits show evidence of evolution.

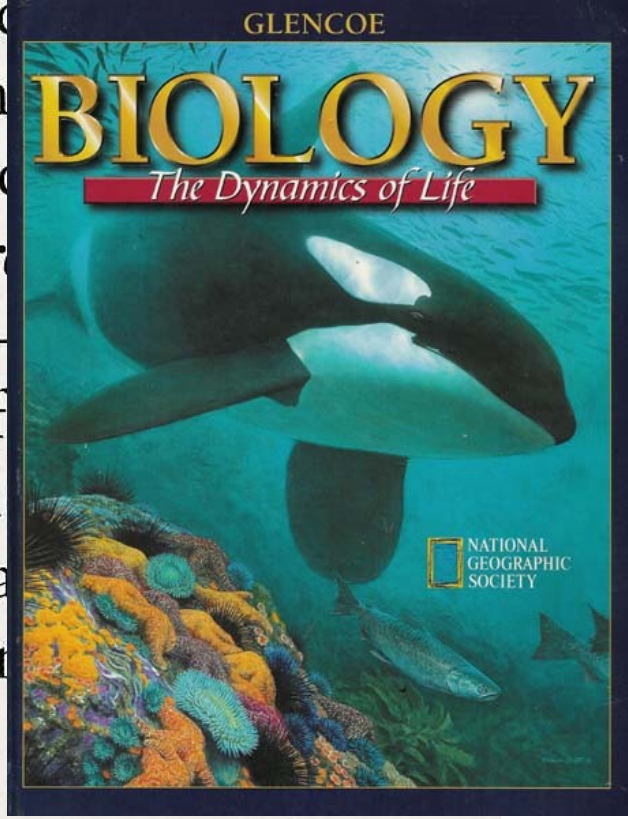




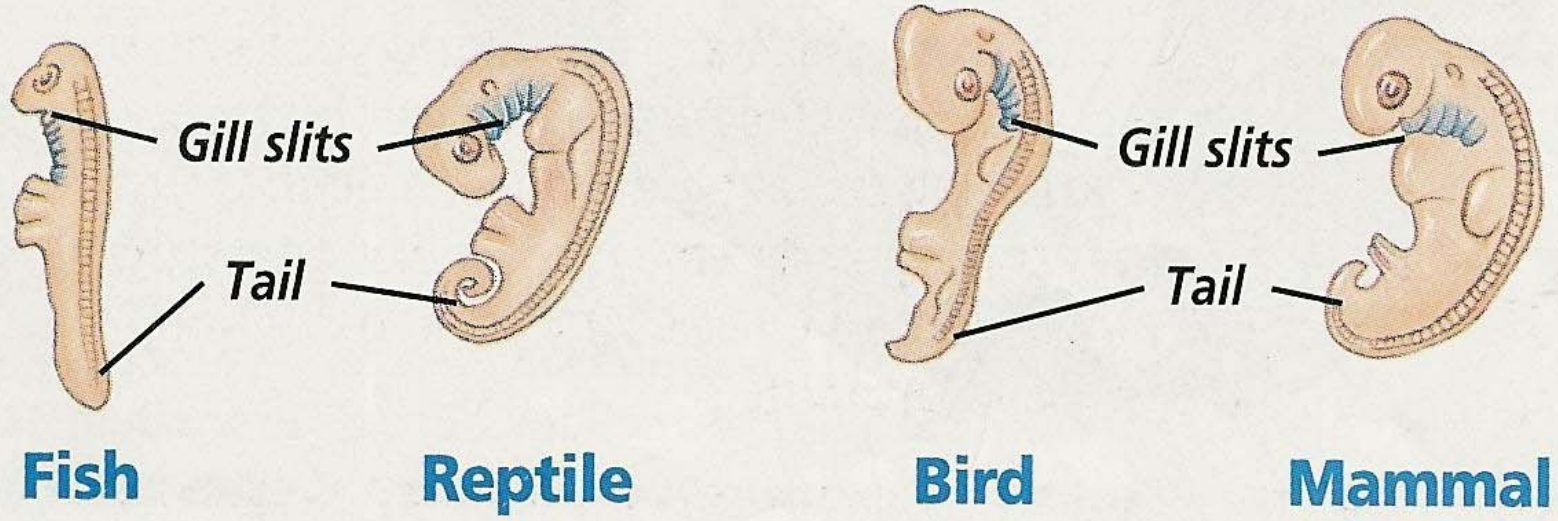
Glenco Life Science,
© 2002
p. 167.
Used in Chetek, WS
Middle School

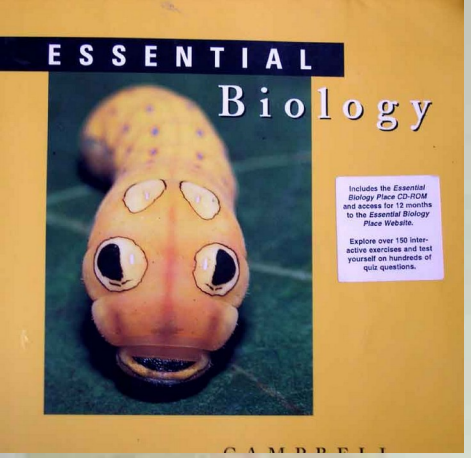
Figure 15.10
Comparing embryos can reveal their evolutionary relationships. The presence of gill slits and tails in early vertebrate embryos shows that they may share a common ancestor.

Glenco Biology, © 2000 p. 410 Used in Chetek, WS, High School



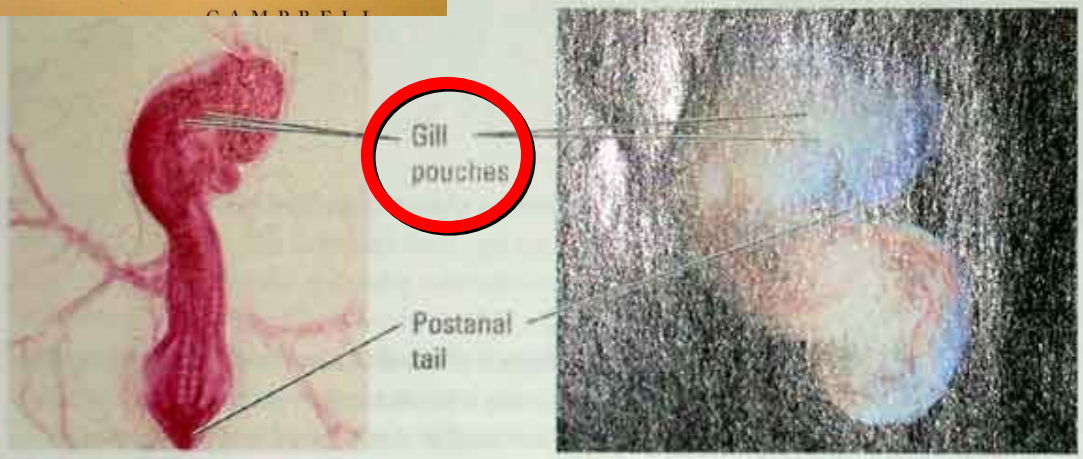
with no apparent func
with extremely redu
Their ancestors proba
land for food and
ground. As a result,





Comparative Embryology

The comparison of structures that appear during the development of different organisms is called **comparative embryology.** Closely related organisms often have similar stages in their embryonic development. One sign that vertebrates evolved from a common ancestor is that all of them have an embryonic stage in which structures called gill pouches appear on the sides of the throat. At this stage, the embryos of fishes, frogs, snakes, birds, apes—indeed, all vertebrates—look more alike than different (Figure 12.9). The different classes of vertebrates take on more and more distinctive features as development progresses. In fishes, for example, most of the gill pouches develop into gills. In land vertebrates, however, these embryonic features develop into other kinds of structures, such as bones of the skull, bones supporting the tongue, and the voice box of mammals.



(a) Chick embryo (b) Human embryo

Figure 12.9 Evolutionary signs from comparative embryology. At this early stage of development, the kinship of vertebrates is unmistakable. Notice, for example, the gill pouches and tails in both (a) the bird embryo and (b) the human embryo. Comparative embryology helps biologists identify anatomical homology that is less apparent in adults.

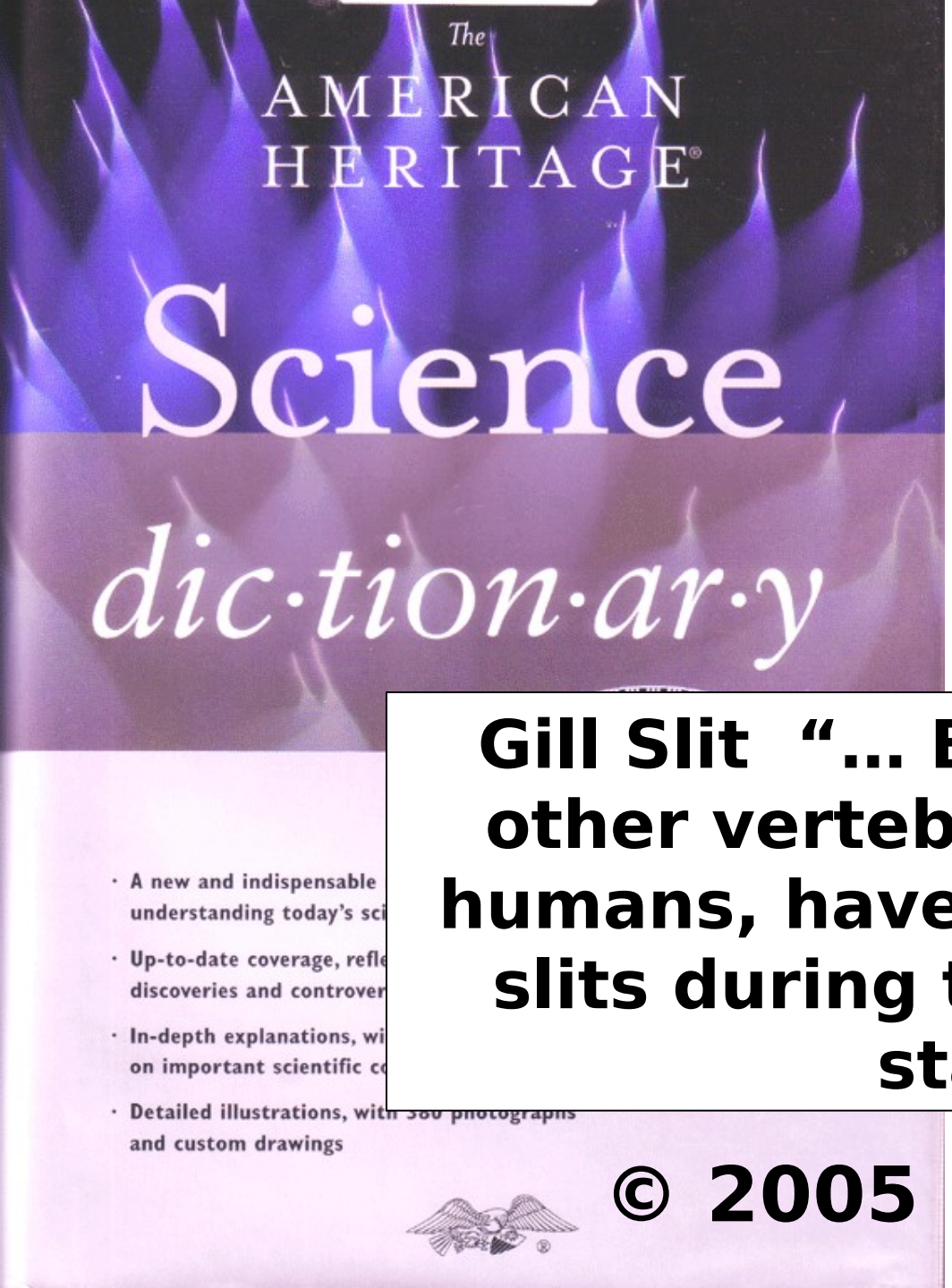
Still teaching the lie in 2005 in University of Science and Arts, Chickasha, OK

of the throat. At this stage, the embryos of fishes, frogs, snakes, birds, apes—indeed, all vertebrates—look more alike than different (Figure 12.9). The different classes of vertebrates take on more and more distinctive features as development progresses. In fishes, for example, most of the gill pouches develop into gills. In land vertebrates, however, these embryonic features develop into other kinds of structures, such as bones of the skull, bones supporting the tongue, and the voice box of mammals.



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Still teaching the lie in 2005 in University of Science and Arts, Chickasha, OK



Gill Slit "… Bony fish and all other vertebrates, including humans, have rudimentary gill slits during their embryonic stage."

© 2005

lage that forms the early skeleton, and the body is covered with hair (the lanugo).

At the beginning of the third trimester (6 months), the fetus is still tiny. It will normally more than triple in size before birth. By 7 months, the fetus looks from the outside like a tiny normal baby, but it is not. The lungs and temperature regulation systems are not functional. More important, the central nervous system is



***Biology A Journey Into Life* Arms and Camp 1991 p. 557**

Figure 27-C

A 5- to 6-week human emb
fingers are beginning to deve
The sac on the right overlap
the early embryo of all verte
up and the placenta takes ov
Petit Format/Photo Researche



Not a baby at 7 months?



Lie #12

It is human at conception

lage that forms on,
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gy A Journey
to Life Arms and
Camp 1991 p. 557

Figure 27-C

A 5- to 6-week human emb
fingers are beginning to deve
The sac on the right overlap
the early embryo of all verte
up and the placenta takes ov
Petit Format/Photo Researche




And the angel of the Lord said, Behold thou art with fetus? and shalt bear a
Genesis 16:11


And the angel of the Lord said, Behold thou art with child, and shalt bear a son.
Genesis 16:11

“Scott Peterson is accused of murdering his wife and unborn child.”

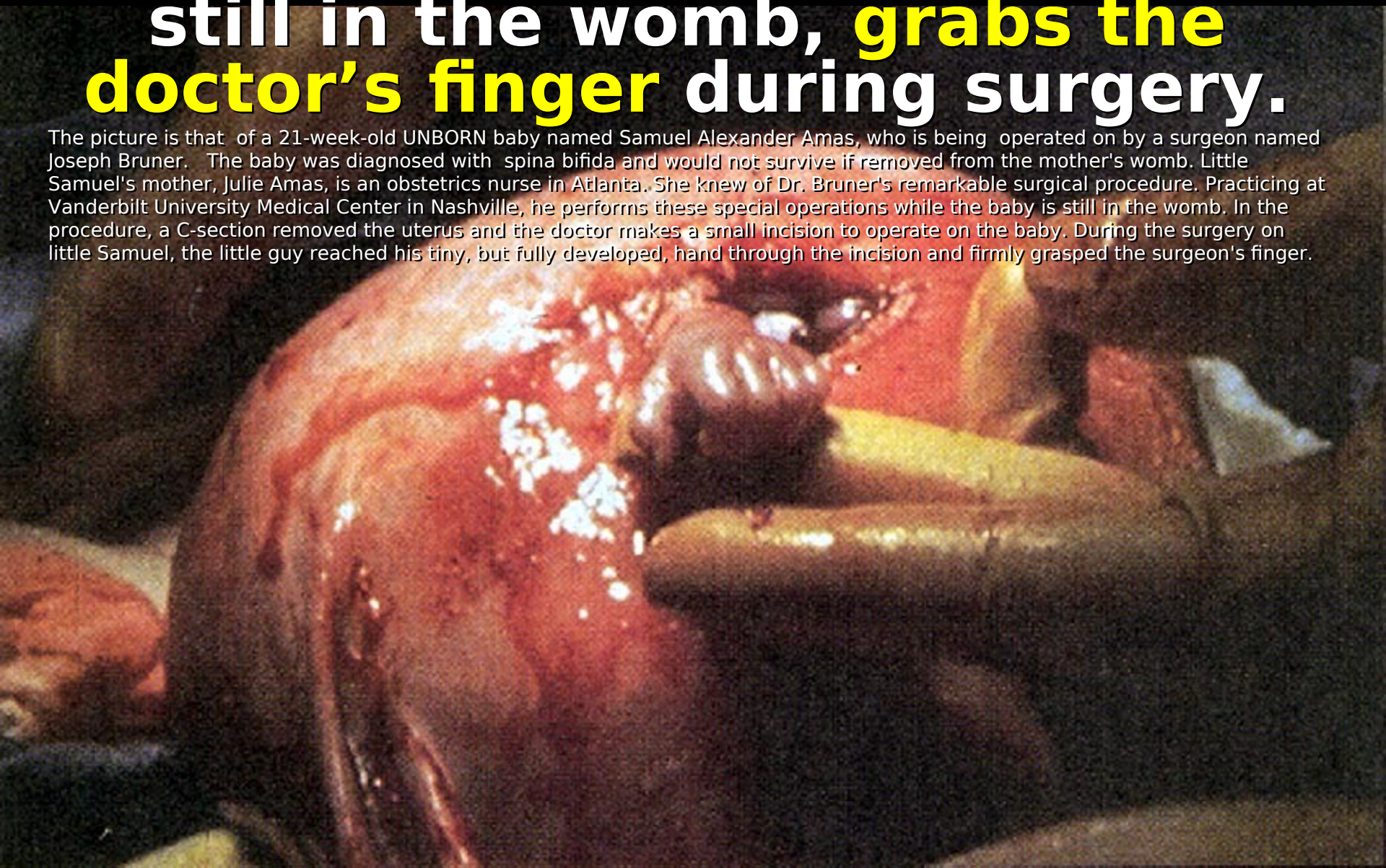
“Scott Peterson is found guilty of murdering his wife and son.” In California a double homicide qualifies for the death sentence.

34% of babies born at 5 1/2 months survive!

Time Magazine Nov. 9, 1998 p. 60

Samuel Alexander, a 21 week old (less than 5 months) baby, still in the womb, grabs the doctor's finger during surgery.

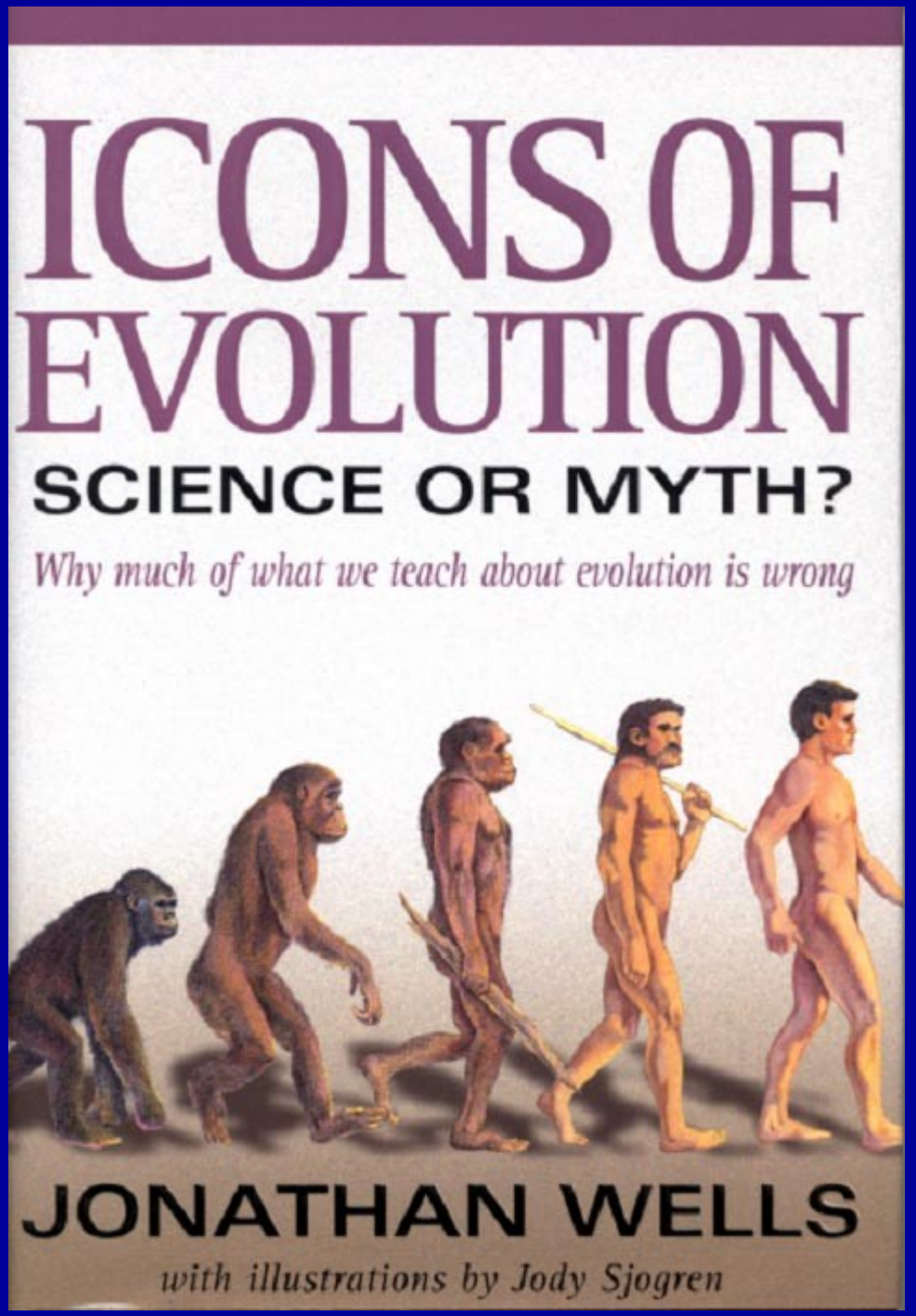
The picture is that of a 21-week-old UNBORN baby named Samuel Alexander Amas, who is being operated on by a surgeon named Joseph Bruner. The baby was diagnosed with spina bifida and would not survive if removed from the mother's womb. Little Samuel's mother, Julie Amas, is an obstetrics nurse in Atlanta. She knew of Dr. Bruner's remarkable surgical procedure. Practicing at Vanderbilt University Medical Center in Nashville, he performs these special operations while the baby is still in the womb. In the procedure, a C-section removed the uterus and the doctor makes a small incision to operate on the baby. During the surgery on little Samuel, the little guy reached his tiny, but fully developed, hand through the incision and firmly grasped the surgeon's finger.



An excellent book with more about the embryology myth.

Available from CSE $23.95

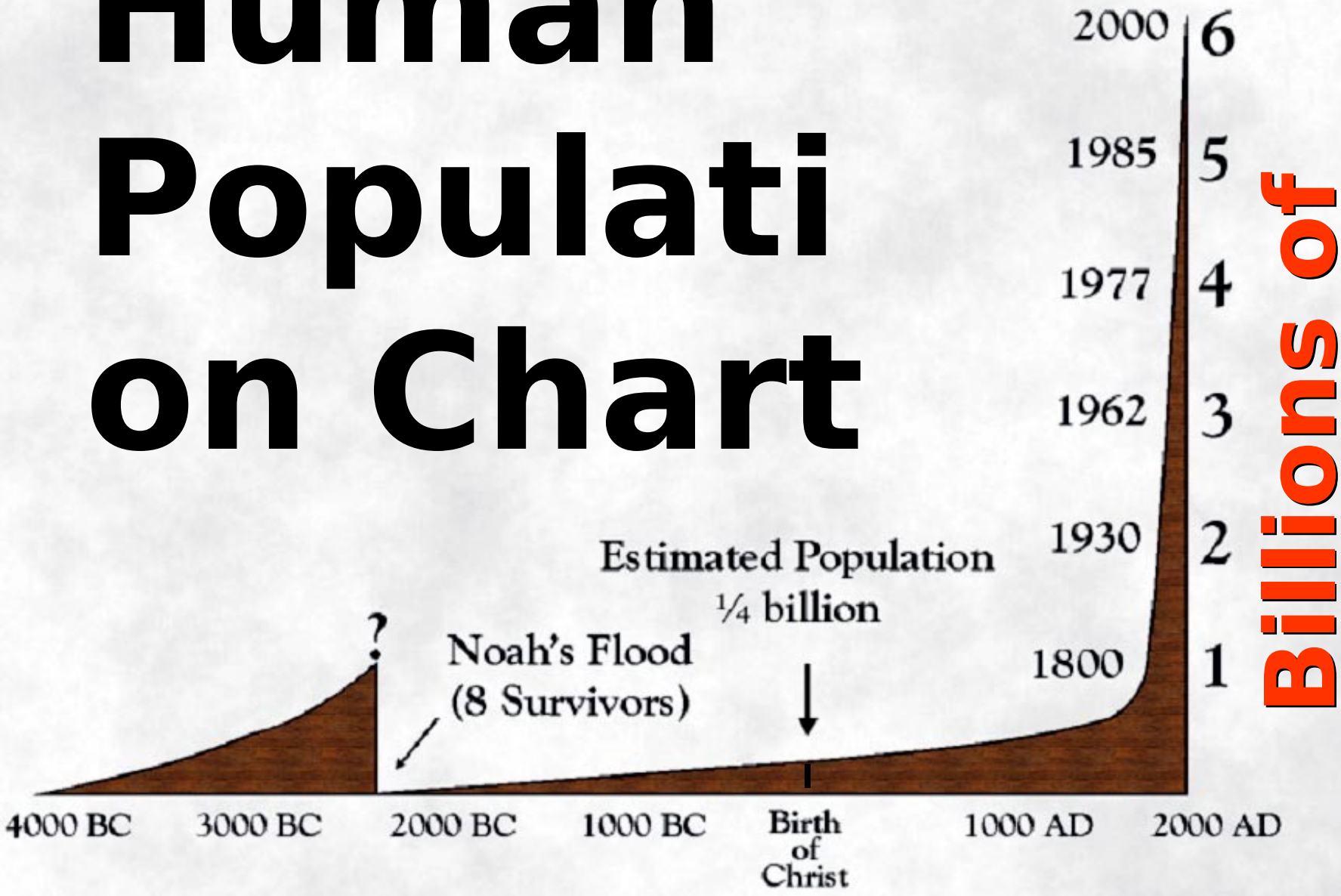
www.iconsofevolution.com



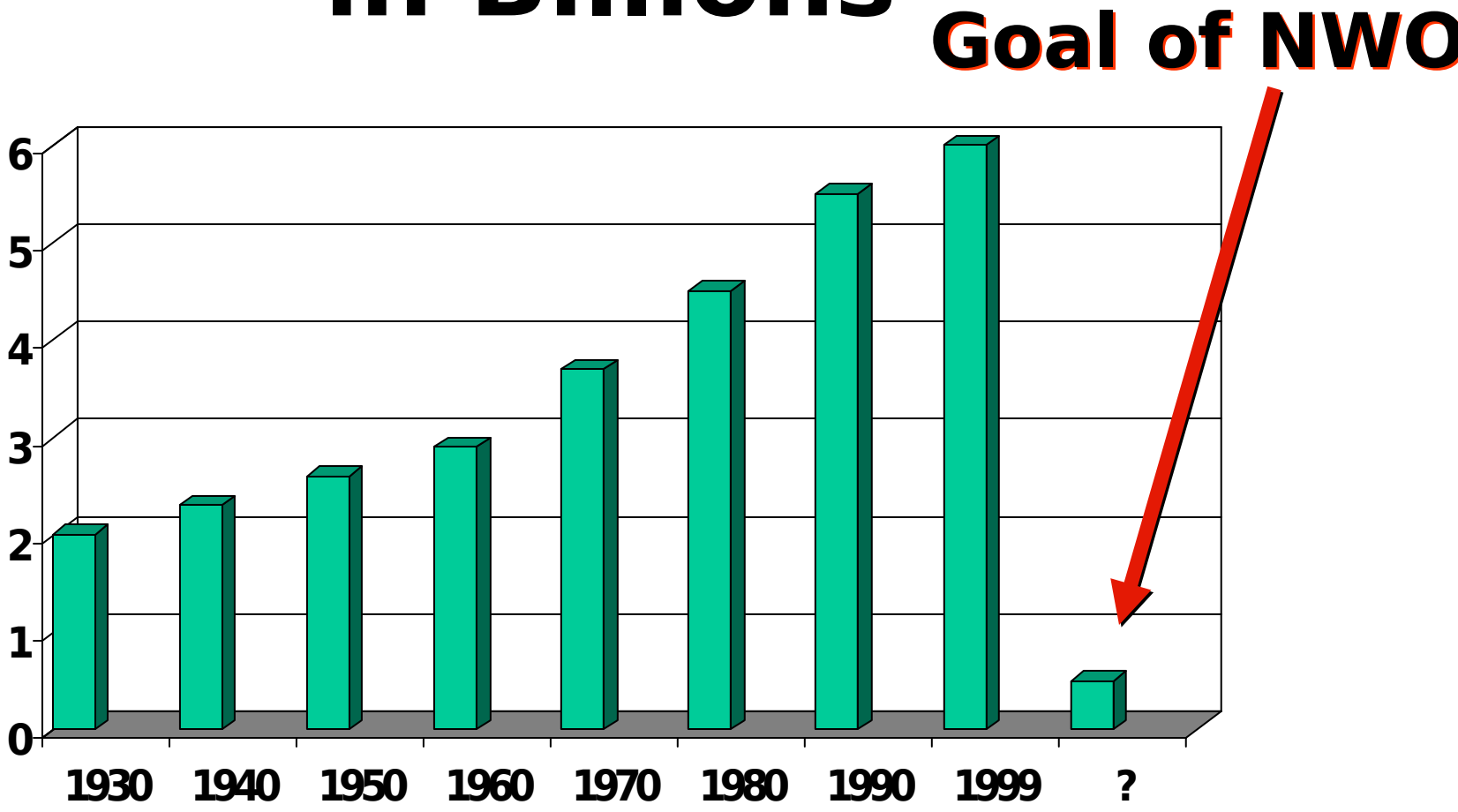
Why is this lie kept in textbooks?

It is the only way to "scientifically" justify abortion!

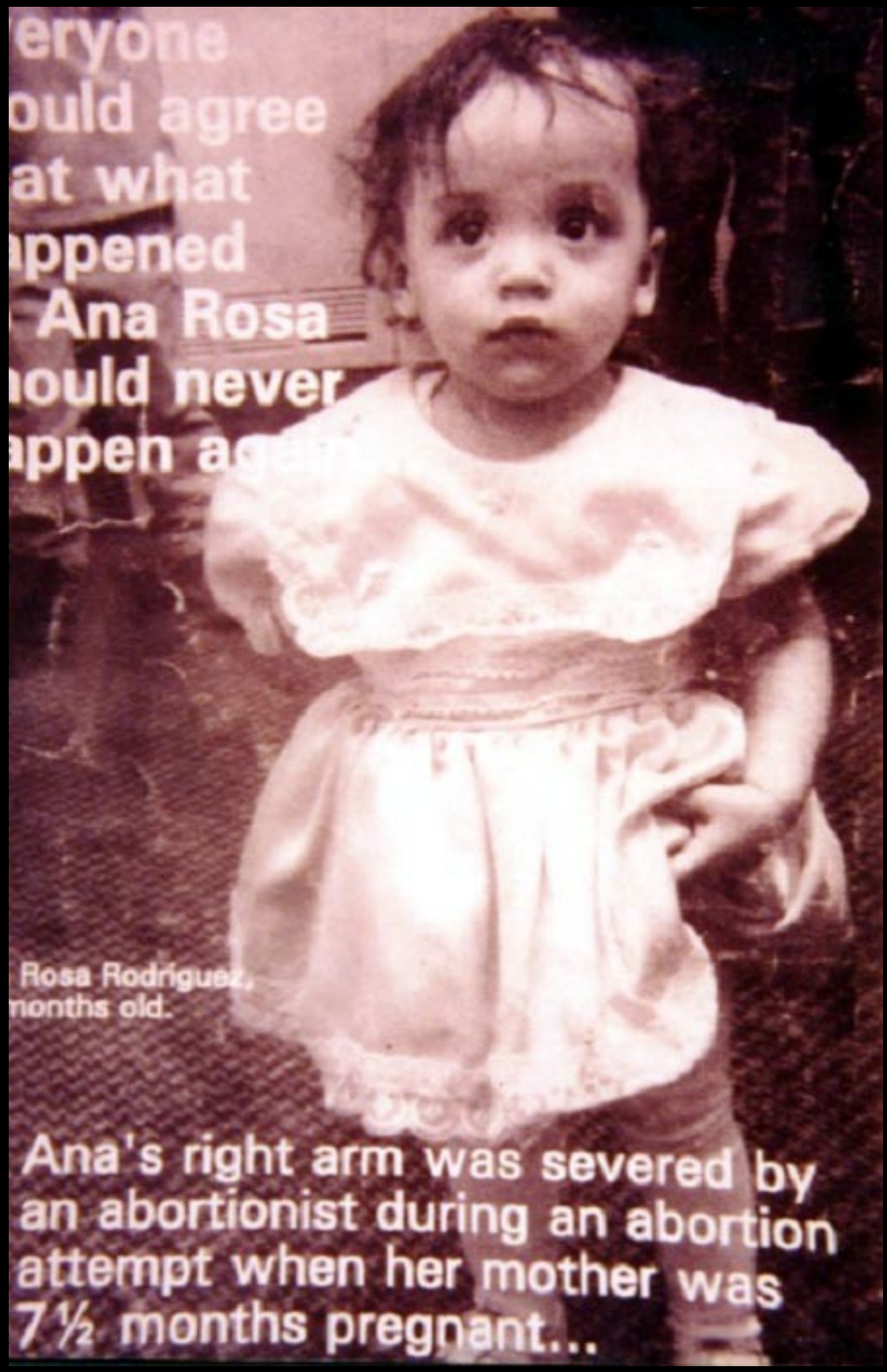
Human Populati on Chart



Human Population in Billions



Ana Rosa's arm was chopped off in a botched abortion when her mother was 7 1/2 months pregnant!




AMERICA
LAKES
SABLE ISLAND
Boston
New York
Washington
APPALACHIAN MOUNTAINS
Mt. Mitchell 6684
Mississippi
COASTAL PLAIN
KELVIN SEAMOUNT
HUDSON CANYON
BERMUDA ISLANDS
HATTERAS ABYSS
OUTER RIDGE
BLAKE PLATEAU
New Orleans
CONTINENTAL SHELF
GULF OF MEXICO
MISSISSIPPI CONE
SIGSBEE KNOLLS
Miami
Havana
CUBA
ISLANDS
ABYSSAL PLAIN
PUERTO RICO TRENCH
Atlantic Ocean's deepest point
Pensacola, Florida



National Organization for Wild Women


CHOICE ABOVE ALL
CHOICE ABOVE ALL

“Christianity is our foe. If animal rights is to succeed, we must destroy the Judeo-Christian religious tradition.”

Peter Singer, professor at Princeton, favors killing babies up to 28 days old. The “father of animal rights.”

AP Nov. 22, 1999

See:www.geocities.com/Athens/Agora/2900/

Biosphere 2000
1993 p. 164

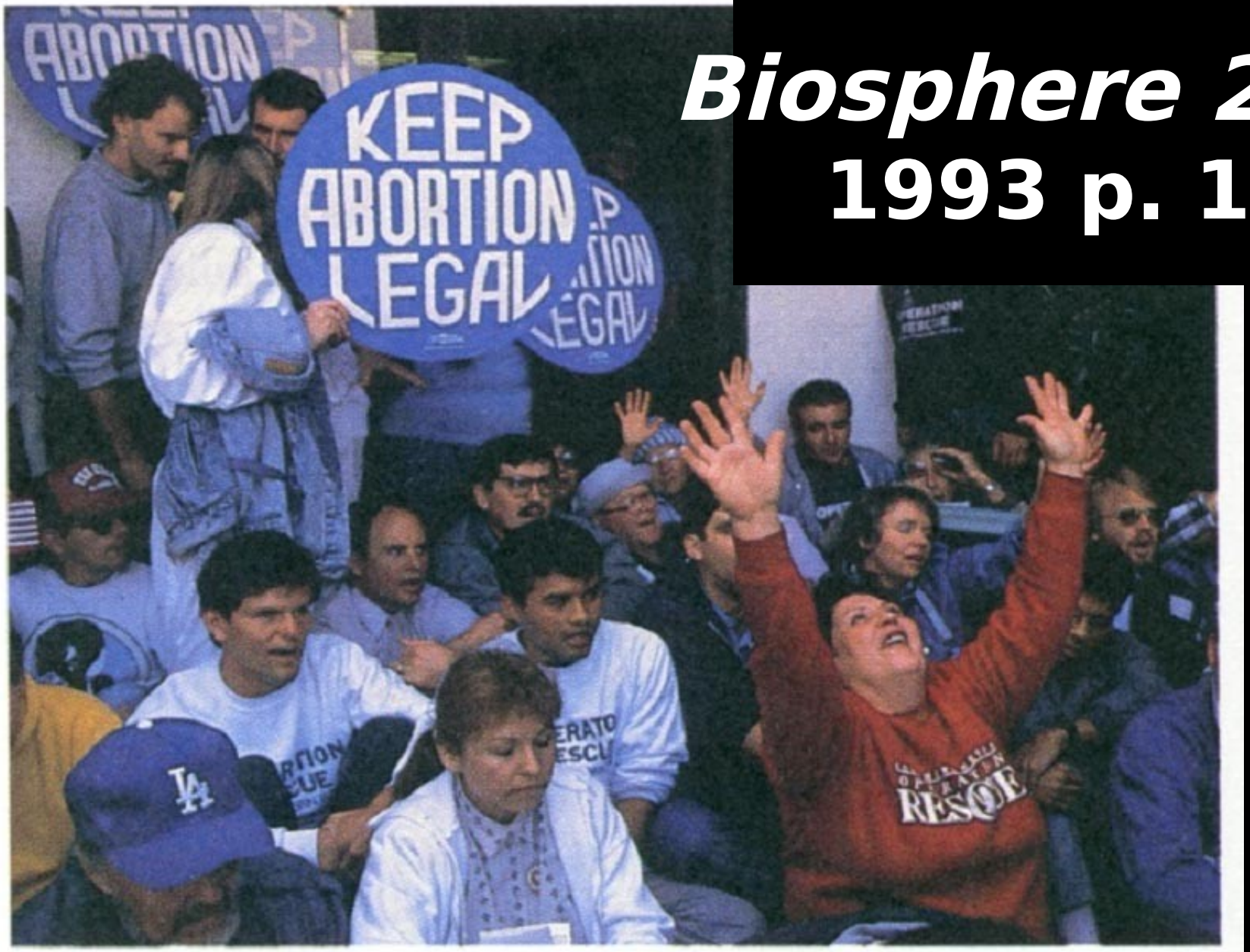
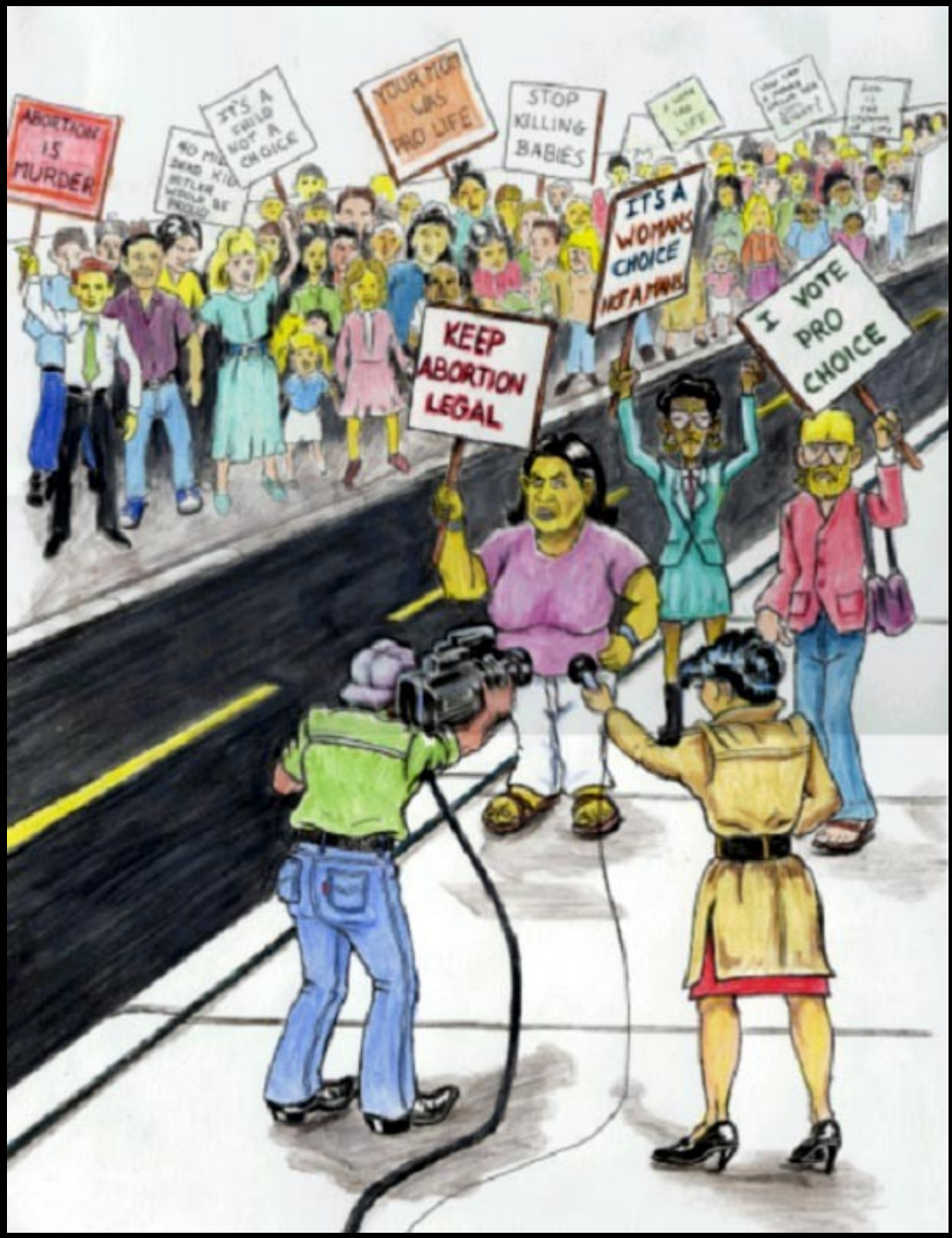


Figure 9-8: Pro-choice and antiabortion demonstrators, Los Angeles, 1989. Abortion issues are complicated by the argu-

The media ignores the wishes of the majority!



PENSACOLA
News Journal





Legislature pulls gun bill because of school shooting

By Alisa LaPolt
News Journal capital bureau

TALLAHASSEE — The fatal shoot-

"Irrespective of whether the bill is heard tomorrow or next year, it's a bad piece of legislation," said Mia-

THE

How teens got guns,

By Gary Fields
USA Today

The high school students responsible for Tuesday's rampage were armed with a rifle, two sawed-off shotguns, a semiautomatic handgun and explosives that were planted throughout Columbine High School.

As authorities and others won-

By late afternoon, 15 such devices had been found at the school and 15 had been found in the vehicles and homes of suspected gunmen Eric Harris, 18, and Dylan Klebold, 17.

While several of the explosives were sophisticated and used timers or butane containers, authorities said, many were simple pipe bombs

they got the r

According t
Alcohol, Toba
tistics, juveni
34 percent of
the nation.

Instructions
bombs are wi
Internet, at b

The liberal paper seems to always miss the point.

When the kids were killed in the Denver public school the papers and Rosie O'Donnell jumped on the gun control issue.

The real issues are:

1. Should we have public schools?

PENSACOLA
News Journal




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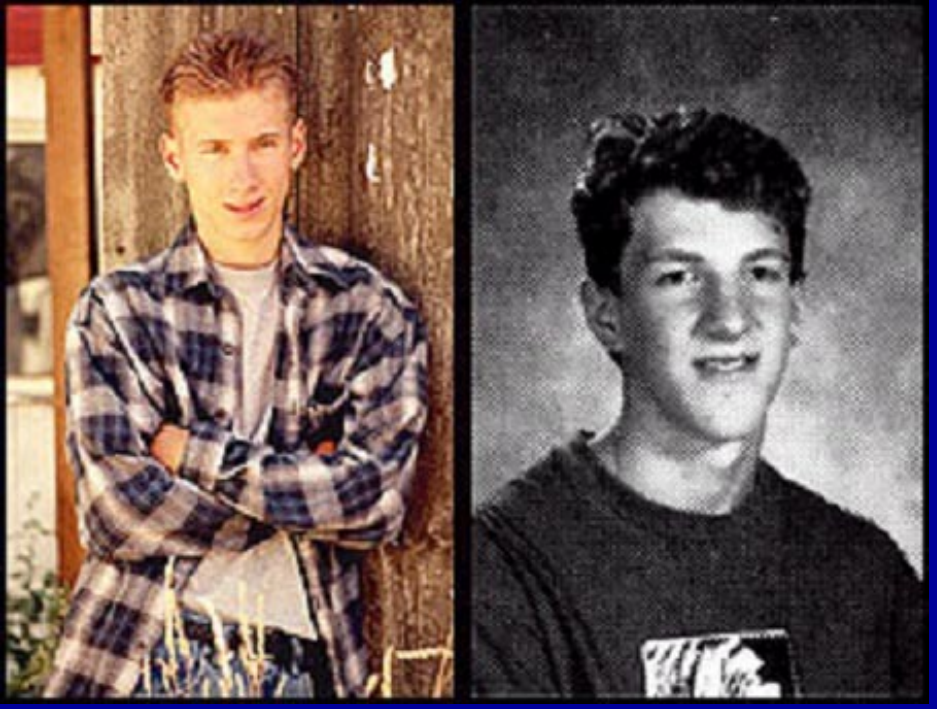
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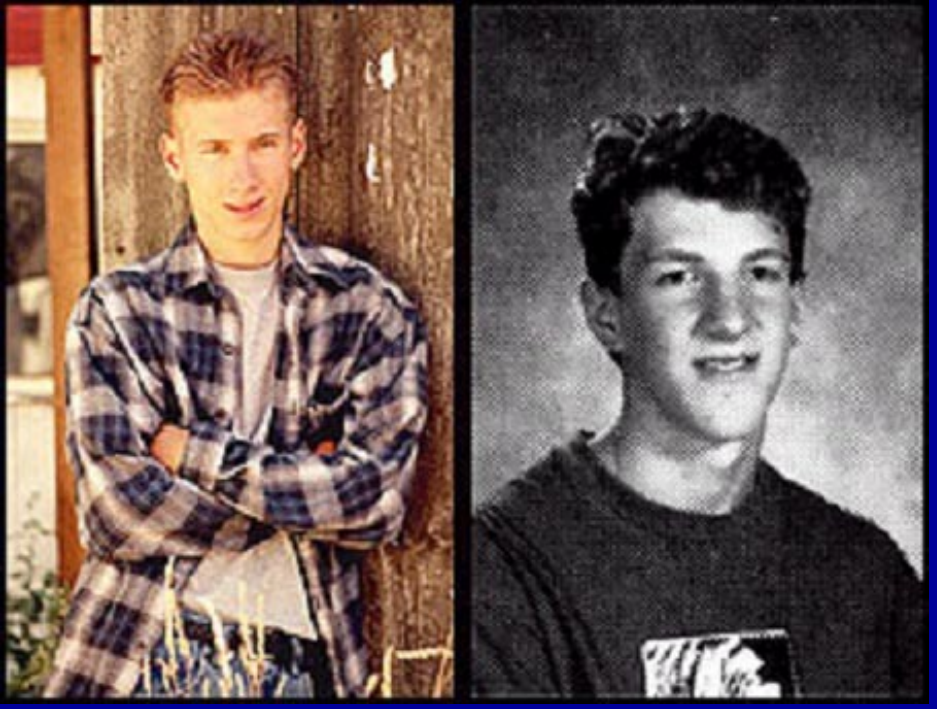
1. Should we have public schools?

2. Should we teach them **evolution** where there is no God or moral absolutes?



Eric Harris & Dylan Klebold

“He [a football player in his school] doesn’t deserve the jaw evolution gave him. Look for his jaw. It won’t be on his body.” Dylan Klebold on the video he and Eric made prior to the shootings.



Eric Harris & Dylan Klebold

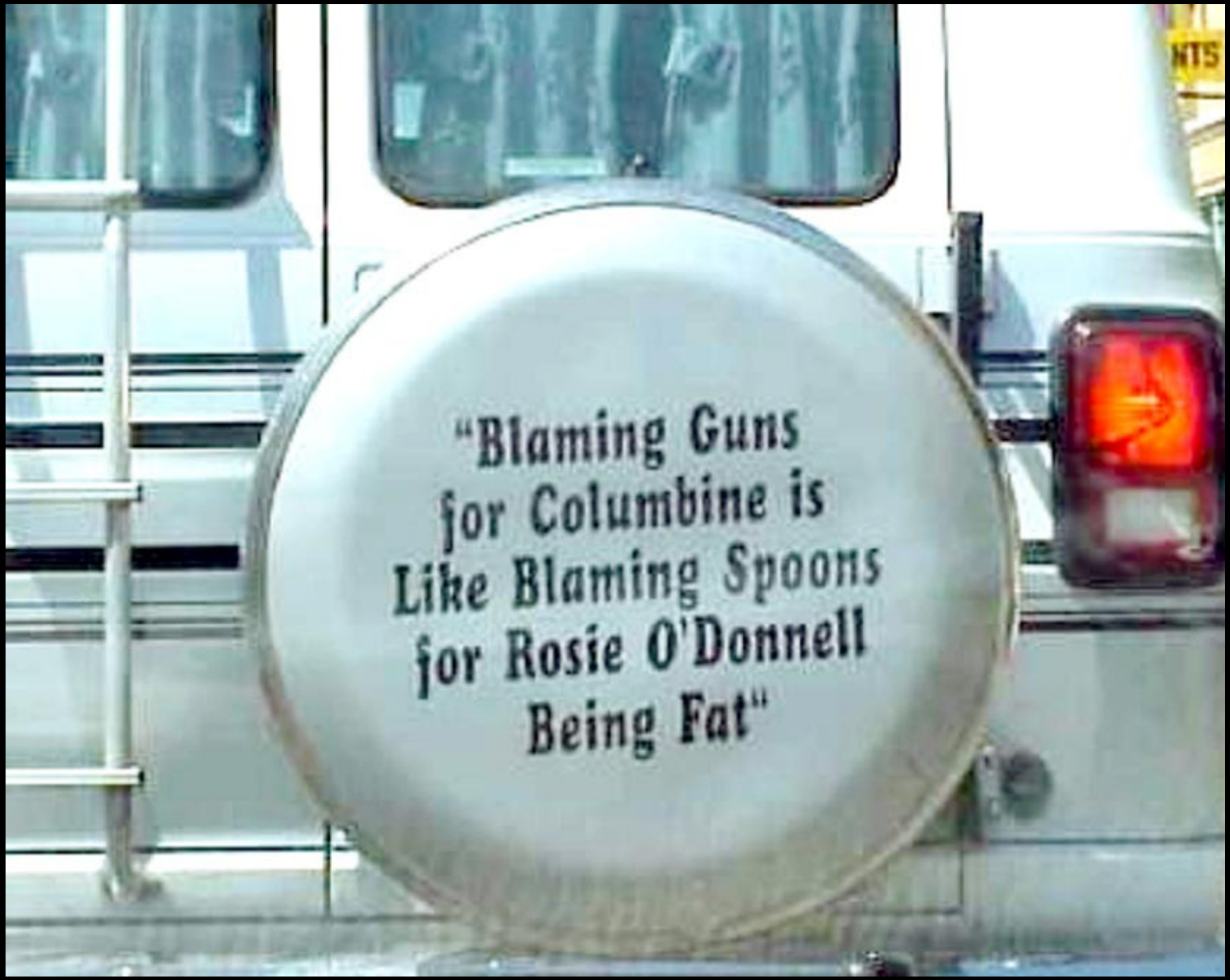
Klebold's father was a **geologist.** Both Eric and Dylan were followers of **Nazi teachings.** The shooting took place on **Hitler's birthday.** Klebold wore a shirt that said "serial killer." They shot Isaiah Shoels because they said: "Natural Selection" while Dylan's read, "Wrath" *Rocky Mountain News* May 16, 2000

"God!" one of the gunmen taunted her. "Do you really believe in God?" Cassie said, "Yes."



Eric's T-Shirt read "Natural Selection" while Dylan's read, "Wrath" *Rocky Mountain News* May 16, 2000

They spoke German to each other in the hall at school and Harris wore a Nazi German cross.


"Blaming Guns
for Columbine is
Like Blaming Spoons
for Rosie O'Donnell
Being Fat"

Legislature pulls gun bill because of school shooting

By Alisa LaPolt
News Journal capital bureau

TALLAHASSEE — The fatal shootings of students by two teen-aged gunmen at a Colorado high school virtually quashed a bill Wednesday that would prevent firearms manufacturers from being sued when their products are used in violent acts.

The bill by Rep. George Albright,

"Irrespective of whether the bill is heard tomorrow or next year, it's a bad piece of legislation," said Miami Mayor Alex Penelas, in Tallahassee on Wednesday overseeing bills affecting his city, such as one to increase penalties against juveniles who possess firearms.

But according to Thrasher, "there are no plans to bring it up anytime

3. Should certain criminals be publicly executed?

4. Should all law abiding citizens carry guns to protect themselves?

Proudly Unarmed!

Would you wear this?

What does this say to a criminal?

Bob Me!



The purpose of this amendment is not so we can go duck hunting. It is so we can protect ourselves from our own government if need be!

Article II

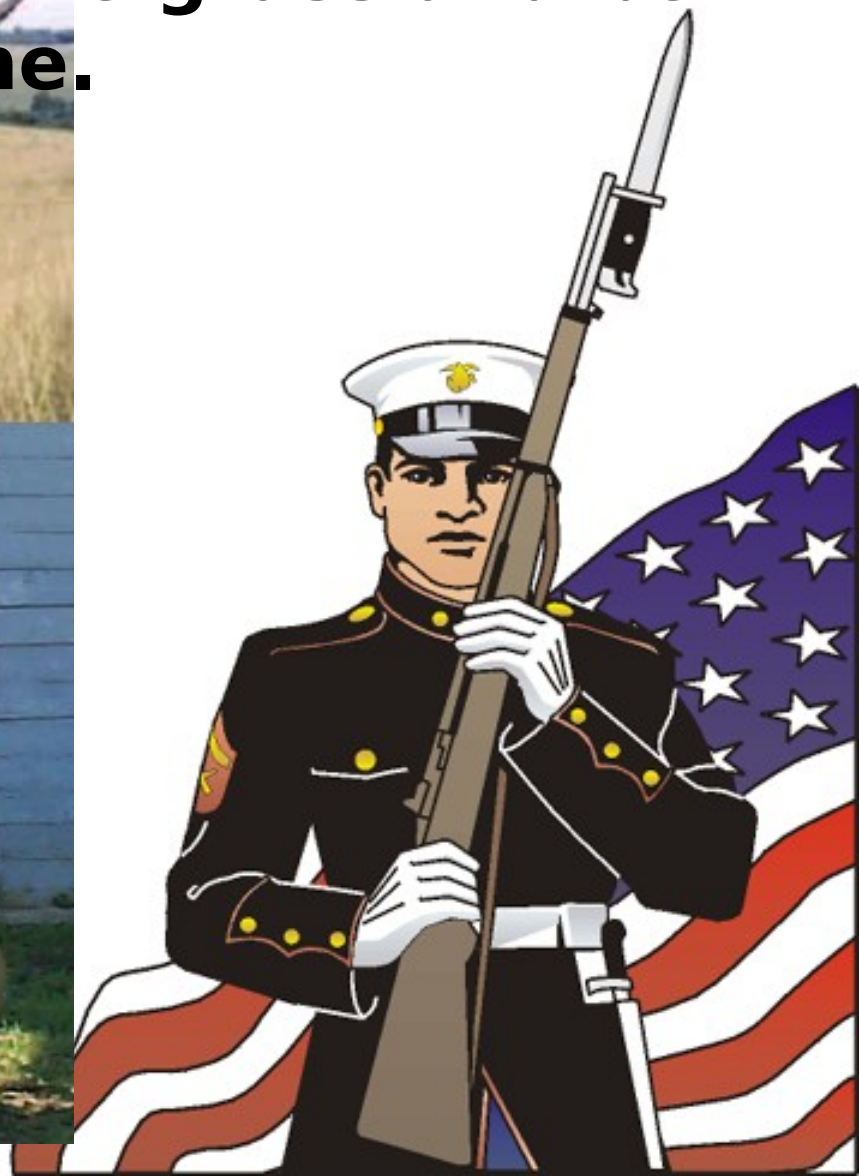
A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms shall not be infringed. ***Second Amendment, U.S. Constitution***



Many animals that eat grass have big horns. They don't want to hurt anyone. They just want to eat the grass and be left alone.







Reasons People Use to Justify Abortion:

1. It's Not Human
(Proven wrong in 1875)
2. Not Viable (can't live on its own)




NORTH
POLE

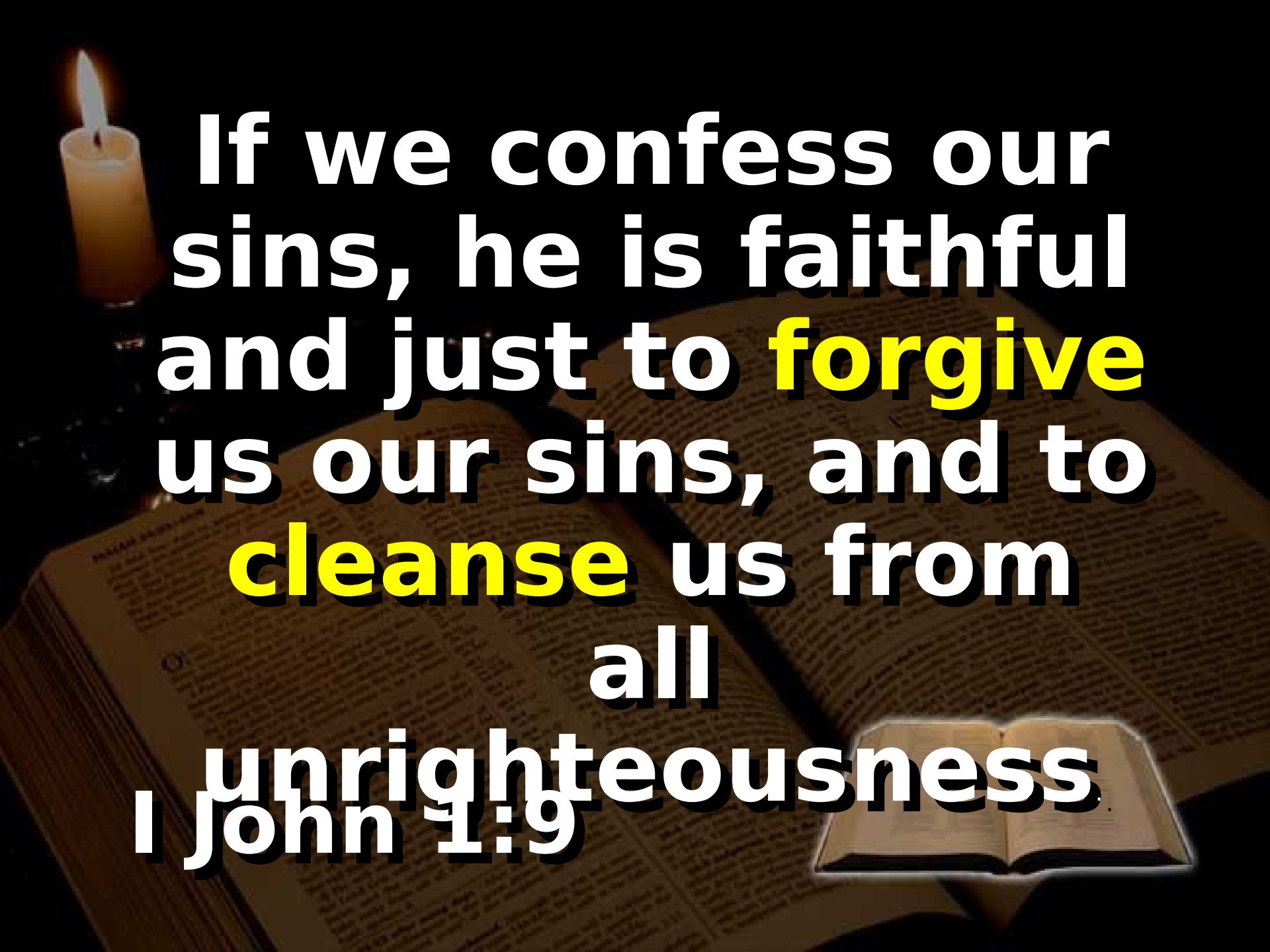
Reasons People Use to Justify Abortion:

1. It's Not Human
2. **Not Viable** (can't live on its own)

I know kids that are 25 that still borrow money from dad!

3. Child may be **unwanted**

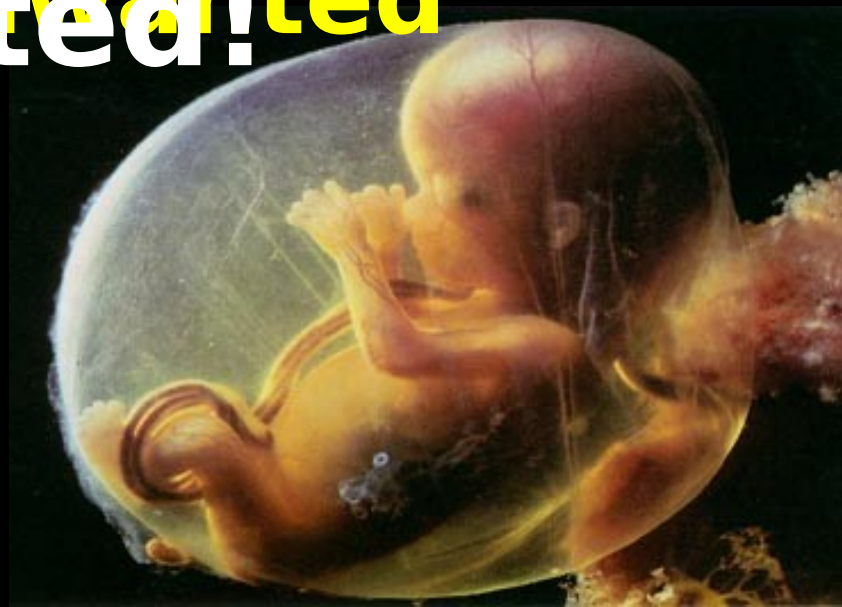



If we confess our sins, he is faithful and just to forgive us our sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness
I John 1:9

Year after year the number of people **waiting to adopt** is about equal to the **number of abortions.**

The babies are not unwanted!

3. Child may be **unwanted**



Reasons People Use to Justify Abortion:

1. It's Not Human
2. **Not Viable** (can't live on its own)
3. Child may be **unwanted**
4. Child may be a **financial burden**
5. May be from **rape or incest**
 (5 years later?)



It is illegal to shoot deer at night with spotlights in nearly every state. You must give the deer a sporting chance.



Pro choice? Let's really choose.

Baby, mother, father, doctor, governor

Past US President!

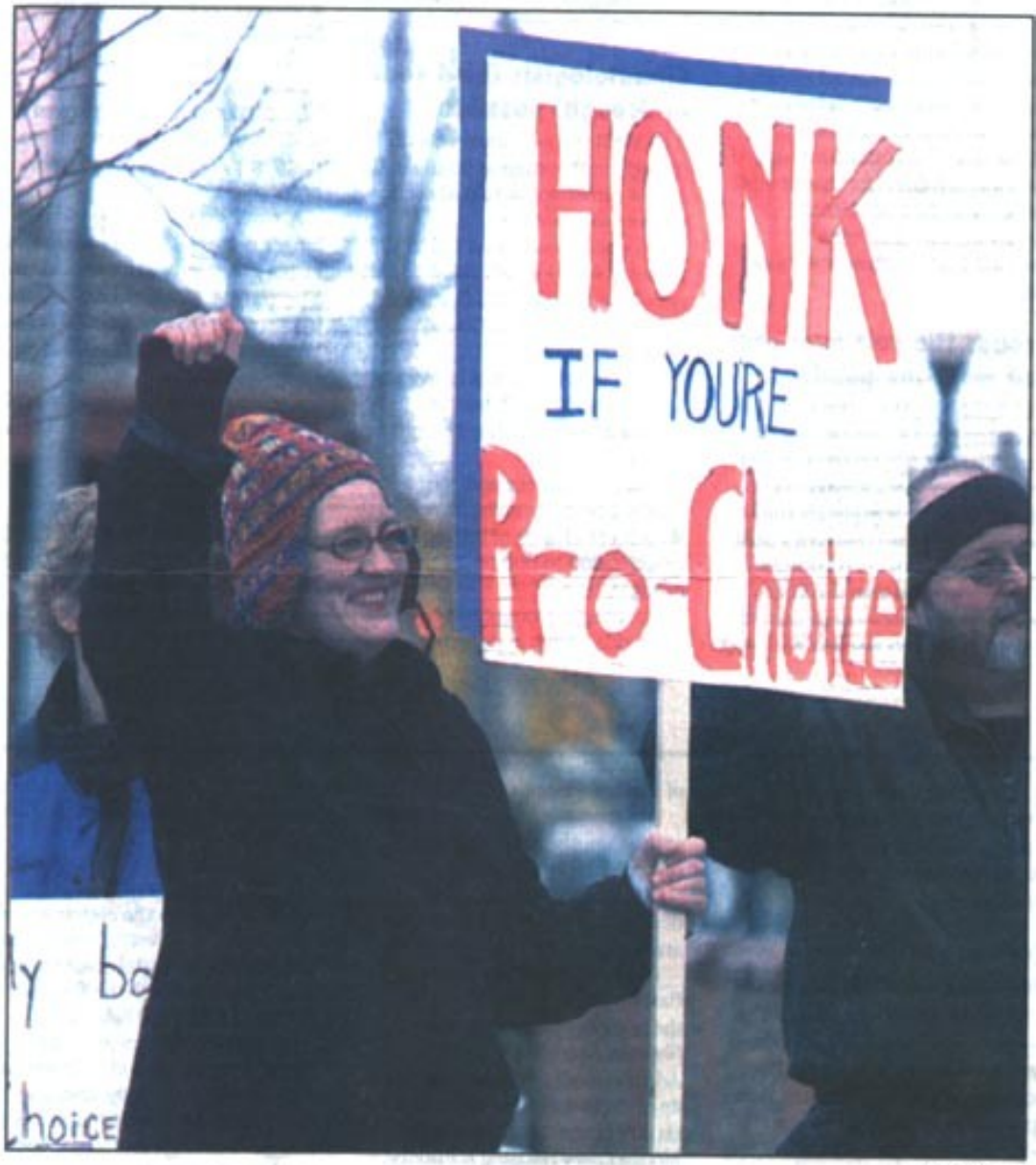
If he is not alive, why is he growing?
If he is not a human being, what kind of being is he?



It is easy for her to be "pro-choice."

She has already been born!

Marking Roe v. Wade



Kevin Peck / staff

Above – Pro-choice demonstrator Sara Burlingham responds to honking motorists Saturday afternoon during a rally downtown. **Below** – More than 100 pro-life demonstrators rally at the state Capitol to mark the 29th anniversary of Roe v. Wade, the Supreme Court decision legalizing abortion.

Reasons People Use to Justify Abortion:

1. It's Not Human
(Proven wrong in 1874)
2. Not Viable (can't live on its own)
3. Child may be unwanted
4. Child may be a financial burden
5. May be from rape
 or incest

6. Abortion is legal



In 1936 the German Supreme Court “refused to recognize Jews living in Germany as ‘persons’ in the legal sense.”

Ernst Fraenkel, *The Dual State: A Contribution to the Theory of Dictatorship* 1941 p. 95





WW II **Time Life, p. 149**



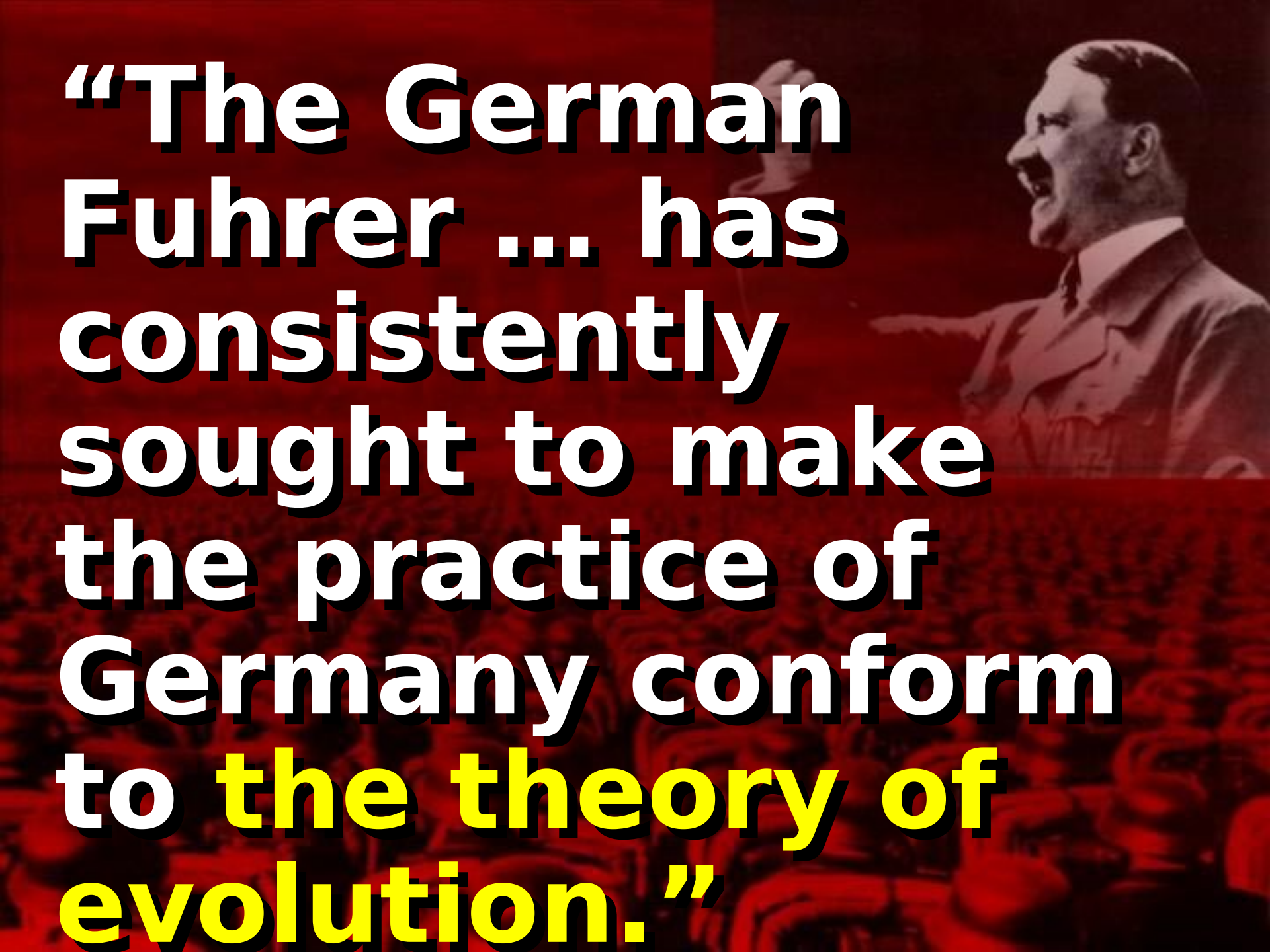

"I have the right to exterminate an inferior race that breed like the vermin."
Adolf Hitler
Creation Magazine vol. 18, #1, p. 9

Concentration camp in Flossburg, Germany




Hitler believed the Germans were the superior race that deserved to rule the




“The German Fuhrer … has consistently sought to make the practice of Germany conform to the theory of evolution.”

to the other co-operating nations.

The Germans responded to the U.S. refugee plan with contempt. Chancellor Hitler, never losing an opportunity to deflate democratic pretense, said in a speech at Königsberg, "I can only hope and expect that the other world, which has such deep sympathy for these criminals, will at least be generous enough to convert this sympathy into practical aid. We, on our part, are ready to put all these criminals at the disposal of these countries, for all I care, even on luxury ships." ★ 1938

On April 13 President Roosevelt met at the White House with Protestant, Catholic and Jewish leaders to discuss the new international effort. The delegation included former High Commissioner James G. McDonald, who would become chairman of the President's Advisory Group on Political Refugees.

WHILE 6 MILLION DIED

While 6 Million Died **Arthur D. Morse p. 204**

Hitler's book is full of his racist philosophy. 1924

"Adolf Hitler's mind was captivated by evolutionary thinking- probably since the time he was a boy. Evolutionary ideas... lie at the basis of all that is worst in Mein Kampf and in his pubic speeches. *Darwin,*



“Darwinian theory combined with Marxist ideology formed the cornerstone of the ‘superman’ doctrine-- the survival of the fittest or the duty of the strong to trample the weak.”

The Evolution Conspiracy **p. 65-66**

but making a new and ruthless choice according to strength and health.

No more than Nature desires the mating of weaker with stronger individuals, even less does she desire the blending of a higher with a lower race, since, if she did, her whole work of higher breeding, over perhaps hundreds of thousands of years, might be ruined with one blow.

Historical experience offers countless proofs of this. It shows with terrifying clarity that in every mingling of Aryan blood with that of lower peoples the result was the end of the cultured people. North America, whose

***Mein Kampf* by Adolf Hitler p. 286**

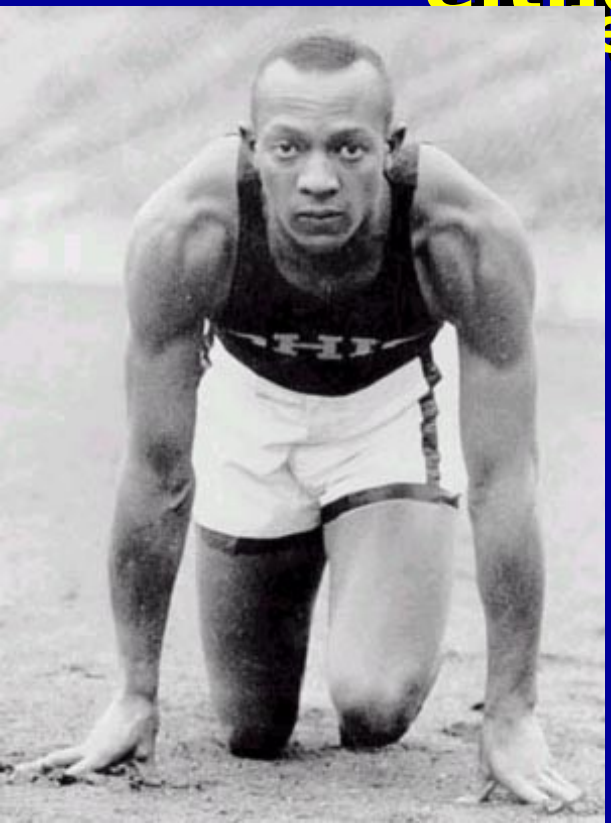
Hitler's Hit List

Species	Blood Mixture
Nordic (blond, blue eyed.....)	Close to Pure Aryan
Germanic (brown hair, blue-eyed or, less desirable brown-eyed.....	Predominantly Aryan
Mediterranean	Slightly Aryan
Slavic	Close to half-Aryan, half-Ape
Oriental	Slight Ape preponderance
Black	African

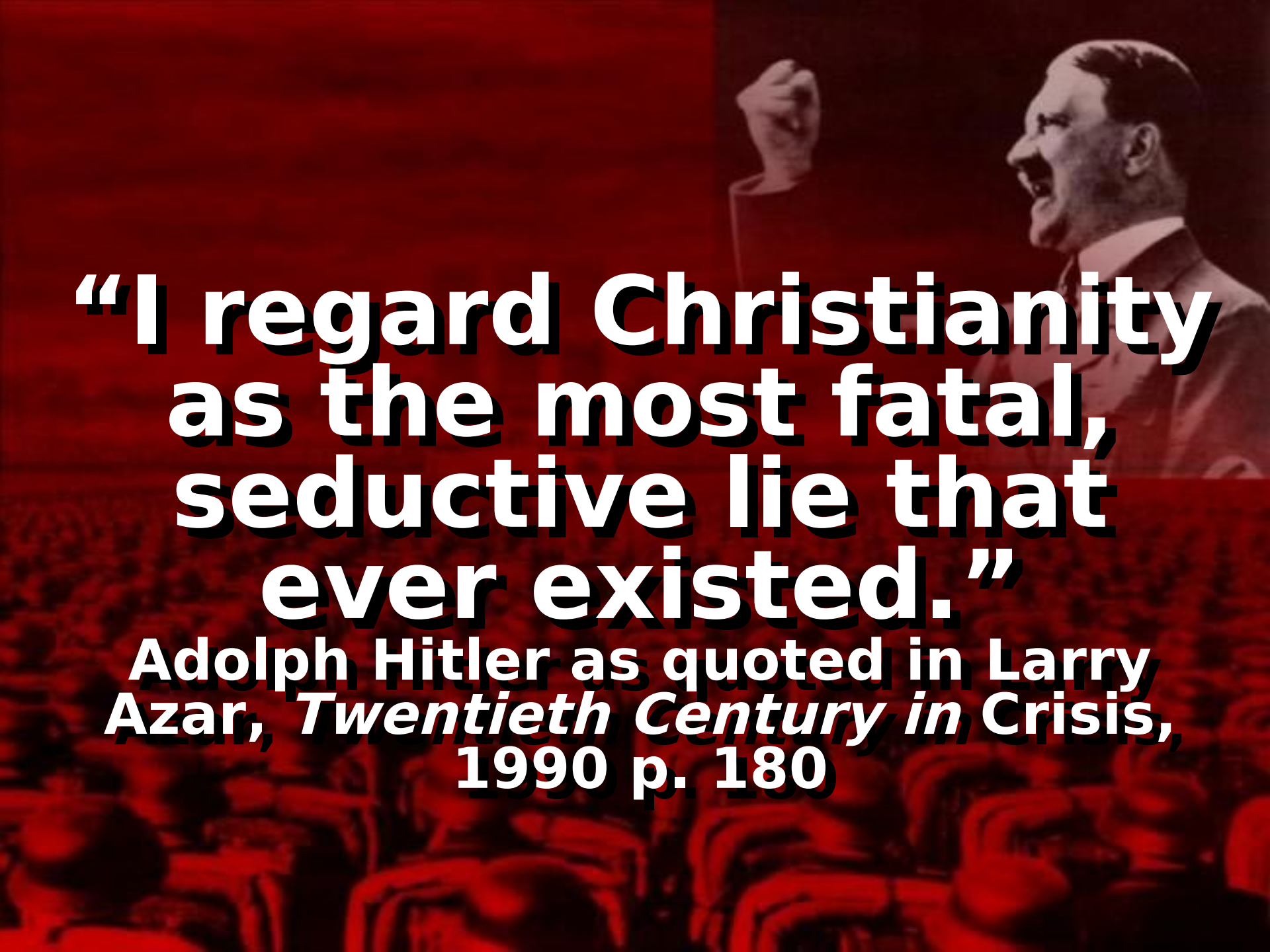
“I wasn’t invited to **shake hands with Hitler,** But I wasn’t invited to the White House to **shake hands with the President either.**”

Jessie Owens-1936 Olympics-Berlin



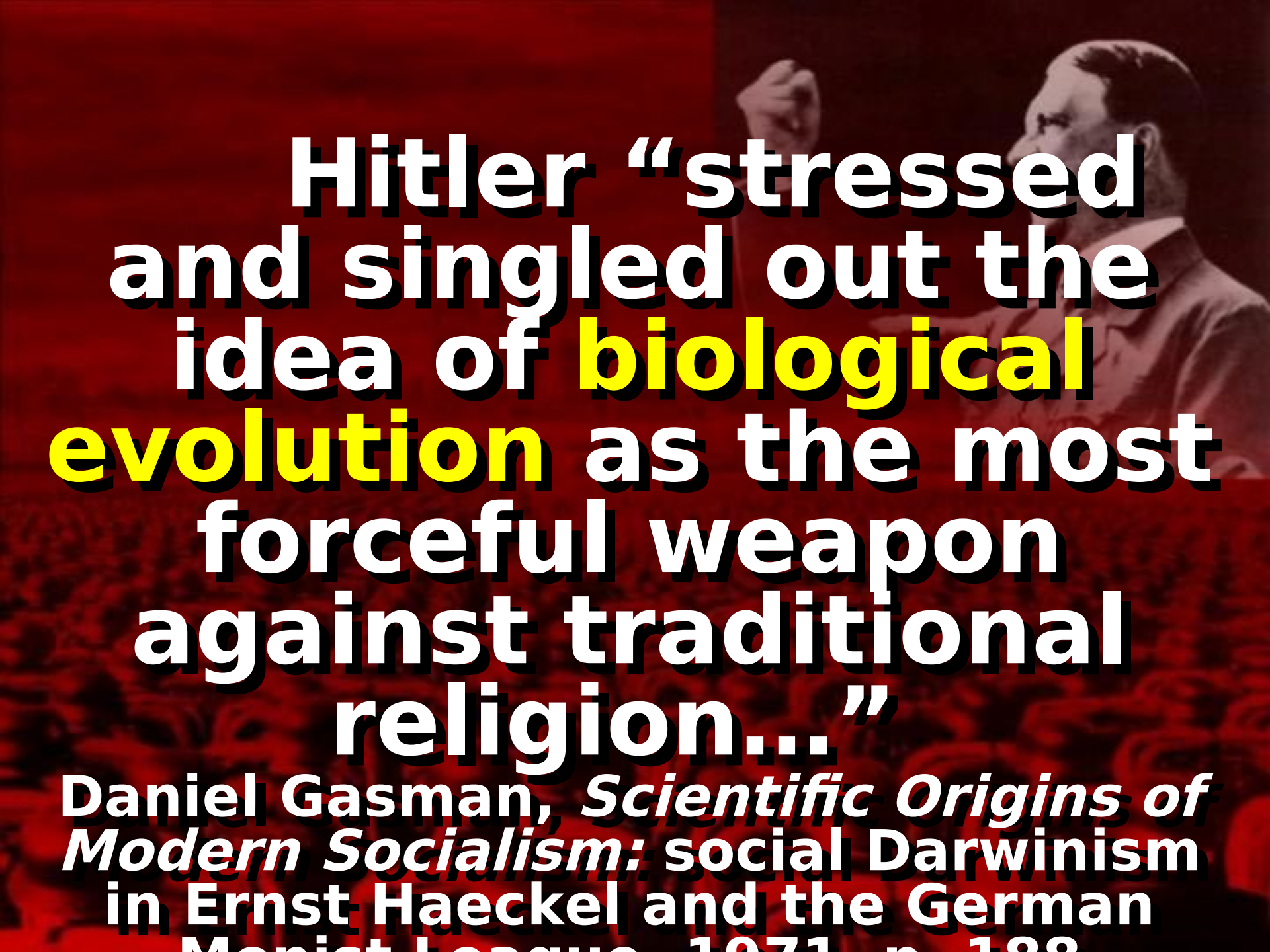


“It was all right with me. I didn’t go to Berlin to shake hands with him, anyway. All I know is that I’m here now, and Hitler isn’t.”



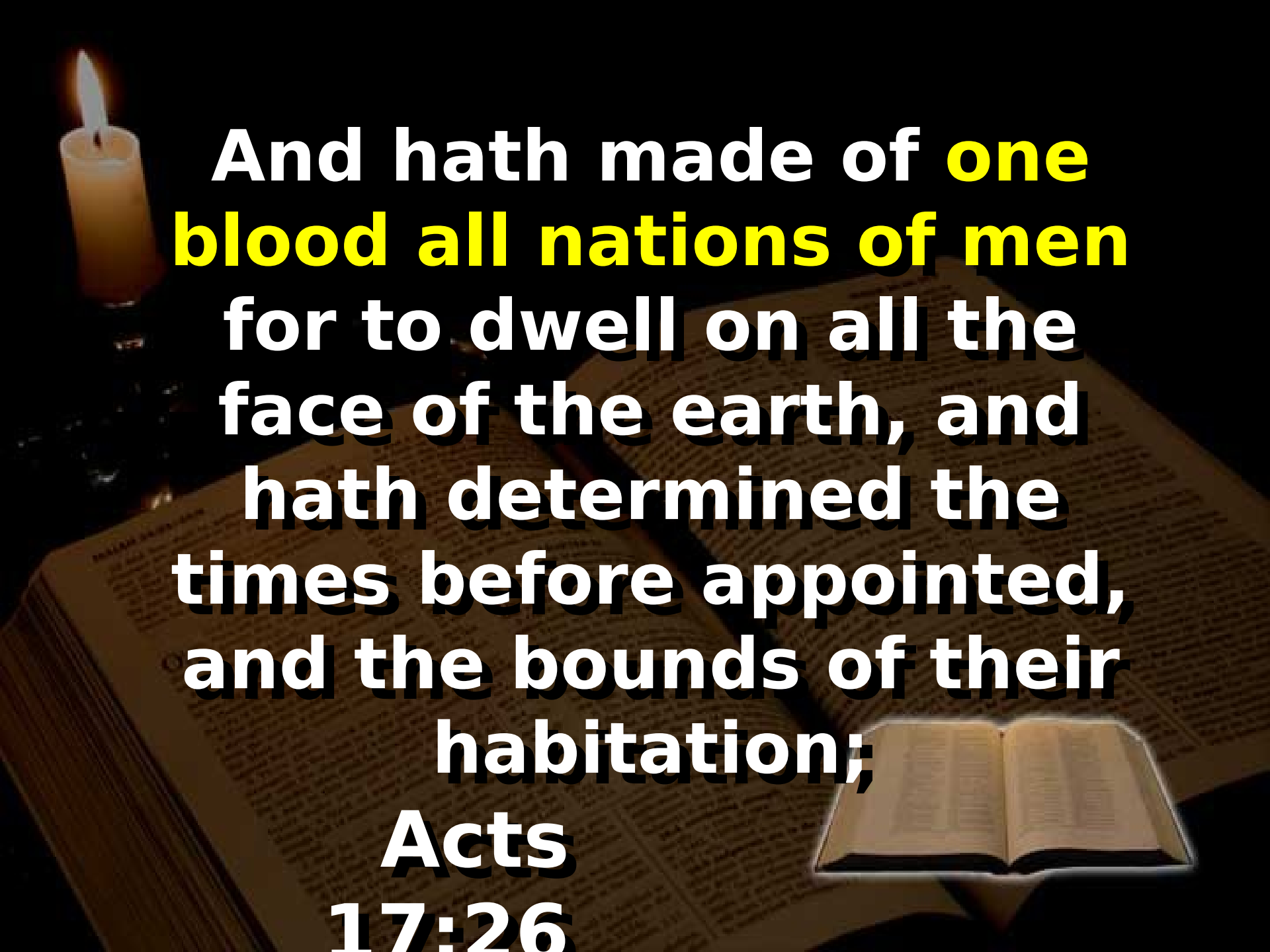
“I regard Christianity as the most fatal, seductive lie that ever existed.”

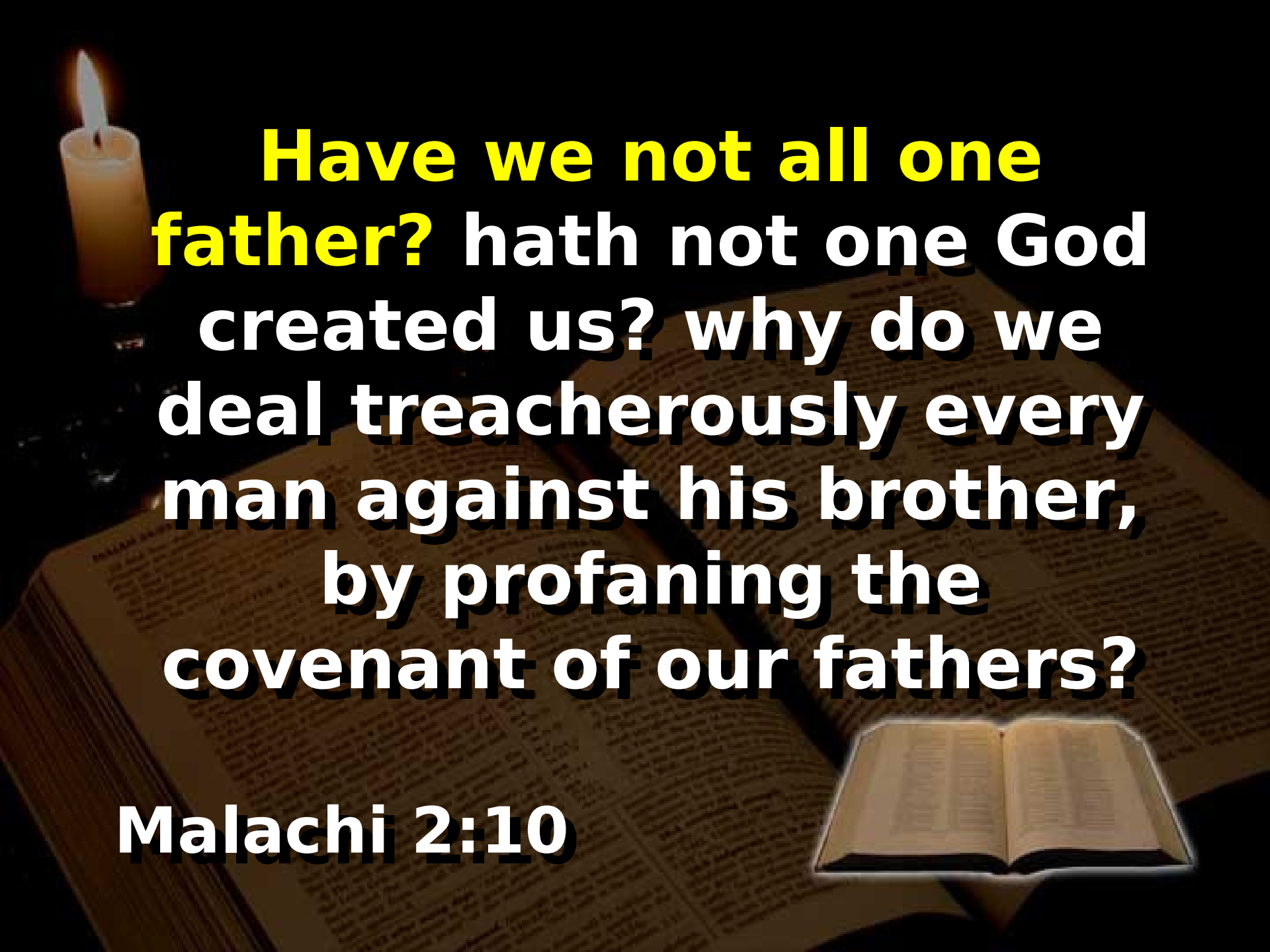
Adolph Hitler as quoted in Larry Azar, *Twentieth Century in* Crisis, 1990 p. 180



Hitler "stressed and singled out the idea of biological evolution as the most forceful weapon against traditional religion..."

Daniel Gasman, *Scientific Origins of Modern Socialism:* social Darwinism in Ernst Haeckel and the German Monist League, 1971, p. 188


And hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth, and hath determined the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitation;
Acts 17:26


Have we not all one father? hath not one God created us? why do we deal treacherously every man against his brother, by profaning the covenant of our fathers?
Malachi 2:10



Nazi war crimes trial at Nürnburg, Germany

The men said they were only obeying orders and did nothing illegal.

In 1973 the US Supreme Court declared “the word ‘person’ as used in the 14th Amendment, does not include the unborn.”

Roe v. Wade, 410 U.S. 158 (1973)





Now over 45,000,000 in USA!
Almost 1,000 million worldwide!

"Each woman around the world now averages 1 induced abortion in her lifetime." ***Scientific***

On Sept 11, 2001, about 3,000 Americans were killed by terrorists. We spend billions of dollars trying to hunt them down and kill them.

On Sept 11, 2001, about 4,500 Americans were killed by abortionists and nobody said a word.



Margaret Sanger founded Planned Parenthood on October 16, 1916 i order to eliminate what she thought were "inferior race like Orientals, Jews and Blacks." She referred to them as "human weeds."



Her father was the "village atheist". She died an alcoholic and drug addict.

***Passport Magazine* July 1988 p. 6**



“The most merciful thing that a large family does to one of it’s infant members is to kill it.”
Women and the New Race

“No gods, no masters”
motto for her magazine
The Woman Rebel

“Birth Control to create a race of Thoroughbreds” **Margaret Sanger**
Birth Control Review **Nov, 1921**

“Eugenic Sterilization: An Urgent Need”
Birth Control Review **April, 1933 by** ***Dr. Ernest Rudin*** **of Hitler’s Third Reich**

Hitler referred to the Jews as "a parasite in the body of other nations."
***Mein Kampf* Adolf Hitler p. 305**



The abortionists refer to the unborn babies as "a parasite" in the woman's body. ***Abortion Practice* Warren M. Hern p. 14-15**

“the most successful approach to the Negro is through **a religious appeal.** We do not want the word to get out that **we want to exterminate the Negro population** and the minister is the man who can straighten out that idea if it ever occurs to any of their more rebellious members.”



Margaret Sanger

Woman’s Body, Woman’s Right: A Social History of Birth Control in America

80% of the abortion death camps are in **minority neighborhoods.**

13% of American women are black yet they have **35%** of the abortions.



Over **25% of the black population** has been killed by abortion since 1973.

Sanger's dream is being realized!

“As we celebrate the 100th birthday of Margaret Sanger, our outrageous and our courageous leader… we should be very proud of what we are and what our mission is. It is a very grand mission… abortion is only the tip of the iceberg.”

Feb. 5, 1979

Faye Wattleton (black)- Former President of Planned Parenthood

1986 *Humanist of the Year*



WHERE TO GO

You can learn about family planning and child spacing at the address below if the doctor finds you need this information for your health or well-being.

PLANNED PARENTHOOD LEAGUE OF IOWA
201 DAVENPORT BUILDING
Tel. 4-2909
DES MOINES, IOWA
Hours 12:00 to 4:00

This pamphlet distributed by

PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION OF AMERICA, INC.

501 Madison Avenue . New York 22, N. Y.

"EVERY CHILD A WANTED CHILD"

303

1531—10/52 — October, 1952



PLAN YOUR CHILDREN

FOR HEALTH AND HAPPINESS

healthy if they are born at least two years apart, rather than only a year apart. When babies are born two years or more apart, the mother has a chance to get back her strength before she has the next one. Furthermore, babies do cost money, and so more time between them gives the family budget a chance to recover, too.

WAYS TO PLAN YOUR CHILDREN

Birth control can help you plan your children so that you can have the number of babies you want and have them at times when you and your husband are well and able to take care of them. Birth control means the use of medically approved methods to postpone pregnancy until you are ready for it. The method your doctor advises for you is completely harmless.

Planning your children does not only mean being able to wait until you are well enough and able to take care of a baby. Family planning also means being able to have your baby when you *do* want it. Sometimes parents find that for natural reasons the mother does not become pregnant when the parents want a child. New discoveries in medicine give fresh hope to women or men who find they do not have children when they want them.

YOUR QUESTIONS ANSWERED

In order that you will have a better understanding of the means of family planning here are the answers to the questions which people most often ask:

What is birth control?

It is a safe and simple way to plan for your children and to have them when you want them.

Is it an operation?

It is not an operation of any kind.

Is it an abortion?

Definitely not. An abortion requires an operation. It kills the life of a baby after it has begun. It is dangerous to your life and health. It may make you sterile so that when you want a child you cannot have it. Birth control merely postpones the beginning of life.

Is birth control harmful?

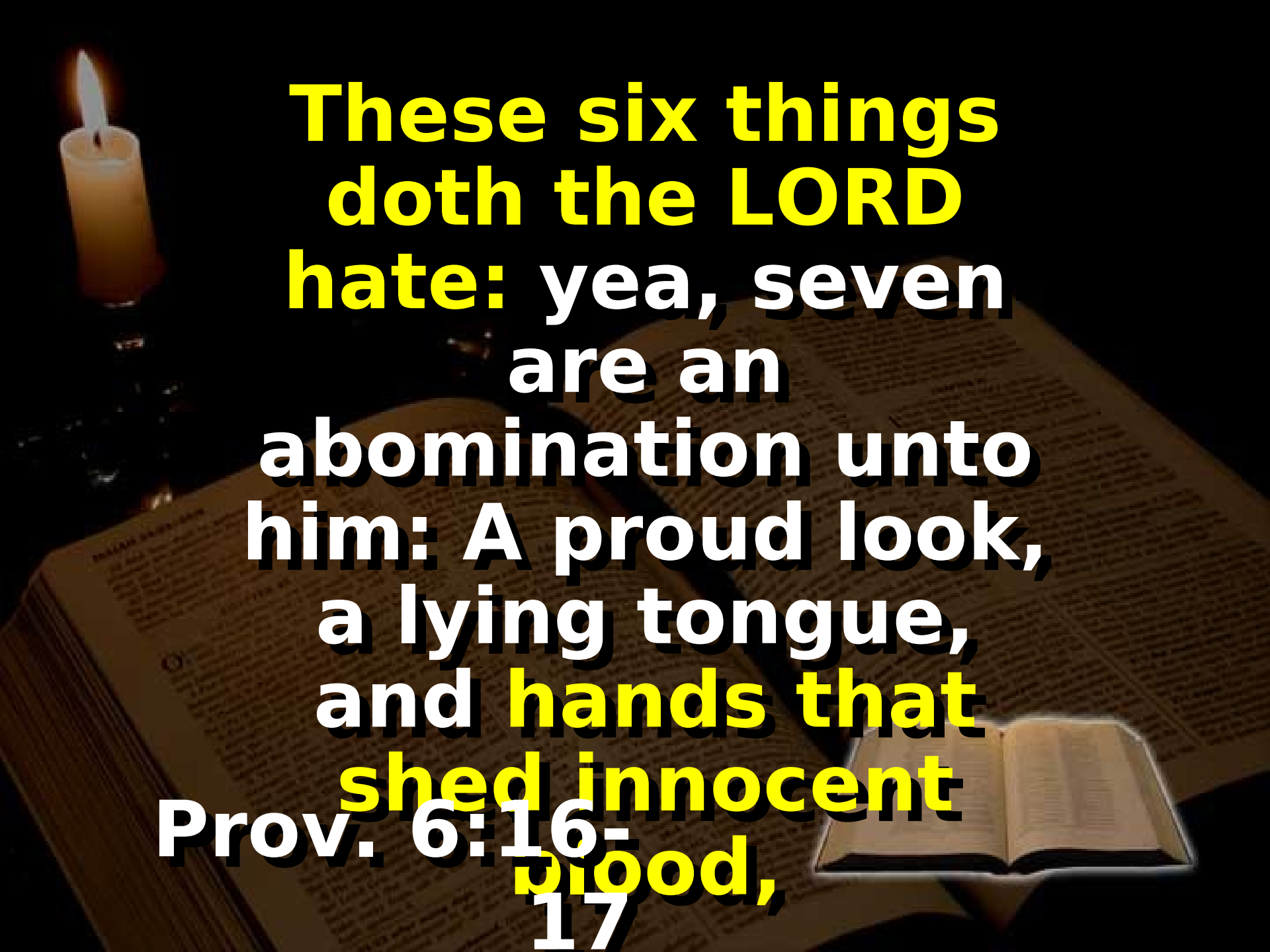
As long as you have a doctor prescribe the method of birth control which suits you best, birth control cannot hurt you in any way.

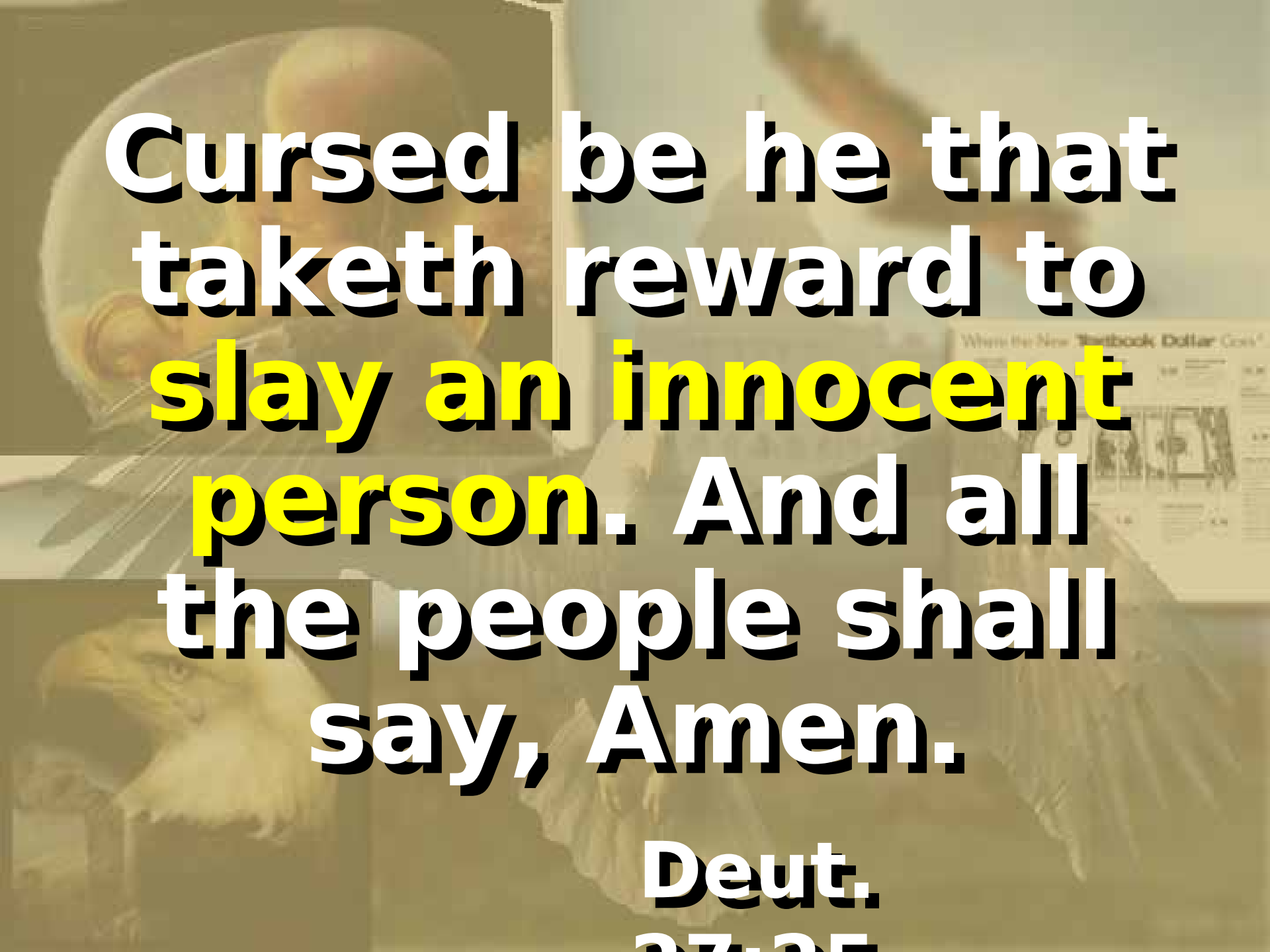
Will it keep me from having a baby when we want another?

No. When you want another child, you simply stop using birth control. You

Is it an abortion?

Definitely not. An abortion requires an operation. It kills the life of a baby after it has begun. It is dangerous to your life and health. It may make you sterile so that when you want a child you cannot have it. Birth control merely postpones the beginning of life.


These six things doth the LORD hate: yea, seven are an abomination unto him: A proud look, a lying tongue, and hands that shed innocent blood,
Prov. 6:16-17



Cursed be he that taketh reward to slay an innocent person. And all the people shall say, Amen.

Deut. 27:25

P.31



When compared with the
orse, the caecum and appendix
is thought to be vestigial.

Glen
Biolo
y 1994
p. 311

Lie #13

There are no vestigial organs

Holt Biology 2004, p. 286

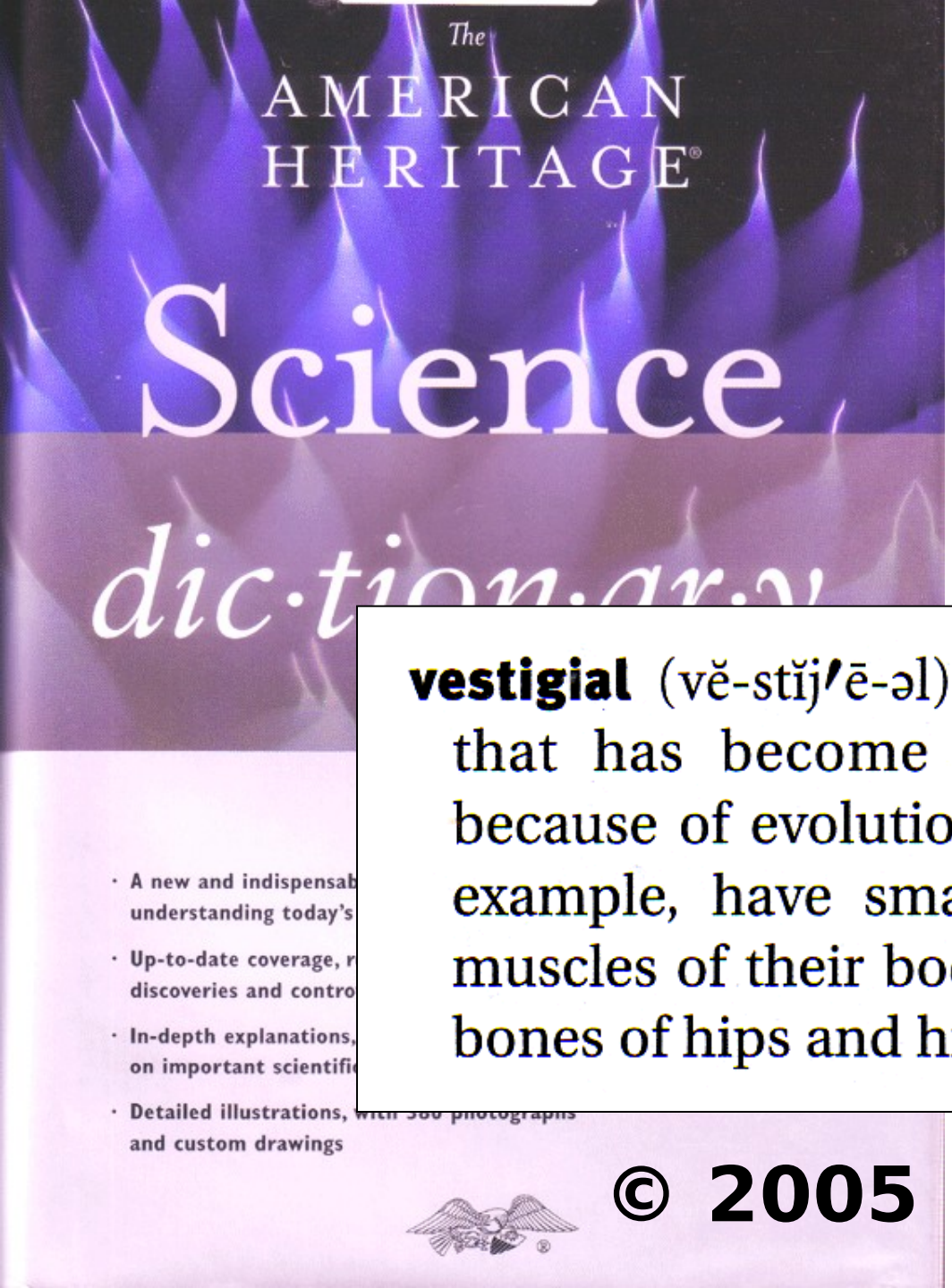
Anatomy and Development

Comparisons of the anatomy of different types of organisms often reveal basic similarities in body structures even though the structure's functions may differ between organisms. For example, sometimes bones are present in an organism but are reduced in size and either have no use or have a less important function than they do in other, related organisms. Such structures, which are considered to be evidence of an organism's evolutionary past, are called **vestigial** *(vehs TIJ ee uhl)* **structures.** For example, the hind limbs of whales are vestigial structures.

As different groups of vertebrates evolved, their bodies evolved

1. There are no vestigial organs.
2. Even if there were some, that would be the opposite of evolution.

H



vestigial (vĕ-stĭj′ē-əl) Relating to a body part that has become small and lost its use because of evolutionary change. Whales, for example, have small bones located in the muscles of their body walls that are vestigial bones of hips and hind limbs.

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zoologist Horatio Hackett Newman stated: “There are, according to Wiedersheim, no less than 180 vestigial structures in the human body, sufficient to make of a man a veritable walking museum of



Ask A Scientist

Zoology Archive

Department of Energy United States of America



name Nancy
status student
age 15

Question - What is the function of the appendix in a human before it is taken out through surgey?

Hi Nancy...as you must know the appendix is a tube of which one end is closed and the opens into the cecum, that is the beginning of the large intestine. The appendix occurs in men and in othe animals:higher apes, wombats, some rodents and a few lower mammals.And now for your question: the appendix has no known physiological function but probably represents a degenerated portion of the cecum that, in ancestral forms, aided in cellulose digestion.

name Nancy
status student
age 15

Question - What is the function of the appendix in a human before it is taken out through surgey?

It is believed that the appendix will gradually disappear in human beings as our diet do not includes cellulose no more.

In the other animals, the appendix is much larger and provides a pouch off the main intestinal tract, in which cellulose can be trapped and be subjected to prolonged digestion. And thanks for asking NEWTON!
Mabel (Dr. Mabel Rodrigues)=========
The appendix contains lymphoid tissue and may produce antibodies; however, there is no definitive function per sa.
We can obviously live without it.----Up-date:2002027

“Long regarded as a vestigial organ with no function in the human body, the appendix is now thought to be one of the sites where immune responses are initiated.”

Roy Hartenstein, *Grolier Encyclopedia, 1998*

See also “Vestigial Organs” are Fully Functional

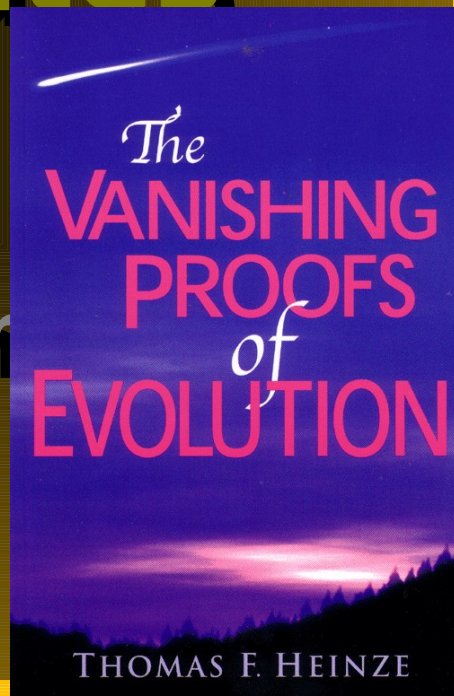
Jerry Bergman and George Howe

"The appendix is required to activate killer B cells in your immune systems like your thyroid activates "T" cells.

Dr. Ron Allard
drronallard@yahoo.com

For more about the appendix see this book p. 42.

Available from CSE



“Its removal also increases a persons susceptibility to leukemia, Hodgkin’s disease, cancer of the colon, and cancer of the ovaries.”

name Nancy
status student
age 15

Question - What is the function of the appendix in a human before it is taken out through surgey?

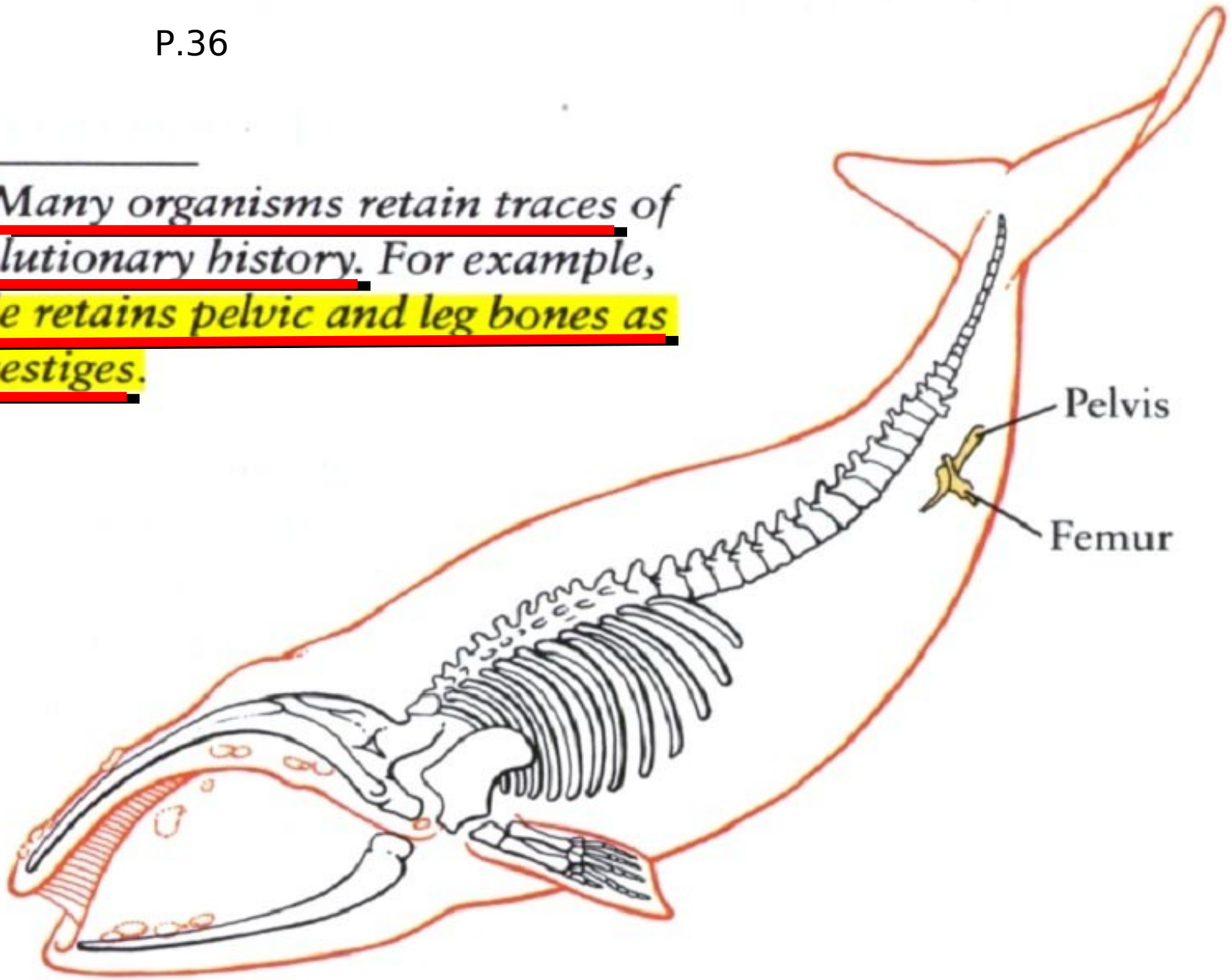
It is believed that the appendix will gradually disappear in human beings as our diet do not includes cellulose no more.
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Mabel (Dr. Mabel Rodrigues)=========
The appendix contains lymphoid tissue and may produce antibodies; however, there is no definitive function per sa.
We can obviously live without it.----Up-date:2002027

You can live without both your legs, both your arms, both your eyes and both your ears.
That does not prove you don’t need them!

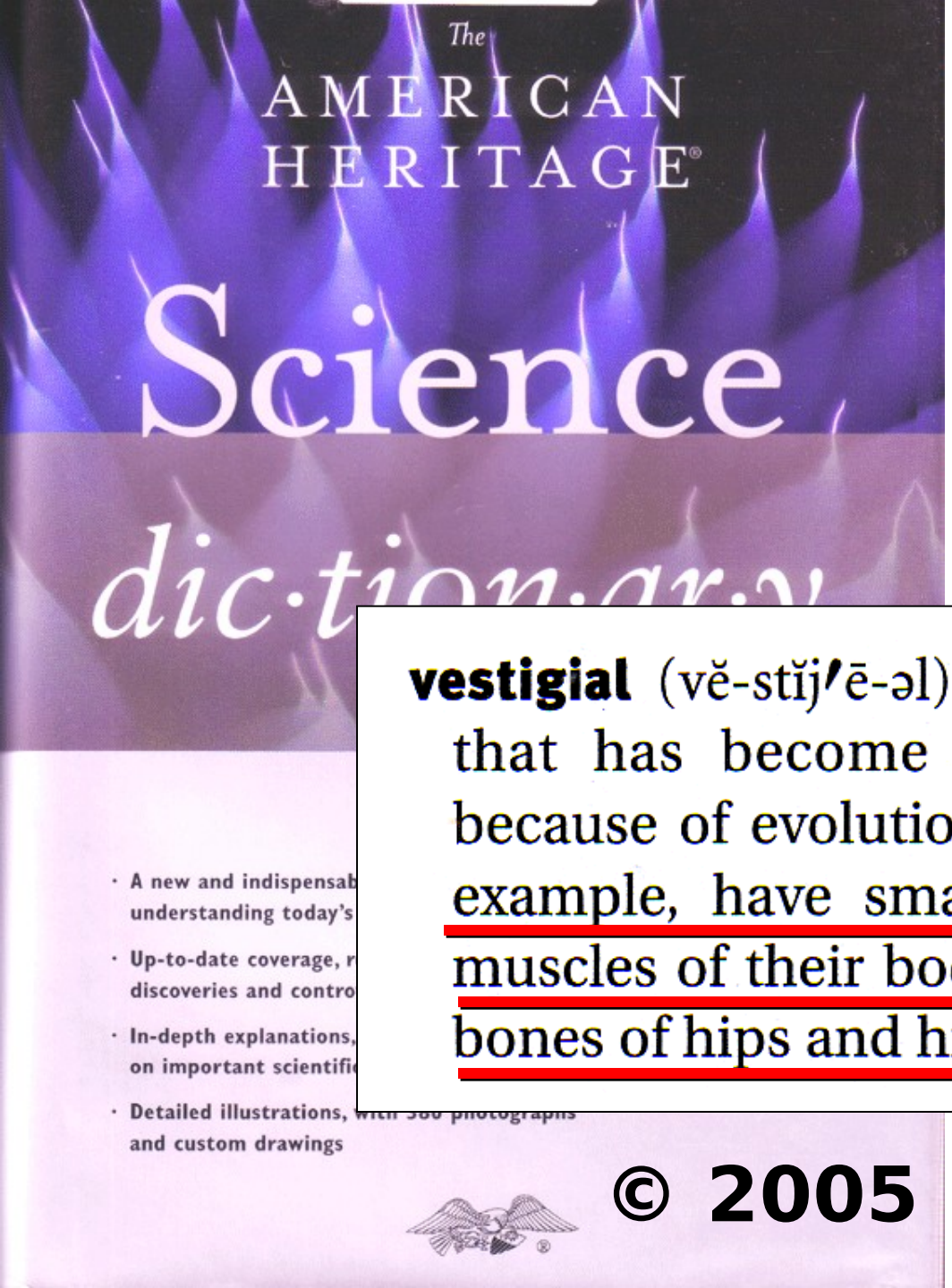




46–12 *Many organisms retain traces of their evolutionary history. For example, the whale retains pelvic and leg bones as useless vestiges.*



Biology **Curtis and Barnes 1989 p. 969**



vestigial (vĕ-stĭj′ē-əl) Relating to a body part that has become small and lost its use because of evolutionary change. Whales, for example, have small bones located in the muscles of their body walls that are vestigial bones of hips and hind limbs.

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National Center for Science Education

Defending the Teaching of Evolution in the Public Schools

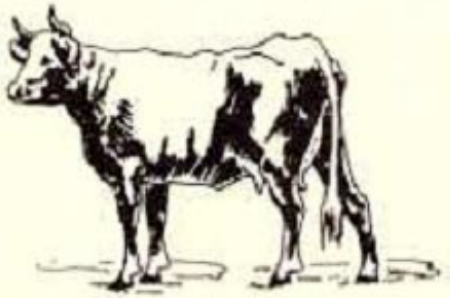


Welcome to the homepage of the *National Center for Science Education, Inc.*--NCSE -- a nonprofit, tax-exempt membership organization working to defend the teaching of evolution against sectarian attack. We are a nationally-recognized clearinghouse for information and advice to keep evolution in the science classroom and "scientific creationism" out.

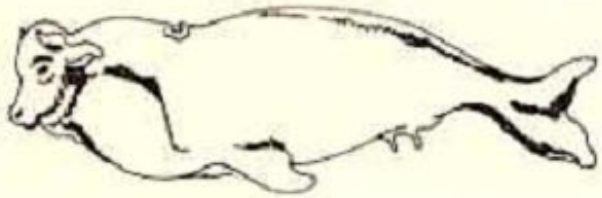




Creation / Evolution



Bossie to Blowhole

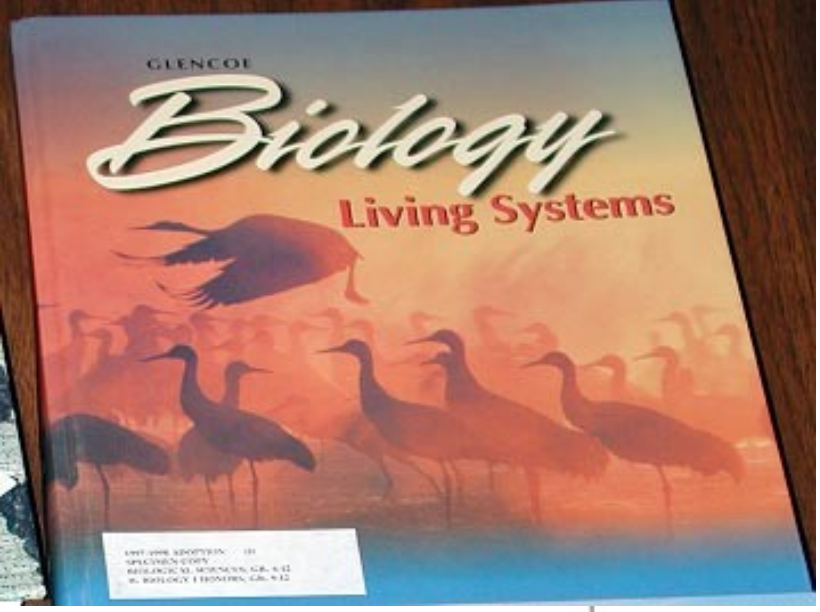




Is This How Whales Evolved?

"National" Center for "Science" Education Berkeley, CA

Issue 10 (Volume 3, Number 4 - Fall 1982)



Glenco *Biology-Living Systems* p. 311 1998

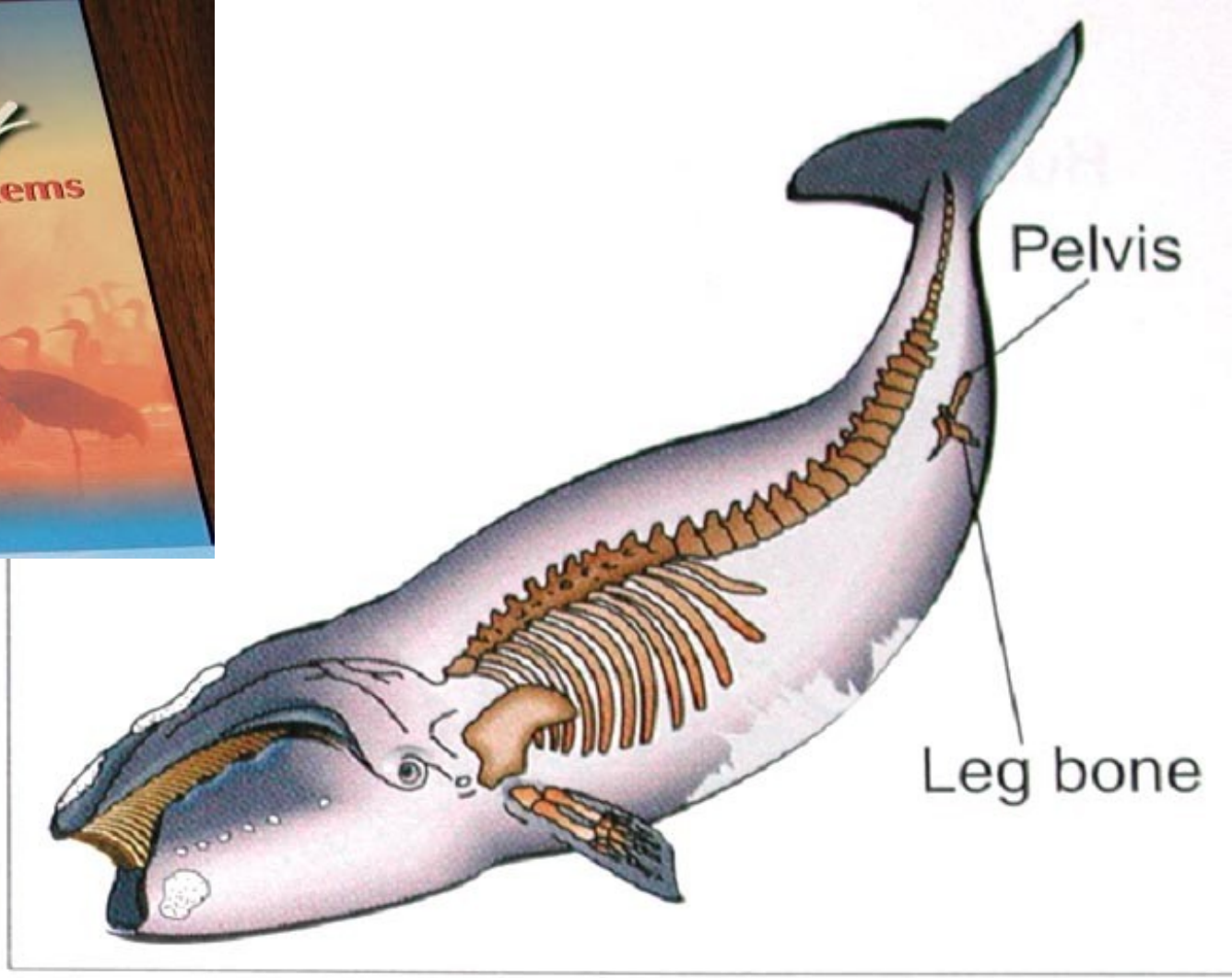
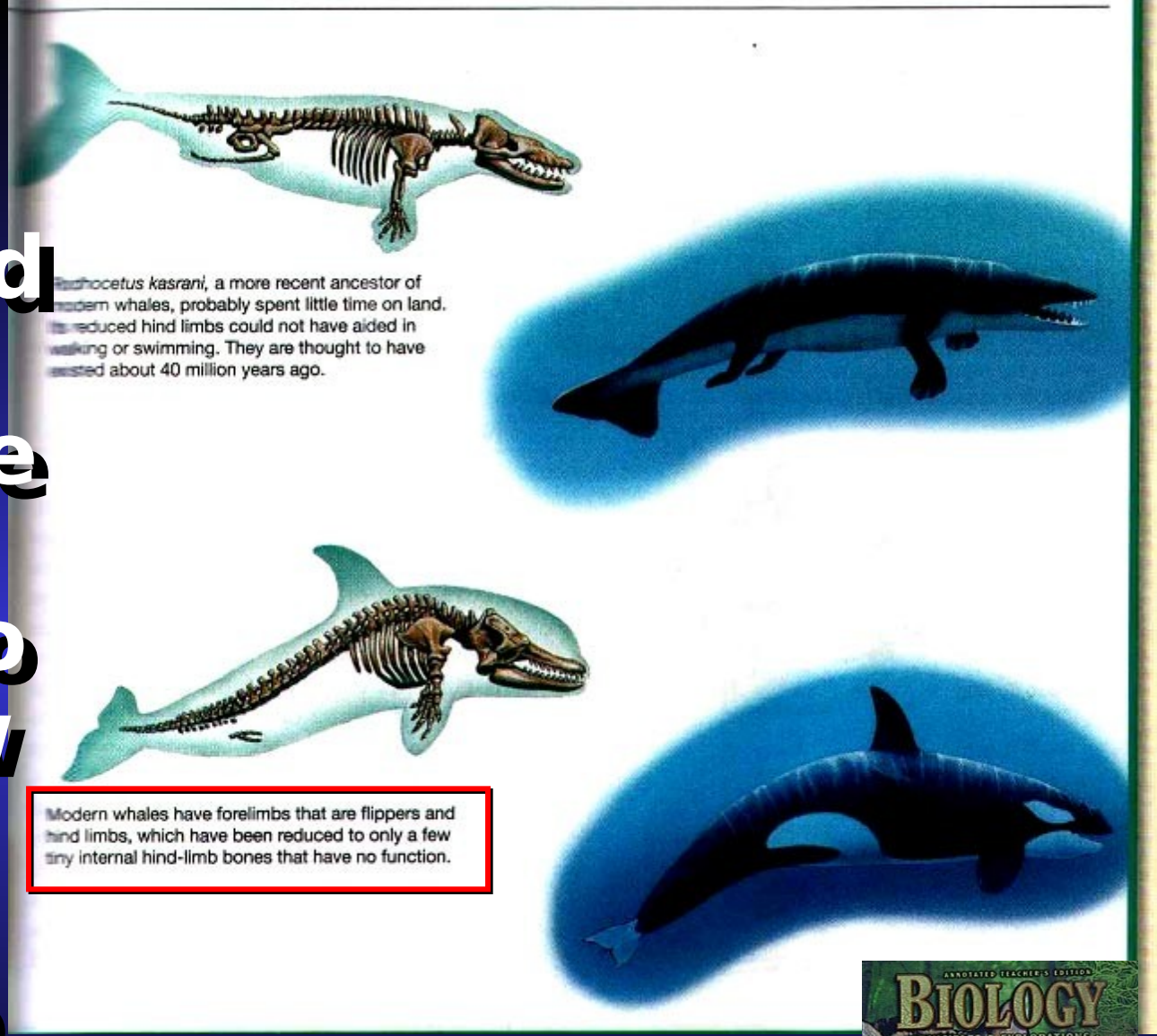


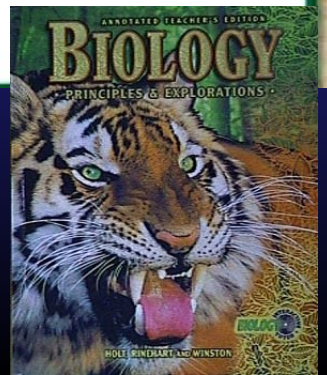
Figure 12-4 Whales have a vestigial pelvis and leg bone that serve no purpose. These structures are evidence of the whale's evolution from four-legged, land-dwelling mammals.

“Modern whales have… hind limbs, which have been reduced to only a few tiny internal **hind-limb bones that have no function.”**



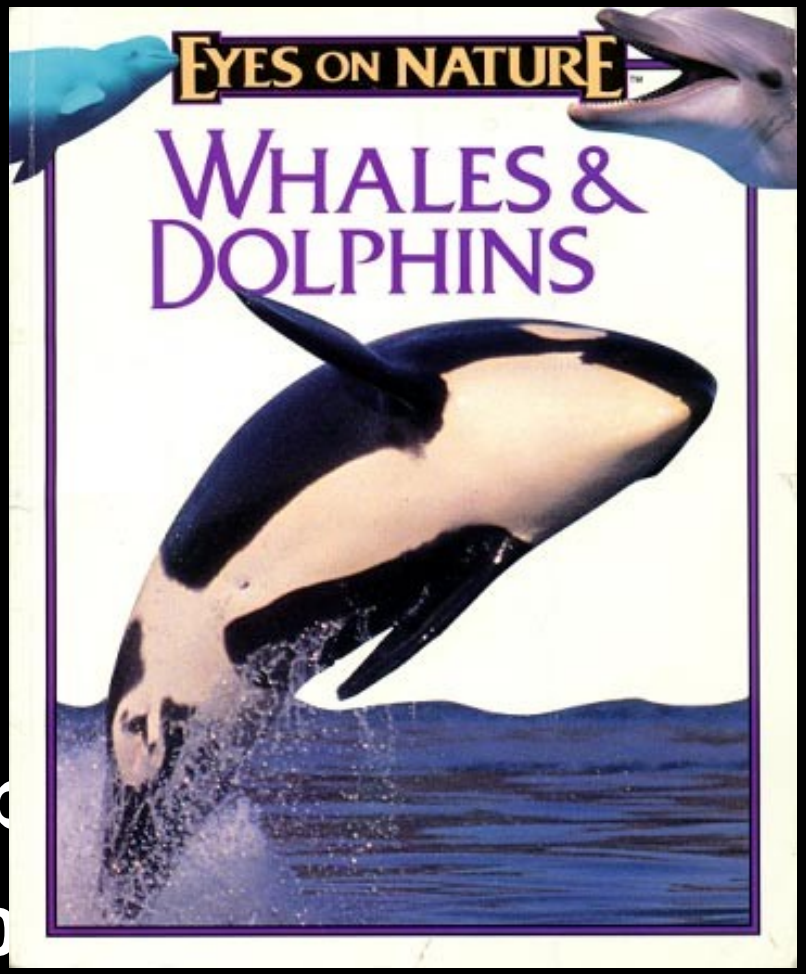
Rodhocetus kasrani, a more recent ancestor of modern whales, probably spent little time on land. Its reduced hind limbs could not have aided in walking or swimming. They are thought to have existed about 40 million years ago.

Modern whales have forelimbs that are flippers and hind limbs, which have been reduced to only a few tiny internal hind-limb bones that have no function.



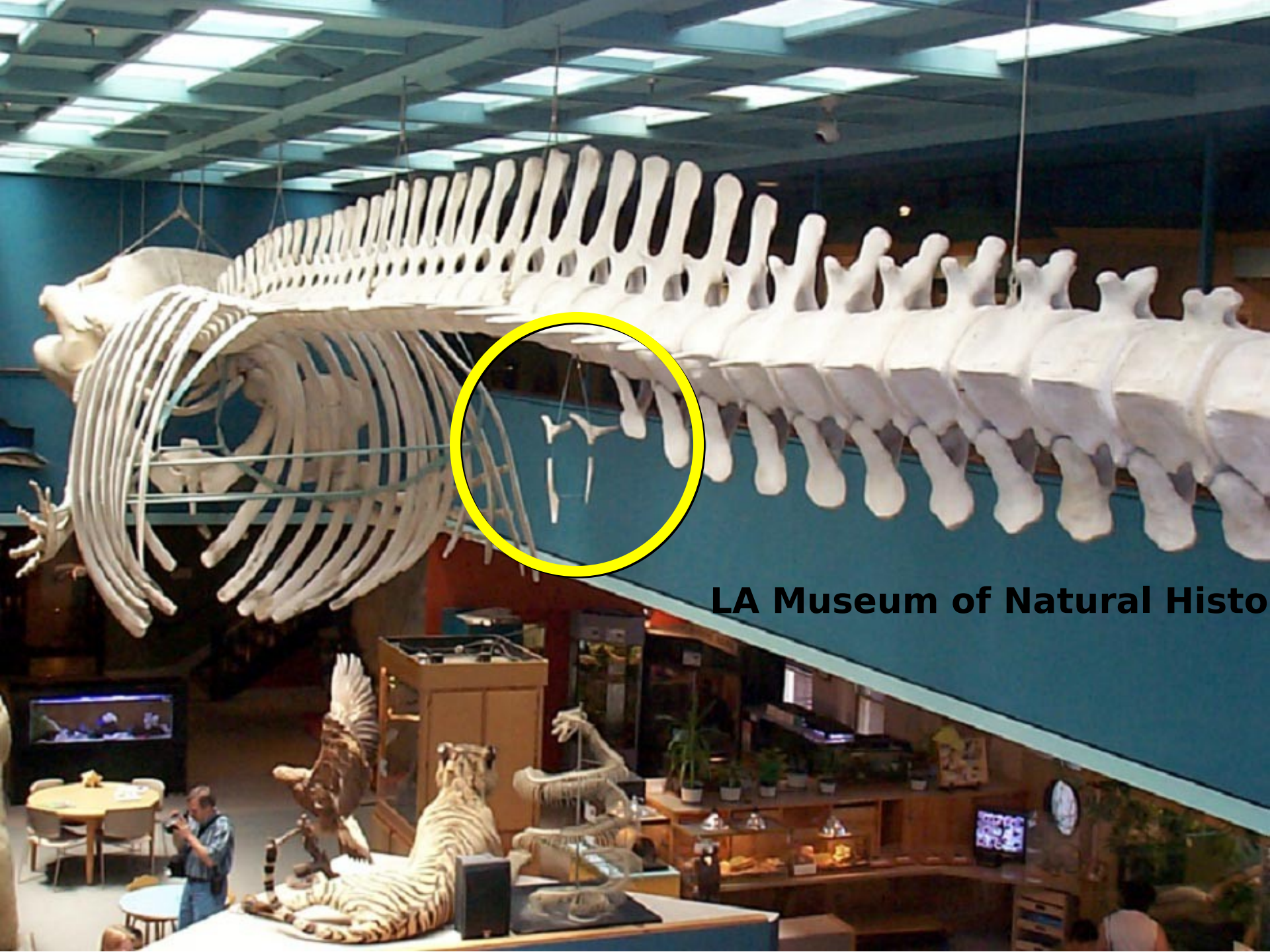
Holt Biology, 2001 p. 385

“Just imagine whales walking around. It’s true.



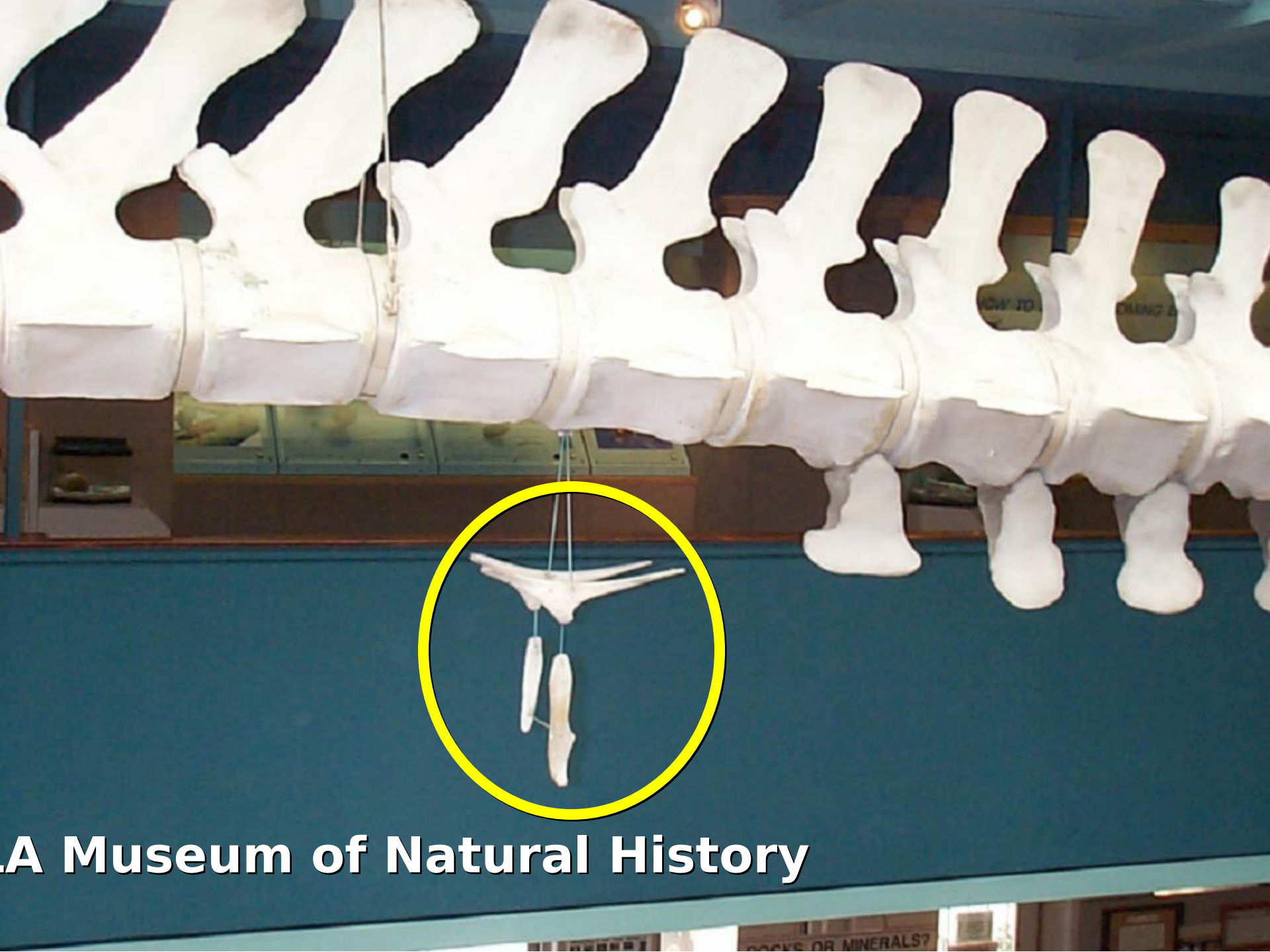
Whales & Dolphins
Eyes on Nature **1994 p**

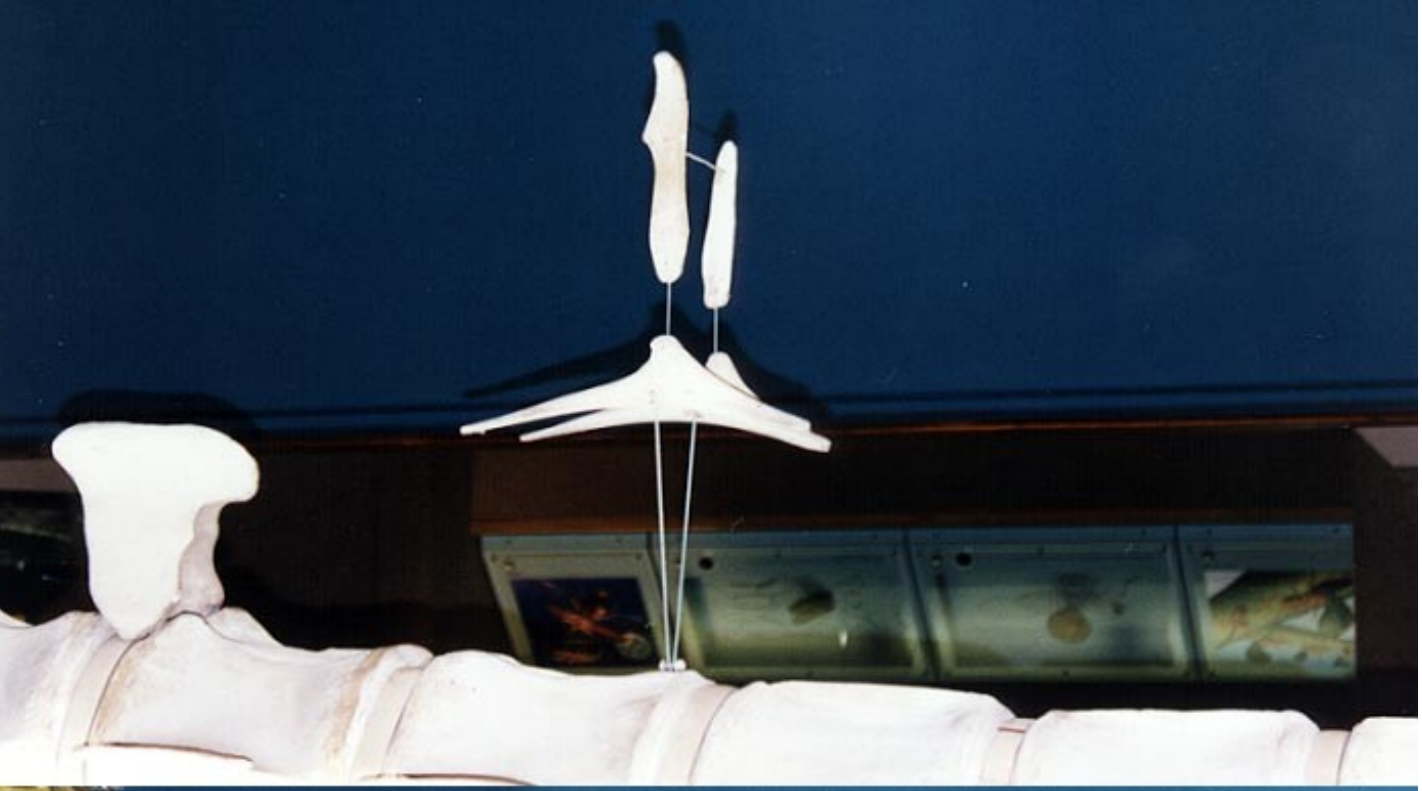
See *Creation* June, 1998 p. 10


LA Museum of Natural Histo

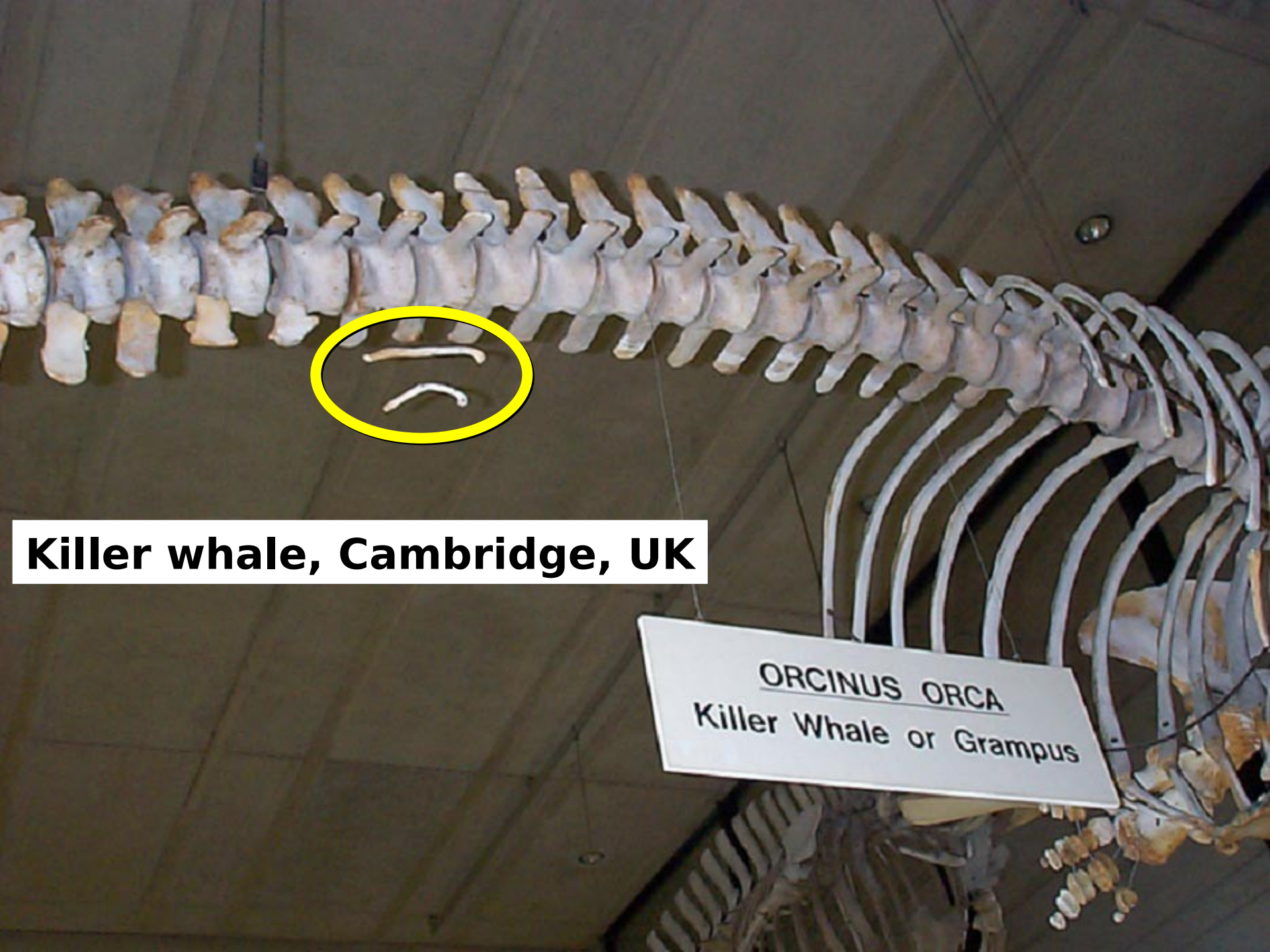


Whale’s pelvis?

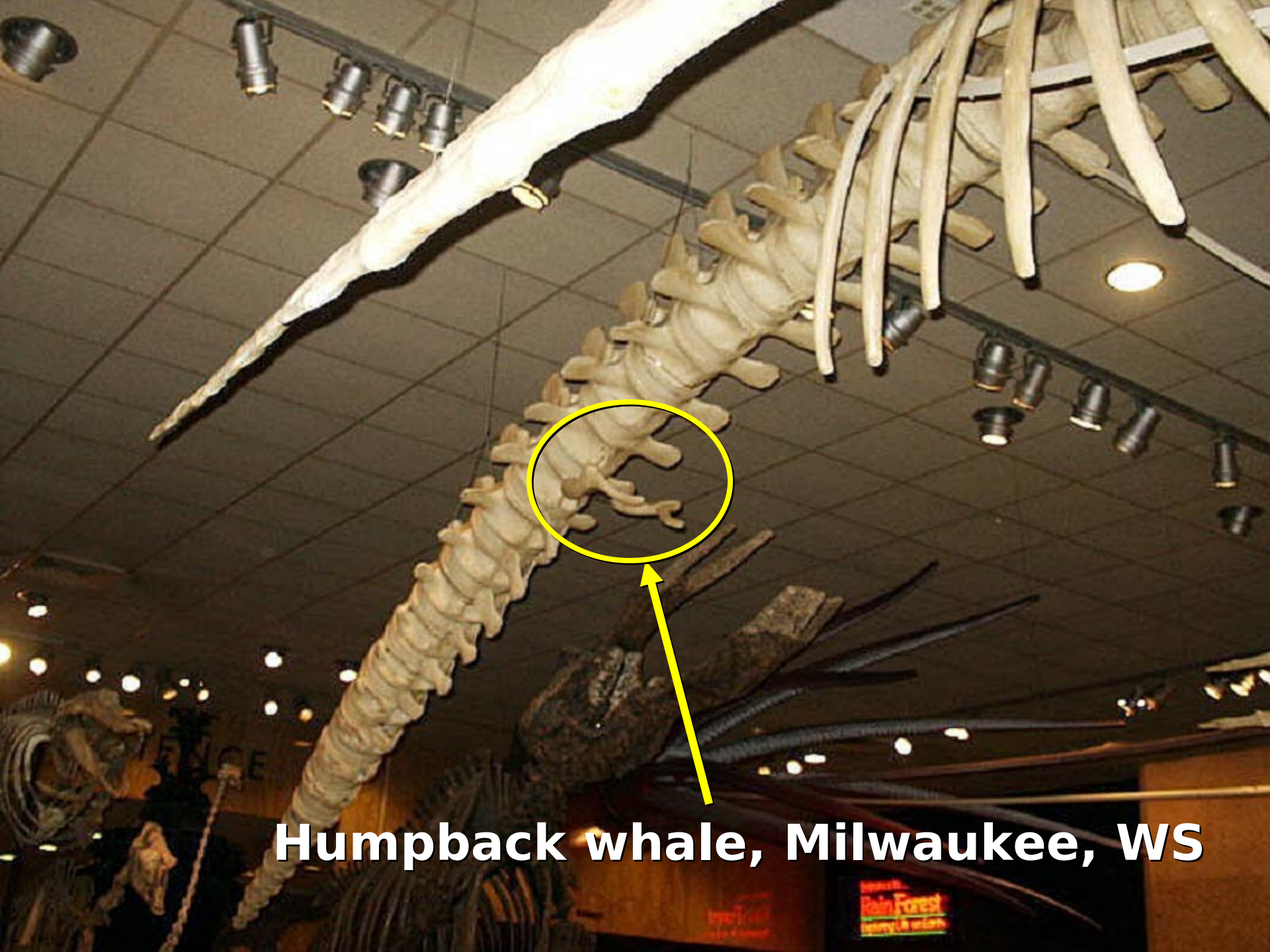

LA Museum of Natural History







Killer whale, Cambridge, UK

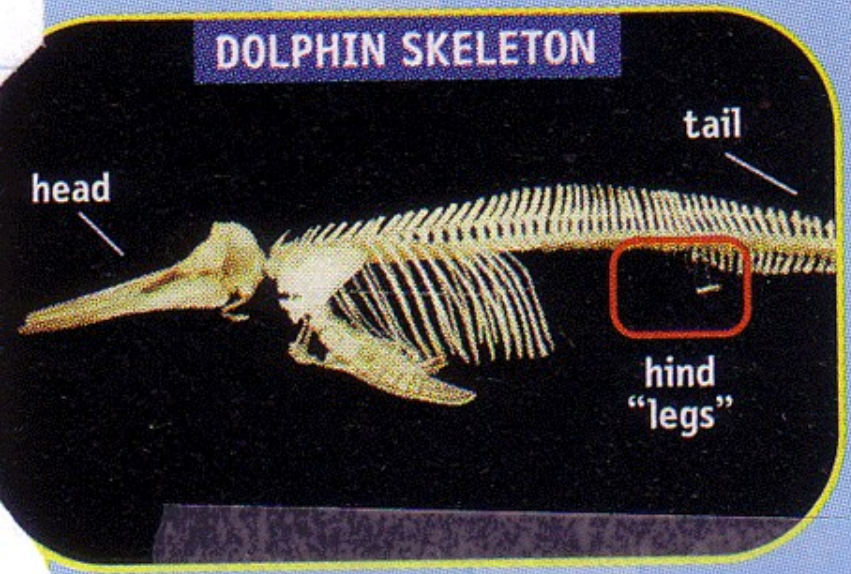

Humpback whale, Milwaukee, WS


Humpback whale, Milwaukee, WS


Pilot whale, Milwaukee, WS

3 Leftover LEGS

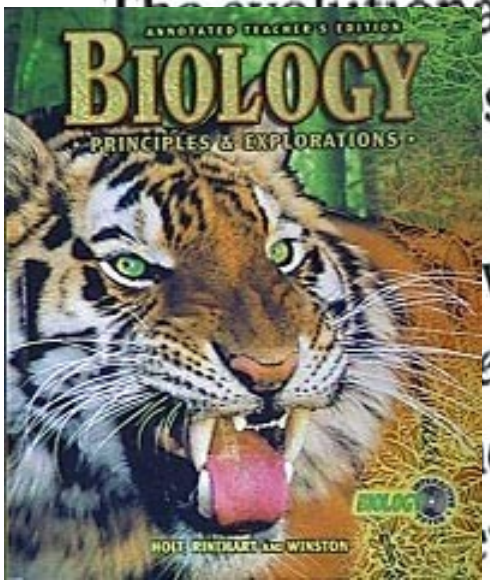
Millions of years ago, dolphins had legs. If you look closely at a dolphin's skeleton (below), you'll see two small rod-shaped pelvic bones. These bones may be **leftover hind legs** that some scientists think mean the dolphin's ancestors walked around on land. They say dolphin ancestors looked like wolves but were more closely related to modern-day cows.



National Geographic for Kids June-July 2005

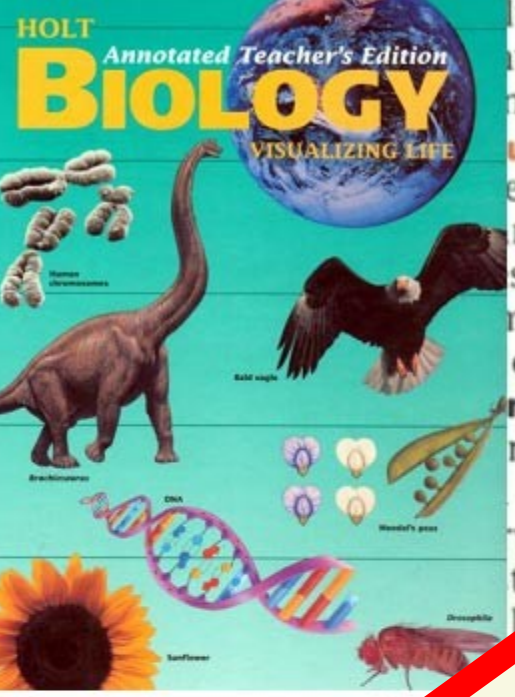
The pelvic bones found in modern whales are homologous to the pelvises that are found in land vertebrates. Although the whale pelvis bones are located near their reproductive organs, these bones do not function like a pelvis in a land vertebrate. The whale pelvis is located far from the vertebrae and has no apparent function. Thus, the whale pelvis is a vestigial structure.

ary history of organisms is also seen in the develop-
s. Compare the development of a human embryo
other vertebrate embryos shown in **Figure 13-14**.
velops a tail, buds that become limbs, and pharyn-
e uhl) pouches (which contain the gills of fish and
e tail remains in most adult vertebrates. Although
velop at different rates in different groups of verte-
nly adult fish and immature amphib-
s. In humans, the tail disappears by the
time of birth, and pharyngeal pouches develop into other structures.



Holt Biology, 2001 p. 288


MY BOOK FIRST FACT
10-10-05



Holt

Biol

***y* 1**

p. 1

lution. Your arm appears quite
t from the wing of a bird or the
n of a dolphin. Yet if you exam-
ure 9.6, you can see that the
ent and order of bones in these
re very similar. Biologists say
se three limbs
nologous.
ogous
res are
res that
common
y. Hom
truct
h
tu

pelvis that serves no apparent purpose,
as shown i Structures with
no pu as **vestigial**
str are rem-
utionary
dence of
r-legged,
mals

Lie #14

These bones are needed for whales to reproduce *

pelvis

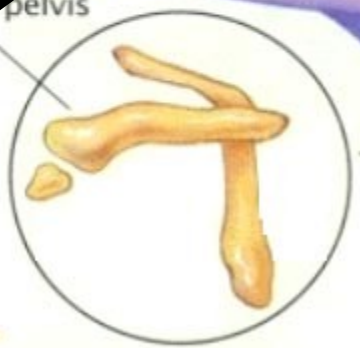


Figure 9.7
Whales have a vestigial pelvis which serves no apparent purpose. This pelvis is a remnant of the whale's evolutionary past.

in
heels
a sub-
res without
living things. A
whale with its powerful
tail and need for hind limbs or

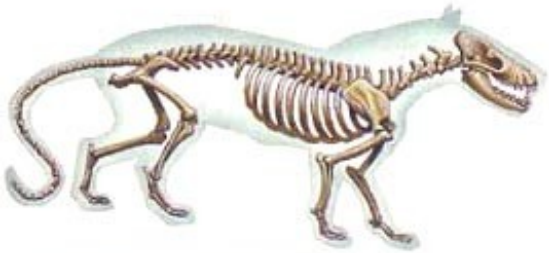




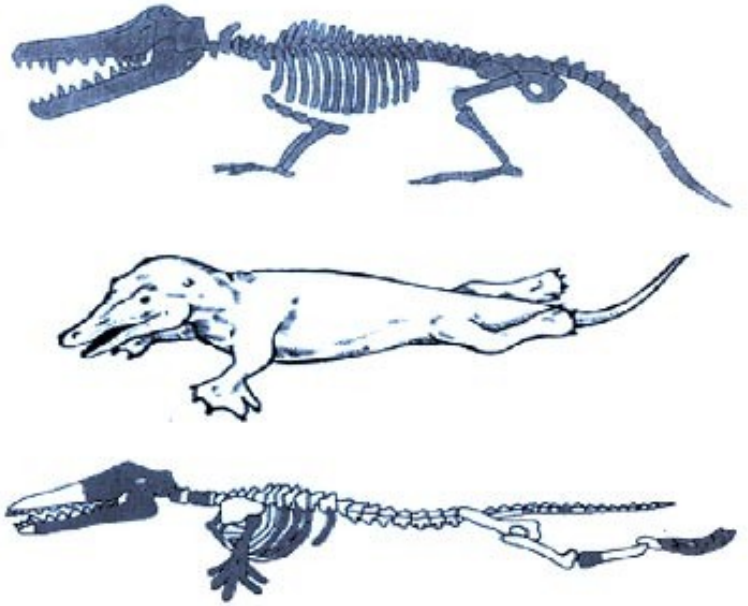
Some large female whales have similar though distinct bones in this region to assist in mating. The Ambulocetus (pictured here) is mostly imagination. The dark bones are the only ones

Figure 8 Evidence of whale evolution

Whales are thought to have evolved from an ancestral line of four-legged mammals, which are represented here by their fossils and artistic reconstructions showing what scientists think they may have looked like.







Mesonychids are one hypothesized link between modern whales and certain hoofed mammals. They were about 2 m (6 ft) long. They are thought to have lived about 60 million years ago. Some scientists favor an alternative hypothesis linking whales to other ancestral hooved mammals. These hooved mammals are also ancestral to hippopotamuses or pigs.





Ambulocetus natans apparently walked on land like modern sea lions and swam by flexing its backbone and paddling with its hind limbs (as do modern otters). They were about 3 m (10 ft) long. They existed about 50 million years ago.

Ambulocetus



"National Geographic's reconstruction of Ambulocetus
National Geographic's little manipulations: Imaginary webs added to claws, and rear legs made to look like fins."

"The animal's rear legs are shown not with feet that would help it to walk, but as fins that would assist it to swim. However, Carroll, who examines the animal's leg bones, says that it possessed the ability to move powerfully on land."

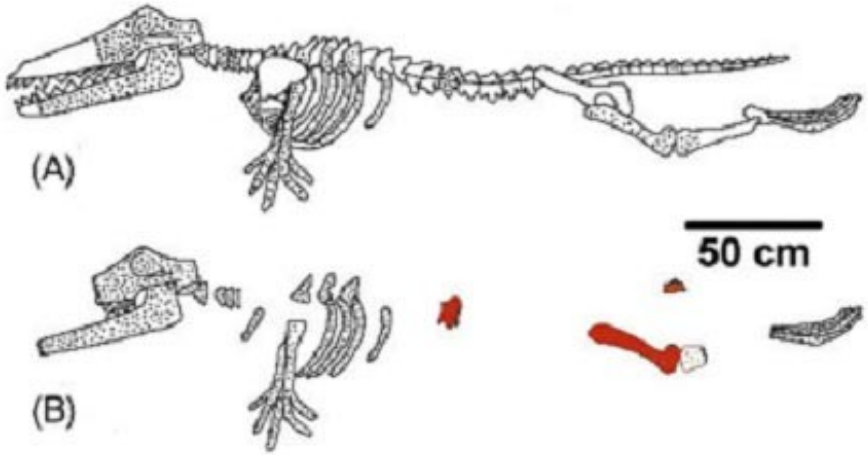
"In order to present an impression of adaptation for water, webbing has been drawn on its front feet. Yet it is impossible to draw any such conclusion from a study of Ambulocetus fossils. In the fossil record it is next to impossible to find soft tissues such as these. So reconstructions based on features beyond those of the skeleton are always speculative. That offers evolutionists a wide-ranging empty space of speculation to use their propaganda tools."

Many crucial structures were not present in the Ambulocetus findings such as the pelvic girdle, the humerus and the scapula were also missing from the creature.

http://www.trueorigin.org/ng_whales01.asp

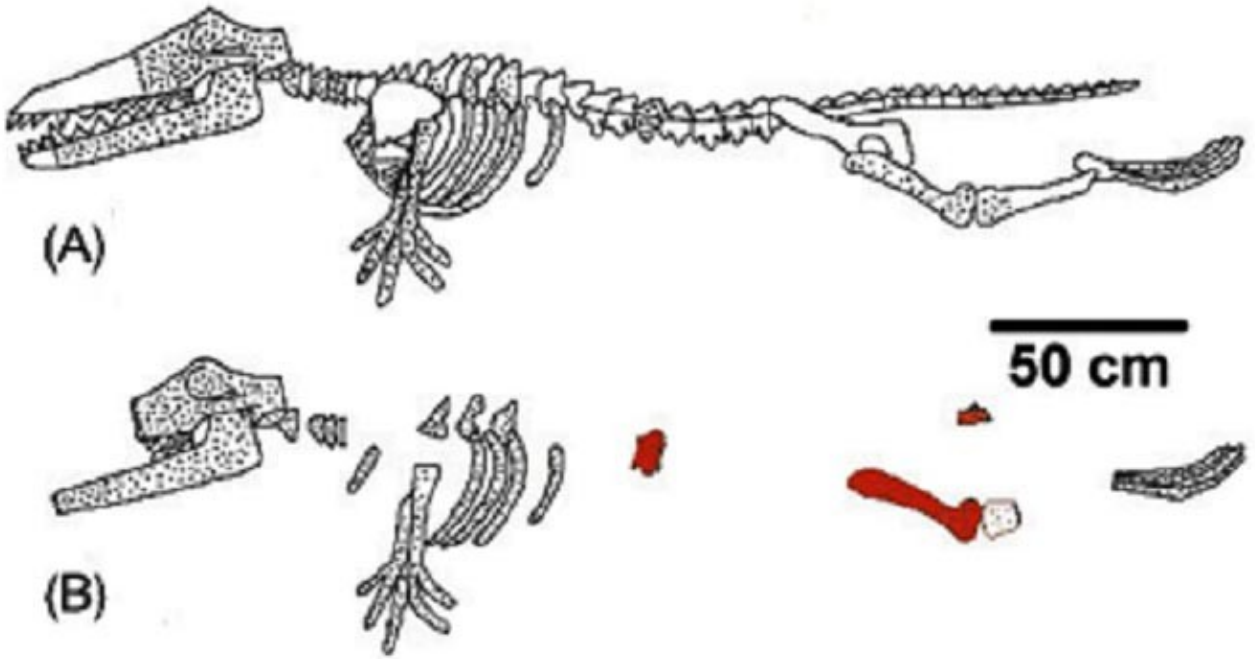
"The backbone of the quadrupedal mammal Ambulocetus ends at the pelvis, and powerful rear legs then extend from it. This is typical land mammal anatomy. In whales, however, the backbone goes right down to the tail, and there is no pelvic bone at all. In fact, Basilosaurus, believed to have lived some 10 million years after Ambulocetus, possesses the latter anatomy. In other words, it is a typical whale. There is no transitional form between Ambulocetus, a typical land mammal, and Basilosaurus, a typical whale."

"The stippled bones were all that were found. And the bones coloured red were found 5 m above the rest. With the 'additions' removed there really isn't much left of Ambulocetus!"



http://www.answersingenesis.org/docs/1344.asp

Thewissen, Hussain & Arif ('Fossil evidence for the origin of aquatic locomotion in Archaeocete whales' v. 263) and shows 2 reconstructions of Ambulocetus natans, an alleged fossil "whale" from Pakistan. One picture in the article shows it standing & the other at the end of a swimming stroke. It weighed about 650 lbs - about the size of a full sea lion. A preserved tail vertebra is elongated that may mean the creature retained the thin, long mammalian tail. NO PELVIC BONES WERE FOUND and "little is known about the tail" - but the authors are certain the feet were enormous. The authors conclude, "Like modern cetaceans - it swam by moving its spine up and down, but like seals, the main propulsive surface was pro sents a critical i e cetacear



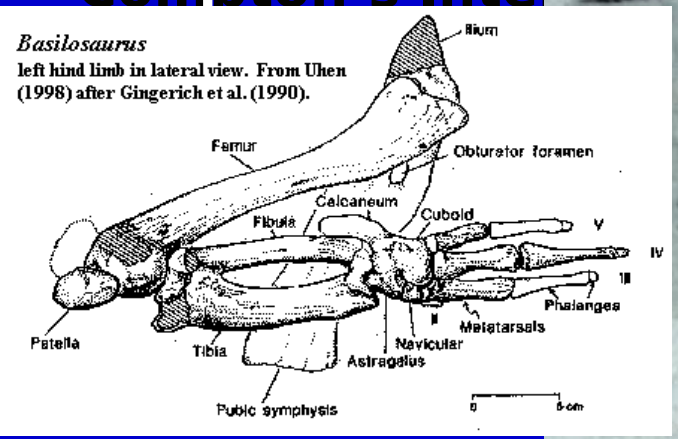
Basilosaurus - not an intermediate

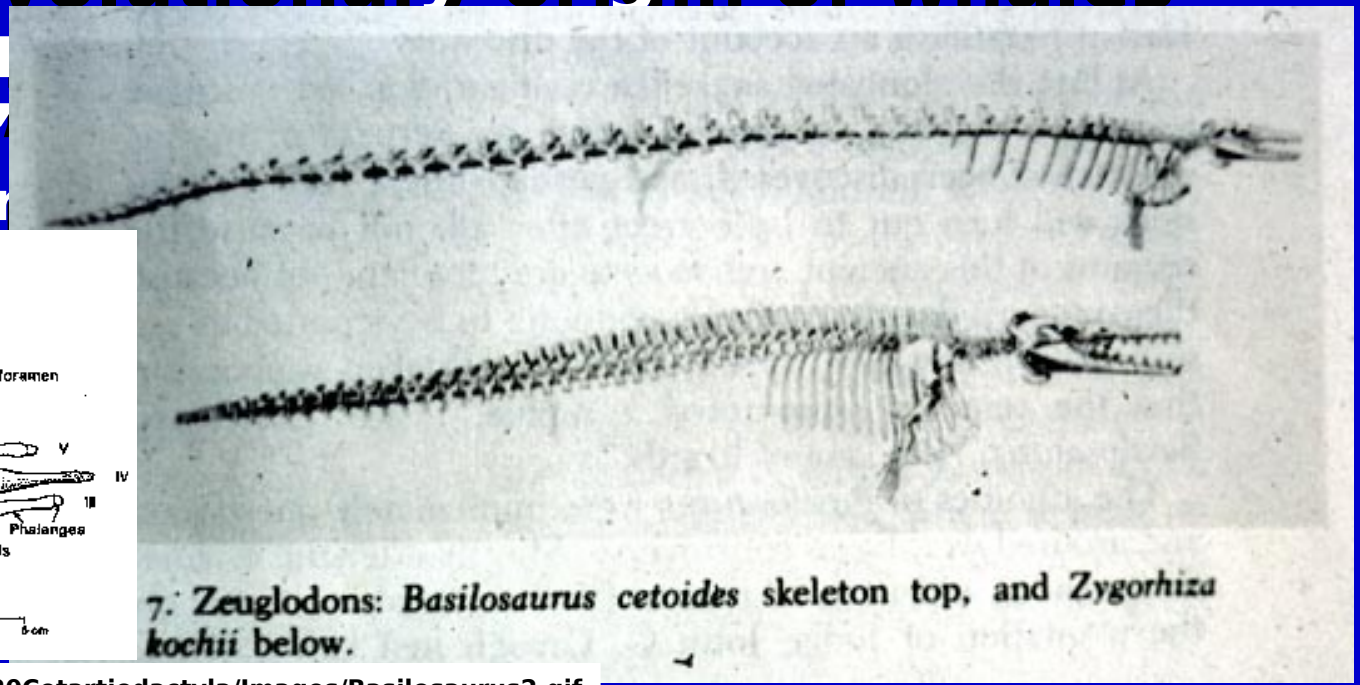
“The serpentine form of the body and the peculiar serrated cheek teeth made it plain that these archaeocetes could not possibly have been ancestral to any of the modern whales.”

- B.J. Stahl, *Vertebrate History,* Dover publishers, 1985 p. 489

“ . . . the evolutionary origin of whales remains co… zoologists.”

Compton’s Inter…





7. Zeuglodons: *Basilosaurus cetoides* skeleton top, and *Zygorhiza kochii* below.

/www.palaeos.com/Vertebrates/Units/520Cetartiodactyla/Images/Basilosaurus2.gif

Pakicetus

http://www.neoucom.edu/Depts/Anat/Pakicetid.html



"The skulls of two pakicetid whales (Ichthyolestes on the left, Pakicetus on the right), flank the skull of a modern coyote."

"Although pakicetids were land mammals, it is clear that they are related to whales and dolphins based on a number of specializations of the ear, relating to hearing."





When the first bones were found; nothing below the creatures skull was located. Incorrect images were made rapidly and have recently been shown to be false whereas Pakicetus was a wolf-like creature and not a whale.

The Pakicetus (pictured here) is made from only one small piece of skull, a small piece of jaw and a few teeth. This is listed as one of the best evidences for whale evolution!

Creation Magazine, Nov. 2001, p. 10

The above information was supposedly just what evolutionary naturalists needed for their tetrapod-to-whale transition, that is until the Jan. 1999 issue of Scientific American (pp. 29-30). Thewissen is quoted. Another recent article (Nature, v 406) by T. Gura states that **“evolutionary trees constructed by studying biological molecules often don't resemble those drawn up from morphology.”**

“Perhaps the most intense are in vertebrate systematics . . . take the debate over the origin of whales . . . morphologists have classified the cetaceans and mesonychids together as a sister group to the Artiodactyla. But that view came under fire when molecular evidence entered the arena.” The molecular data, “suggests that the Artiodactyla, as currently defined, is not a taxonomic group. ‘The molecular data say that artiodactyls, as traditionally recognized, go into the wastebasket,’ says Z. Lou, a paleontologist at the Carnegie Museum of

"The phylogenetic affinities of Cetacea have not been clearly resolved by either molecular or morphological characters. The rapidly growing molecular database should, in theory, complement anatomical evidence from the spectacular fossil discoveries of the past 15 yrs. Unfortunately, recent phylogenetic analyses show more conflict than compromise between molecules and morphology." - J. Gatesy, 'The Emergence of Whales' Plenum Press, 1998, p. 63.

G.A. Mchedlidze, a Russian expert on whales, has serious doubts that A. natans (or Pakicetus, "the oldest cetacean" according to Thewissen), and others - even if accepted as aquatic mammals - can properly be considered ancestors of modern whales. He sees them instead as a completely isolated group [G.A. Mchedlidze, 'General Features of the Paleobiological Evolution of Cetacea' translated from Russian, Rotterdam: A.A. Balkema, 1986, p. 91].

If this Science article (v 263) is such a landfall for evolutionism, why did evolutionist J. Whitfield GIBBONS of the U. of GA state, "Nevertheless, the evolutionary origin of whales remains controversial among zoologists" - three years later?

Please be sure your friend understands the scientific arguments against Basilosaurus being an intermediate, according to secular scientist & anti-creation author, Barbara STAHL. This is important because Basilosaurus is a critical link, who, according to S.J. Gould, "already crossed the bridge" between water & land.

Nature magazine (v 361, p. 445) states, "Cetaceans probably originated from extinct mesonychid condylarths [quoting Van Valen, 1966]." However, Carroll said in his 1997 book (p. 329), "[i]t is not possible to i.d.

A recent book, 'Darwin's God' by C.G. Hunter (2001) has a good overview of the amazing changes that had to take place in such a short period (p. 76). Short period indeed. After the dinosaurs died out, **whales had to evolve with astonishing rapidity.** One quick example not mentioned by Hunter are the numerous individual **countercurrent heat exchangers found throughout the massive tongue of gray whales.** The exchangers converge at the base of the tongue to form a bilateral pair of retia (Heyning & Mead, Science v 278). Creation scientists say these heat exchangers were designed to substantially reduce heat loss when these whales feed in cold waters. Macroevolutionists say they just evolved in at most 5 - 10 million years. If these exchangers did evolve, natural selection had nothing to do with it, "Natural selection can act only on those biologic properties that already exist [creation]; it cannot create properties in order to meet adaptational needs

Such increasing evidence against "whale evolution" causes me to conclude that sequences proposed by Thewissen, Gould and other evolutionists are anomalous - the forcing of data through a speculative & imaginative matching process - not representative.

". . . the whale's story is far from finished" - Science News, v 156.

Batesian mimicry - William Bateson was a leading (macro)mutationist as well as an outstanding geneticist (I believe he was the one that coined the term "allelomorph" - later shorten to "allele").

Such mimicry is a type of animal defense against predators, and, as far as I can tell has nothing to do with macroevolution. A harmless or palatable species mimics an unpalatableor harmful model - three examples are seen in the larva of the hawkmoth, Jordan's salamander, and a harmless moth & golden paper wasp. Villee, Slomon & Davis (1985) say that, "Natural selection has maintained a resemblance that gives its possessor almost as much protection as the

"Whale Evolution"? - the eyes don't have it

Researchers from Sweden & Germany found 14 species of toothed whales & seals all lacked pigments found in blue color receptors of the eye. "However, they found the pigments in river otters and wolves, close relatives of seals, and in the hippopotamus, which is closely related to whales why this happened is a mystery other specialists in color vision are also puzzled."

Jeff Hecht New Scientist (italics) 2001

Creation scientists are not puzzled in the slightest. Whales have always been whales, according to Genesis chapter One. Since whales didn't evolve from land creatures creationists are not surprised that 1 group would have the pigment and not the other.



We have the skin from a 15 1/2 foot Albino Burmese Python in the Museum at Dinosaur Adventure









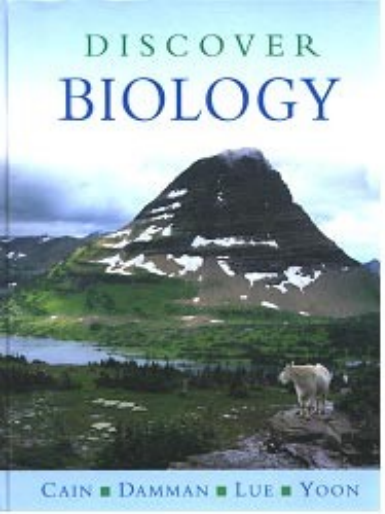
“whales and snakes… have vestigial hipbones and leg bones…”



Figure 20-13 Do whales or snakes have back legs? You can see that they don't, yet both animals have vestigial hipbones and leg bones where legs may once have existed. Horses once had four functional toes. Now, they walk on just one toe. The others are no longer functional.

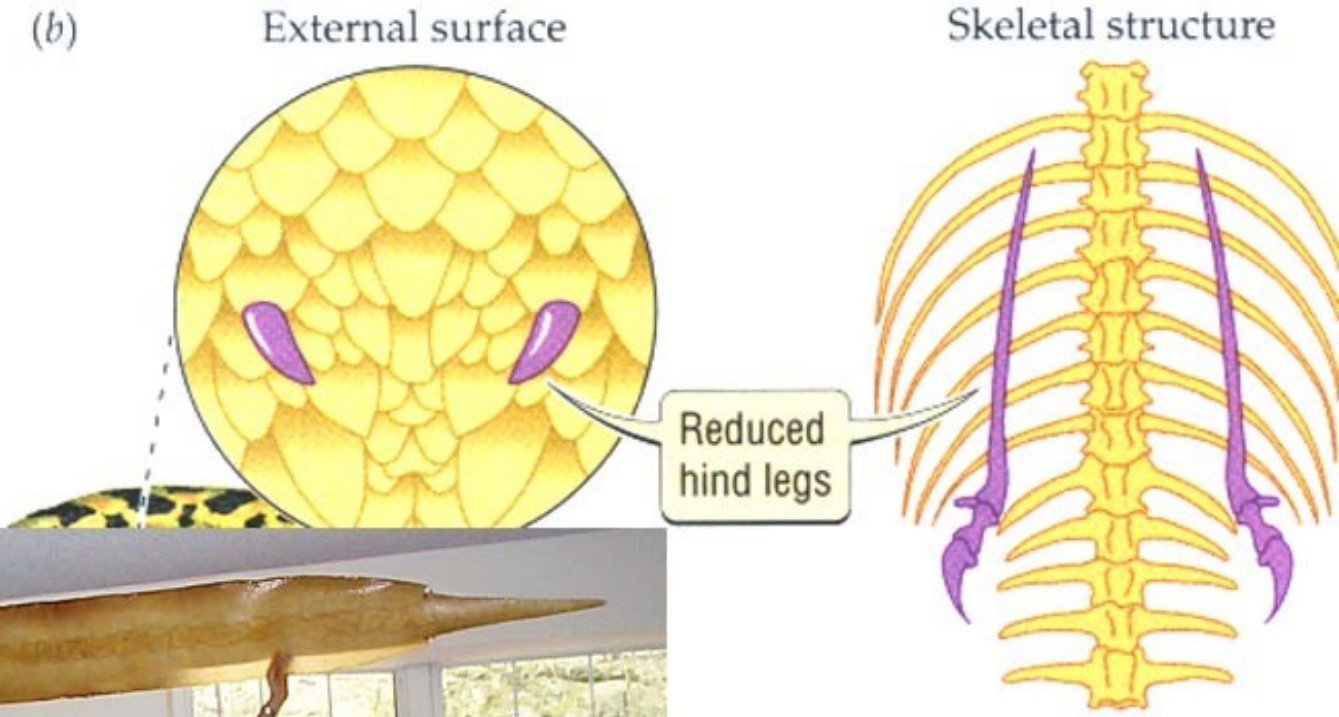
Vestigial Structures

Vestigial structures also give evidence for evolution. A **vestigial** (veh STIHJ ee ul) **structure** is a body part tha doesn't seem to have a function. For example, manatees n longer have back legs, but they still have pelvic bone Scientists hypothesize that vestigial structures are parts tha once functioned in an ancestor, as seen in **Figure 20-13.**



© 2000 p. 299



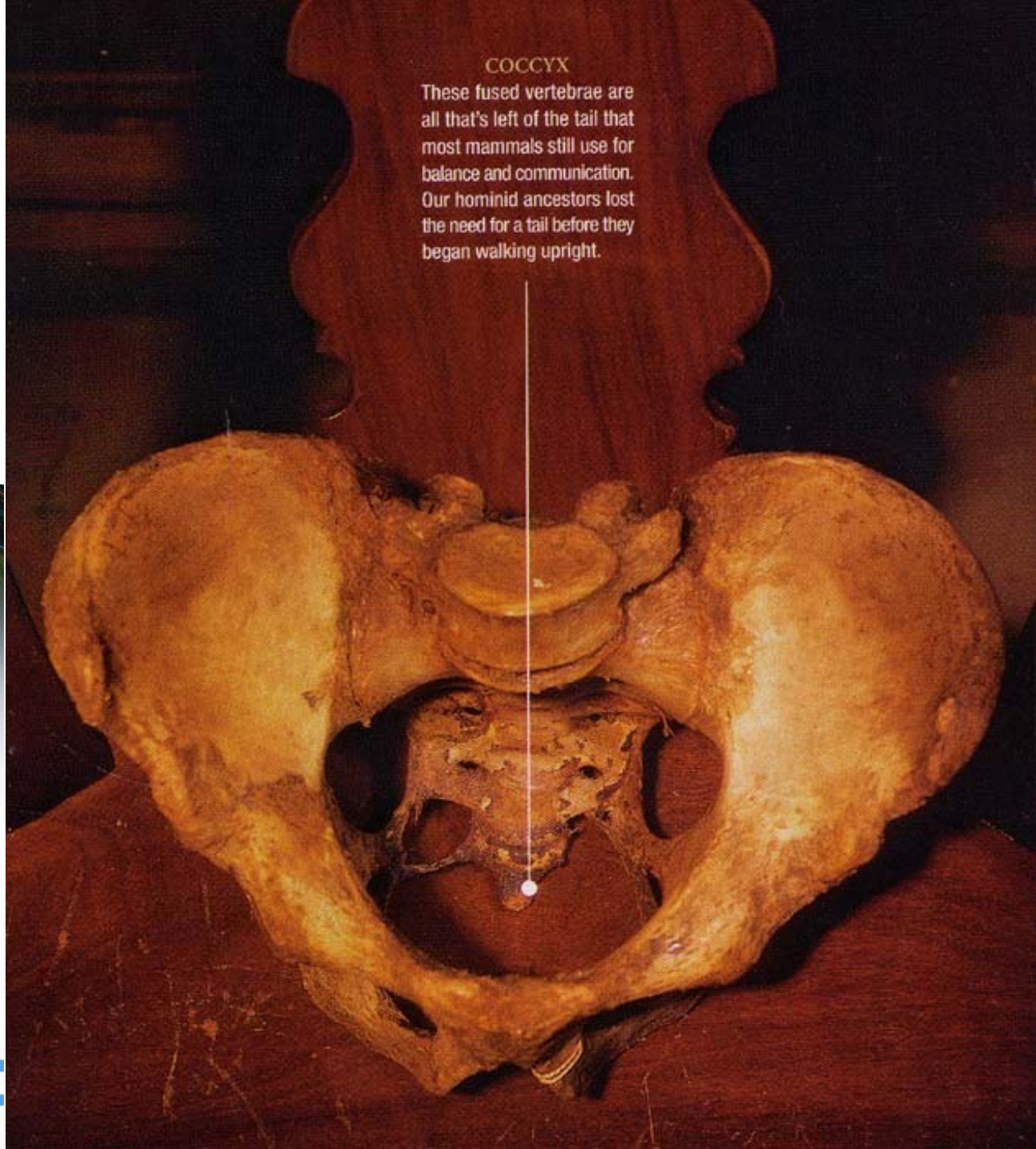


stics
per, and bat wing all have five
es. (*b*) Rudimentary hind legs of a python snake, as seen in the skeletal structure and from the external surface of the snake.

These are not "rudimentary hind legs!" The snake does not have any arms and he cannot talk to say, "scoot over honey!" These claws are used during mating to maneuver their mate into position. They do not have anything to do with legs and they never did!

This is “all that is left of the tail that most mammals still use…”
Still teaching this lie!
June 2004

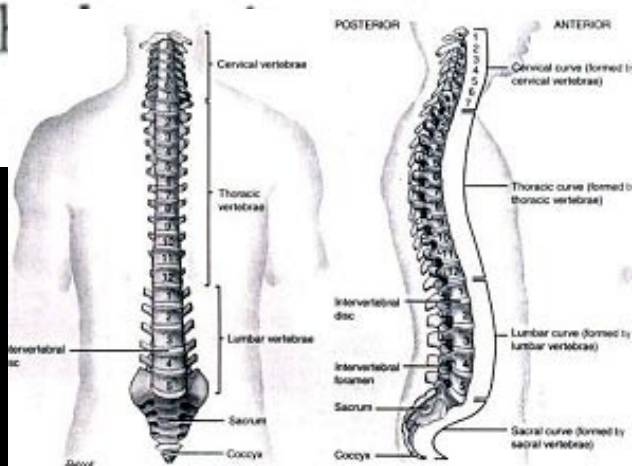




Vestigial Organs

Some organisms have structures or organs that seem to serve no useful function. For example, humans have a tailbone at the end of the spine that is of no apparent use. Some snakes have tiny pelvic bones and limb bones, and some cave-dwelling salamanders have eyes even though members of the species are completely blind. Such seemingly functionless parts are called **vestigial** *(veh-STIJ-ul)* **organs** or structures. Vestigial organs are often homologous to organs that are useful in other species. The vestigial tailbone in humans is homologous to the functional tail of other primates. Thus vestigial structures can be viewed as evidence for evolution: organisms having vestigial structures probably share a common ancestry with organisms in which tl
ture is functional.

Holt *Biology*, 1989

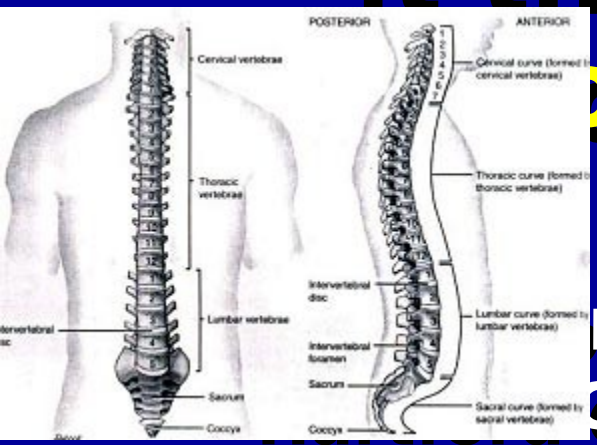


If you think the tail bone is vestigial, I will pay to have yours removed. Bend over!



Critical Thinking

At the end of your backbone is a coccyx, a few small bones that are fused together. Could the human coccyx be a vestigial structure? Or is it the start of a newly evolving structure?



Biology Today and Tomorrow 2005, p. 292

Community College, Bel Air, MD

This is not a tail!- it is fatty tissue w/o bones, muscle or cartilage and is not lined up with the spine.

“Baby with tail ‘Reincarnation of Hindu god’”

www.ananova.com/news/story/sm_492558.html

Jan. 11, 2002

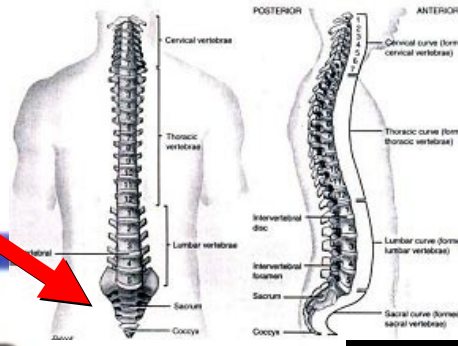


It is often stated that children are born with "tails"; but as a rule the alleged "tails" are nothing but fatty or fibrous tumors such as may be met with in many parts of the body, without any embryological significance. . . . There are many congenital abnormalities with which the medical profession is well acquainted: club foot, hare lip, cleft palate, congenital dislocation, supernumerary fingers and toes, *spina bifida*. But none of these recall the ape."

A. Rendle Short, professor of surgery at the University of Bristol "Some Recent Literature Concerning the Origin of Man," *Journal of the Transactions of the Victoria Institute* 67 (1935

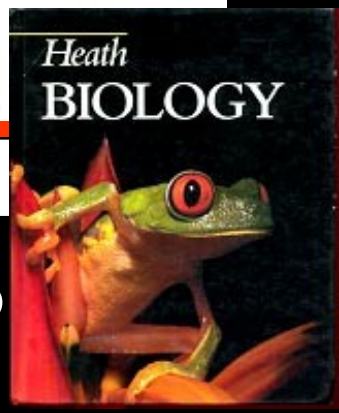


Tail bone



DO YOU KNOW?

Information: The coccyx is a small bone at the end of the human vertebral column. It has no present function and is thought to be the remainder of bones that once occupied the long tail of a tree-living ancestor.



Heath Biology 1991 p. 26


Lie #15
the tailbone anchors 9 muscles

"Evidence" used for evolution

1. Grand Canyon was formed slowly by Colorado River.
2. Geologic column shows earth's history.
3. Rocks date fossils and the fossils date rocks.
4. Index fossils.
5. Plants and animals are related.
6. "Change in species" is the real meaning of evolution.

8. The “peppered moth” shows evolution.
9. Comparative anatomy proves common ancestry.
10. Human embryos have “gill slits.”
11. The fetus is not human.
12. The appendix is vestigial.
13. The snake has vestigial legs.
14. The whale has a pelvis.
15. The human tail bone is vestigial.

We offer $250,000 for real scientific evidence for evolution. I don't care if people believe in evolution and even want to teach it, just don't

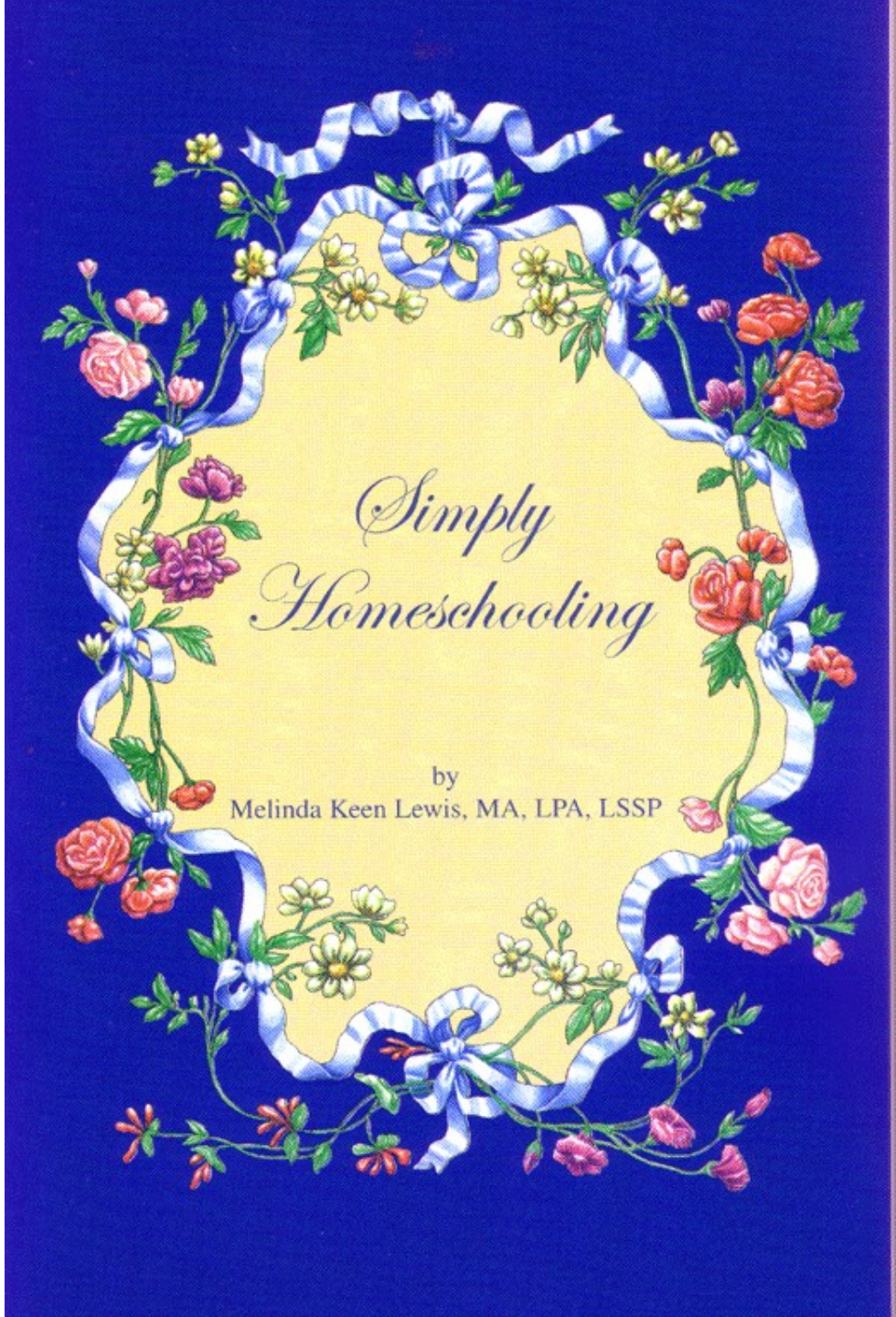
Demand that your school board vote to tear the pages with lies out of the book.

If you found a math book that had 2+2=5, what would you do?

If you found a biology book with some of these lies, what would you do?

We recommend that you get your children out of the public school system.

This is a great book to help get you started.
CSE $9.50



“Evolution is unproved and unprovable. We believe it only because the only alternative is special creation, and that is unthinkable.”

Sir Arthur Keith

“I suppose the reason why we leapt at the *Origin of Species* was that the idea of God interfered with our sexual morés”

Sir Julian Huxley - Head of UNESCO - One of the

And even as they did not like to retain God in *their* knowledge, God gave them over to a reprobate mind, to do those things which are not convenient;



Romans 1:28

And for this cause God shall send them strong delusion, that they should believe a lie:



II Thes. 2:11

That's right, just keep going. The evidence for evolution is right over there.

Satan is a liar.

He really wants to use evolution theory to destroy humanity.




God is not a man, that he should
Numbers 23:19

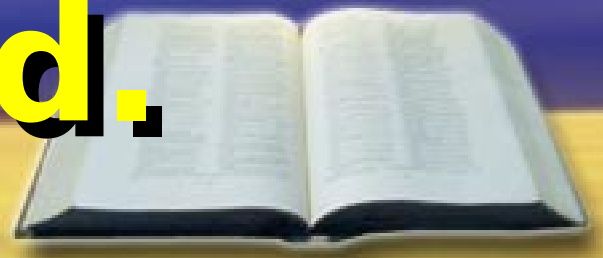
In hope of eternal life, which God, that cannot lie, promised before the world began;

Titus 1:2



For whosoever shall call upon the name of the Lord shall be saved.

Romans 10: 13

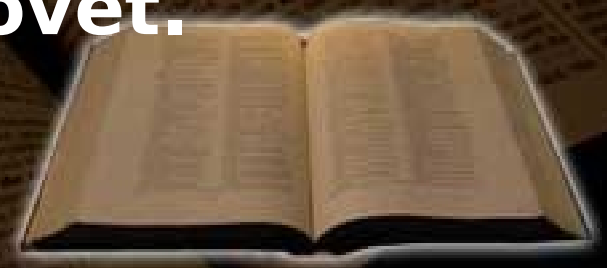


Let's summarize:

1. God made the world.
2. He owns it.
3. He makes the rules (like the 10 commandments.)
4. We are guilty of breaking His rules.

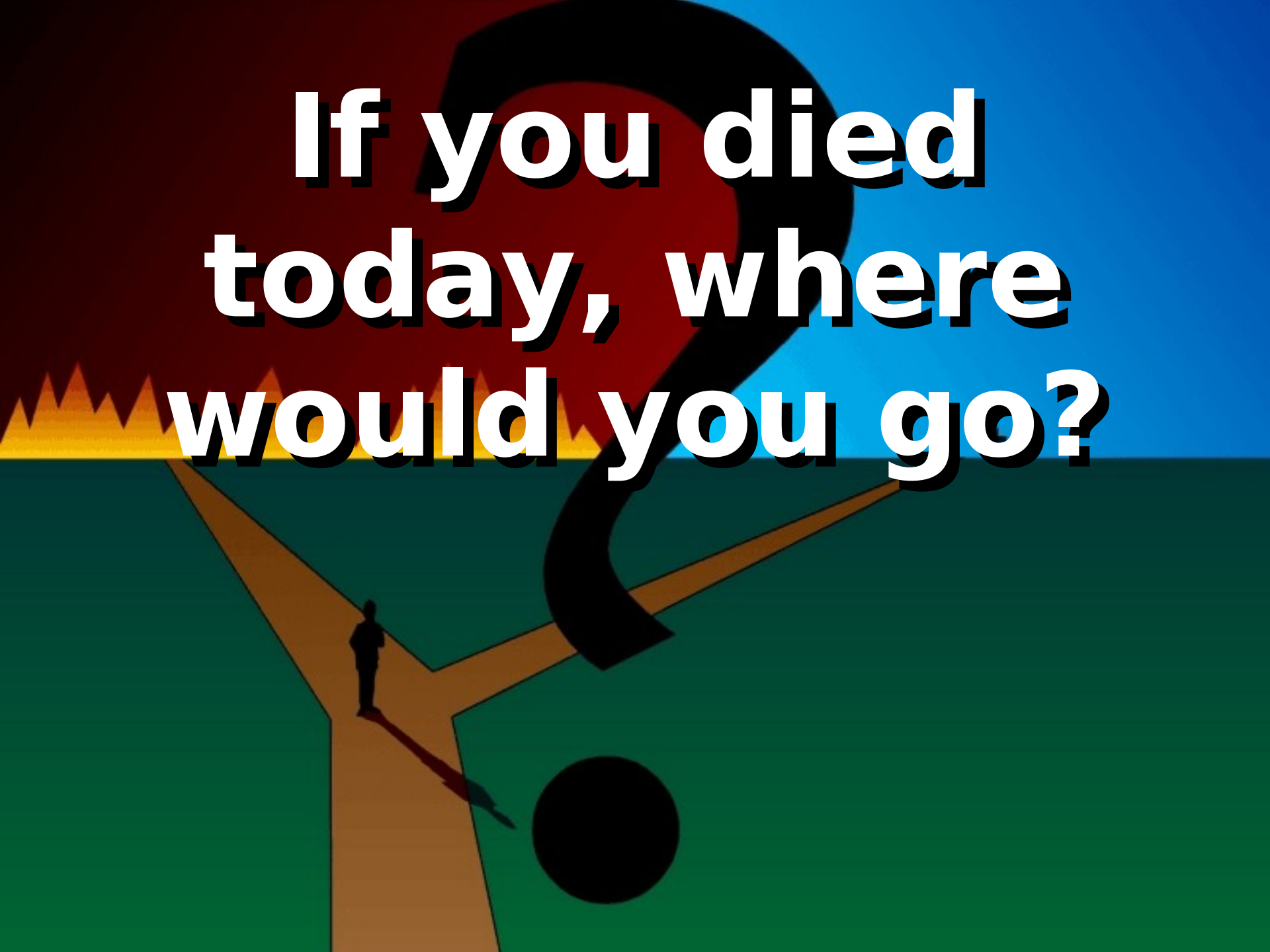
10 Commandments Ex. 20

1. No other gods before me.
2. No graven images.
3. Don't take God's name in vain.
4. Remember the Sabbath
5. Honour your father and mother.
6. Thou shalt not kill.
7. Thou shalt not commit adultery.
8. Thou shalt not steal.
9. Thou shalt not bear false witness.
10. Thou shalt not covet.



Let's summarize:

1. God made the world.
2. He owns it.
3. He makes the rules (like the 10 commandments.)
4. We are guilty of breaking His rules.
5. We will be punished unless we find a substitute to take our place. Jesus is willing and able.


If you died today, where would you go?



u will be dead for a looooooong time!

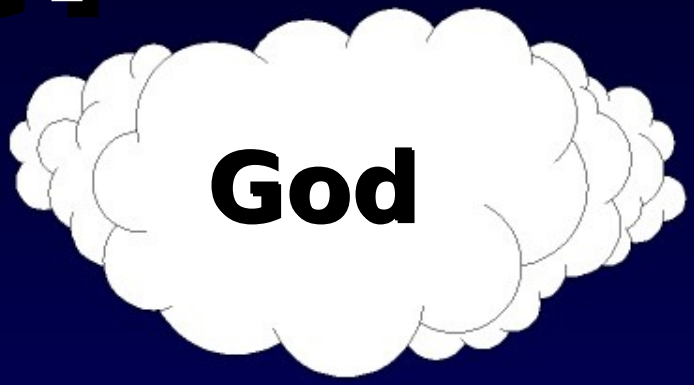


All you have is a dash. Use it for God!

What on earth are you doing for Heaven's sake?







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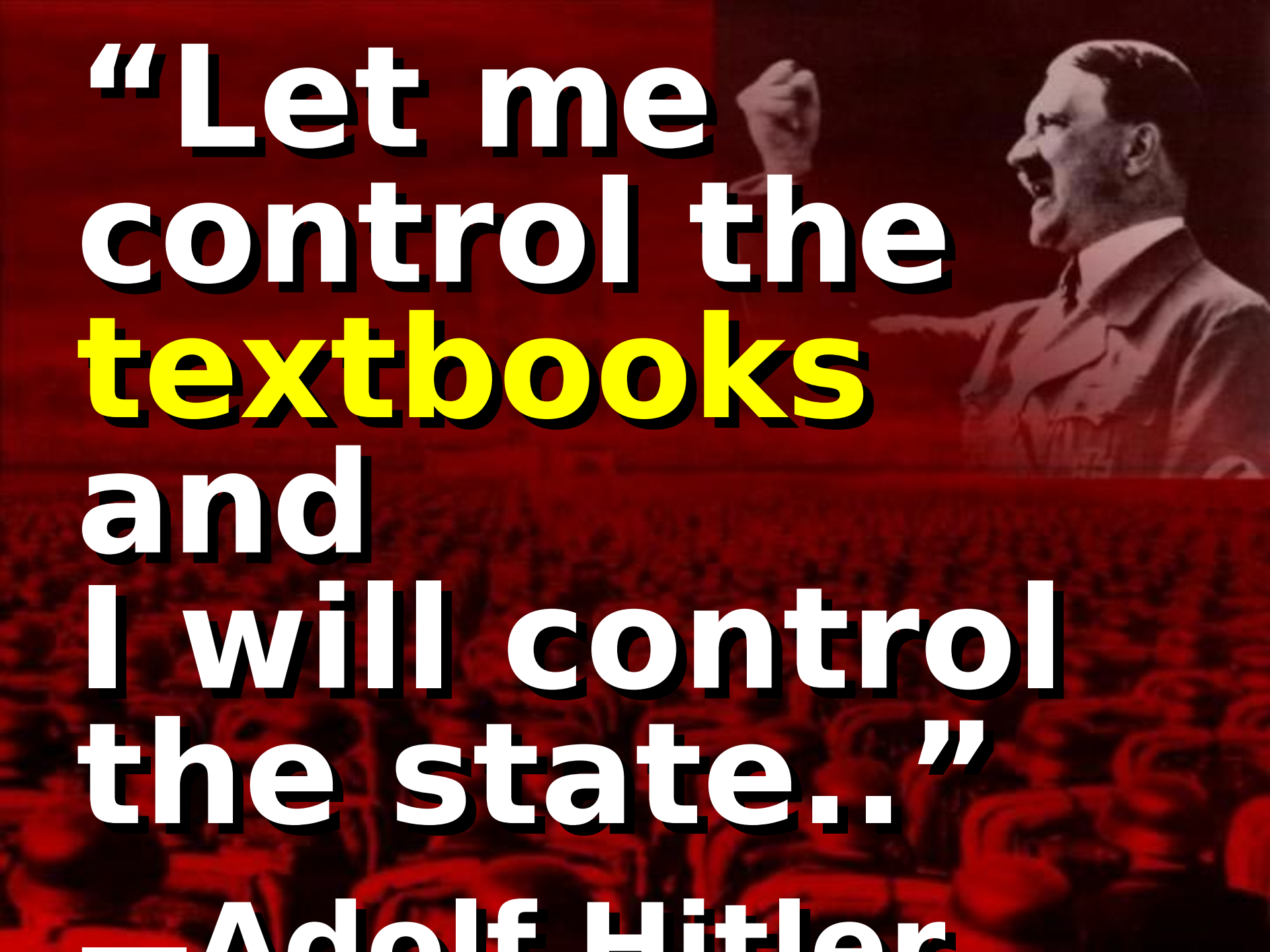
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850-479-3466

Creation Science Evangelism
29 Cummings Rd




“Let me control the textbooks and I will control the state..”
—Adolf Hitler

If Creation is True

1. There is a Creator
2. There are rules
3. There is a purpose to life

If Evolution is True

1. There is **no Creator**
2. There are **no rules**
3. There is **no purpose**

If Creation is True:

4. Man is a fallen creature in need of a Savior

5. Man brought death into the world

6. There is an after-life

7. There is comfort in knowing the future

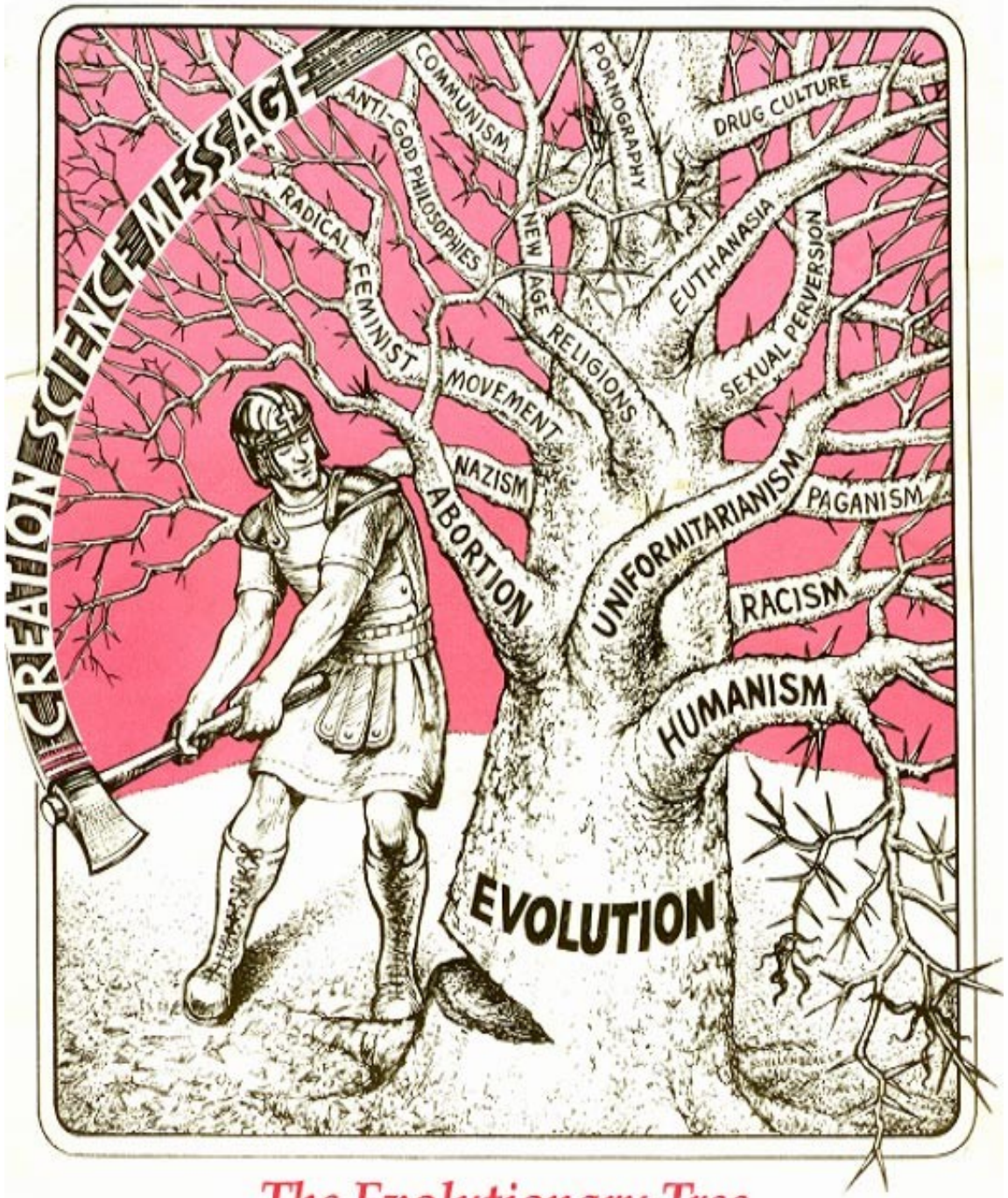
If Evolution is True:

4. Man is evolving with **no need of a Savior**

5. **Death brought man** into the world

6. There is **no after-**life

7. There is **no hope** of knowing the future



The Evolutionary Tree

In the next session we will show you more lies in the textbooks designed to get students to believe evolution and tell you what you can do

Mr. Stahler's evidence for evolution

1. Appendix 4A-392
2. Ozone- prehistoric life-4B-53
 vitamin C-2B
3. Other plants and animals use same molecules

"Evolution" is a religion because:

1. Its followers believe it can violate the first and second laws of thermodynamics. It gives **time space and matter** (its gods) power to create the universe and life.
2. It calls for **faith** in scores of things that have never been observed like: matter creating itself, **life coming from non-living matter** and animals

“Evolution” is a religion:

3. Members who no longer believe are ‘excommunicated’.
4. Only members in good standing are considered worthy of judgment.
5. It attempts to provide answers to basic questions in life like: who are we, and why are we here.

Evolutionists like to focus the discussion on the scores of examples for micro-evolution to draw attention away from the fact that there is no evidence for the first 5 meanings of

I get hundreds of letters from evolutionists claiming that evolution only deals with **life forms changing** and that I should not be including the first five chapters.

If they really believe this, why don't they ever help get the others out of books about science?

Prokop debate notes 7-15-01

1. “Now it is comfortable to believe in divine Revelation instead of scientific knowledge. Modern creationists are not the first to make that choice, although rejecting science itself and using the term ‘scientific creationism’ is a lack of honesty that is most

“It is absolutely safe to say that if you meet someone who claims not to believe in evolution, that person is ignorant, stupid or insane (or

El Paso debate notes 2-17-00

1. Majority Opinion- we should not be here because it gives credibility to a silly theory of creation.- embarrassed to be here.
2. Those who don't believe in evolution are dumb.
3. Scientific theories are testable
4. Historical sciences-

5. Present bio-diversity is the result of changes over time. Living organisms have evolved from an ancestor that was different.

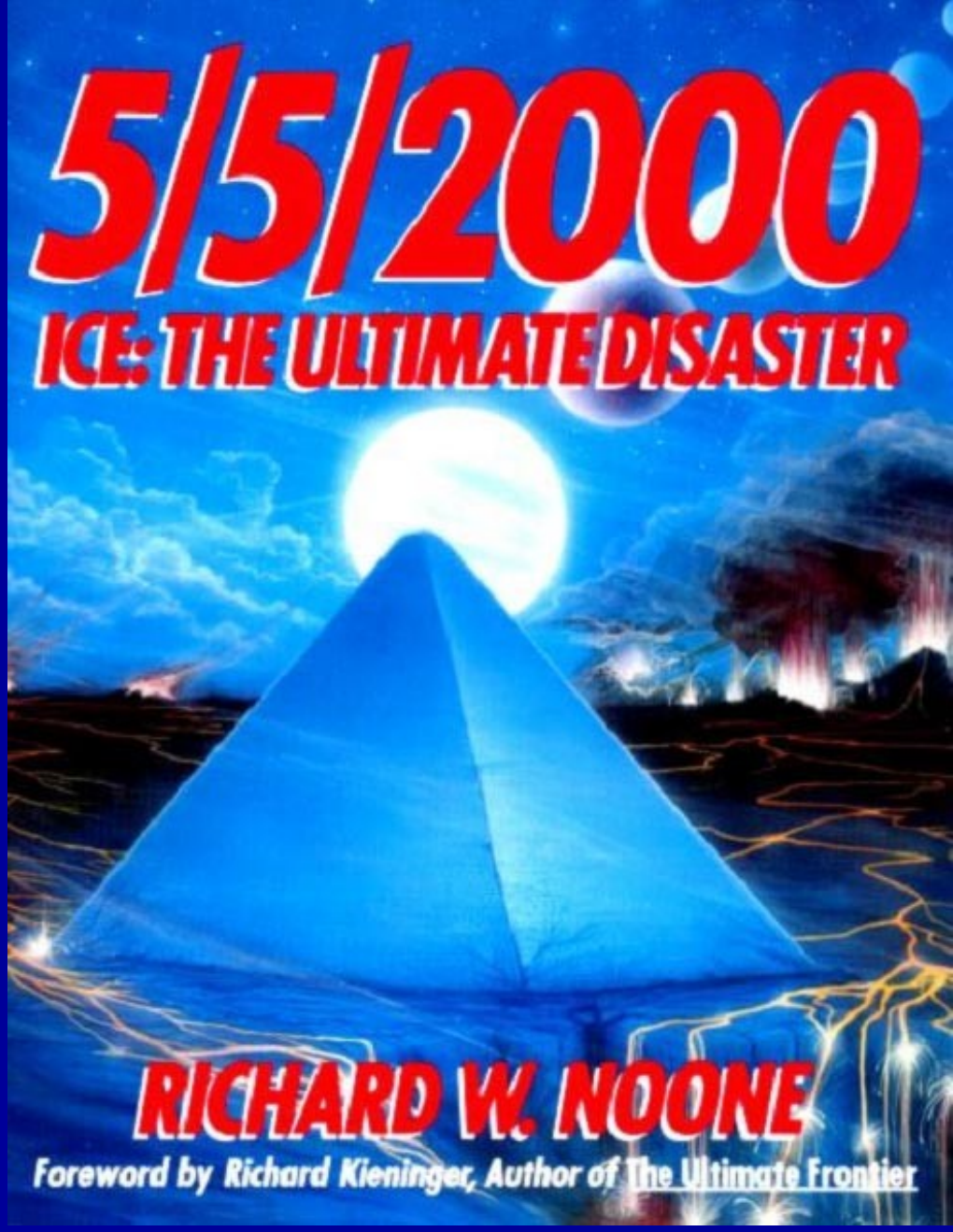
6. Mechanism of evolution is heatedly debated among evolutionists. But it is a historical reality.

7. Encourage students to challenge it?

Why only present one side in the books?

9. Go to a doctor- I have a pain- faulty heart- only experts are capable of knowing that evolution is true.
10. Scientists arrive at facts on a world wide scale. They have decided evolution is true.
11. What evidence? Fossil record- internally consistent- geographic distribution- comparative anatomy- vestigial structures- embryology, gill

Many in the "New Age" movement say their "spirit guides" have told them they must **reduce the population of the world to 1/2 billion by May 5, 2000** when we enter the **"Age of Aquarius"** so man can evolve in the spiritual



New Age author

“In about 1830, Charles Lyell, Paul Deshayes, and Heinrich George Bronn independently developed a biostratigraphic technique [geologic column] for dating Cenozoic deposits based

Strangely, little effort has been made to test this assumption. This failure leaves the method vulnerable to circularity."

Stanley, Steven M., Warron O. Addicott, and Kiyotaka Chinzei, "Lyellian Curves in Paleontology:

“Paleontologists ever since Darwin have been searching (largely in vain) for the sequences of insensibly graded series of fossils that would stand as examples of the sort

“of wholesale transformation of species that Darwin envisioned as the natural product of the evolutionary process.

Few saw any reason to demur- though it

“startling fact that, … most species remain recognizably themselves, virtually unchanged throughout their occurrence in geological sediments of various ages.” Eldredge, Niles, “Progress in Evolution?” *New Scientist*,

People who believe in evolution want to convert others to their belief so they try to “sell it as science” in our public school system.

In order to have people believe in evolution, textbooks must offer some evidence that the theory is true.

What if the "evidence" has been disproven?

If a textbook or teacher knows this yet continues to use it, they would be lying.

“Religion”:

“a set of beliefs concerning the cause, nature, and purpose of the universe…”

Random House Webster’s College Dictionary, 2000, p.

1. **Grand Canyon was not formed slowly** by Colorado River.
2. **Geologic column** does not portray earth's history.
3. **Rocks date fossils**- fossils date rocks.
4. There are no **index fossils.**
5. The **layers** are not different ages.
6. **Plants and animals** are not related.
7. **"Change in species"** is not the real meaning of evolution.

cause evolution.
9. The “peppered moth” story never happened.
10. Comparative anatomy does not prove common ancestry.
11. Humans never have “gill slits.”
12. It is human at conception.
13. The appendix is not vestigial.
14. The whale does not have a pelvis.
15. The human tail bone is not vestigial.